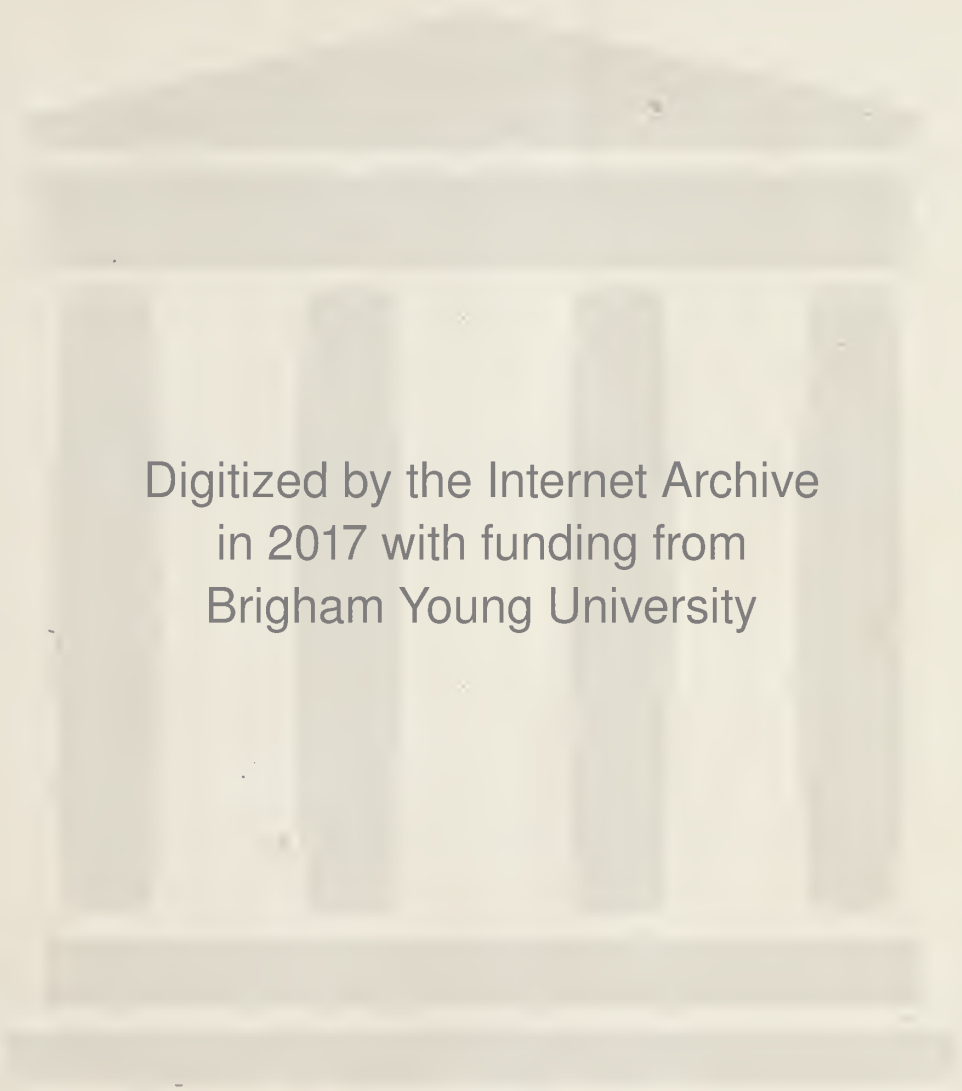
HISTORY OF BUTLER AND BREMER COUNTIES IOWA

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HISTORY

OF

Butler and Bremer Counties,

IOWA,

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THEIR TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL CIVIL, MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT PERSONS, AND BIOGRAPHIES OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF IOWA,

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC RACES, AND A BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.
1883.

TO THE PIONEERS

OF

BUTLER AND BREMER COUNTIES,

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WITH THE HOPE THAT YOUR VIRTUES MAY BE EMULATED

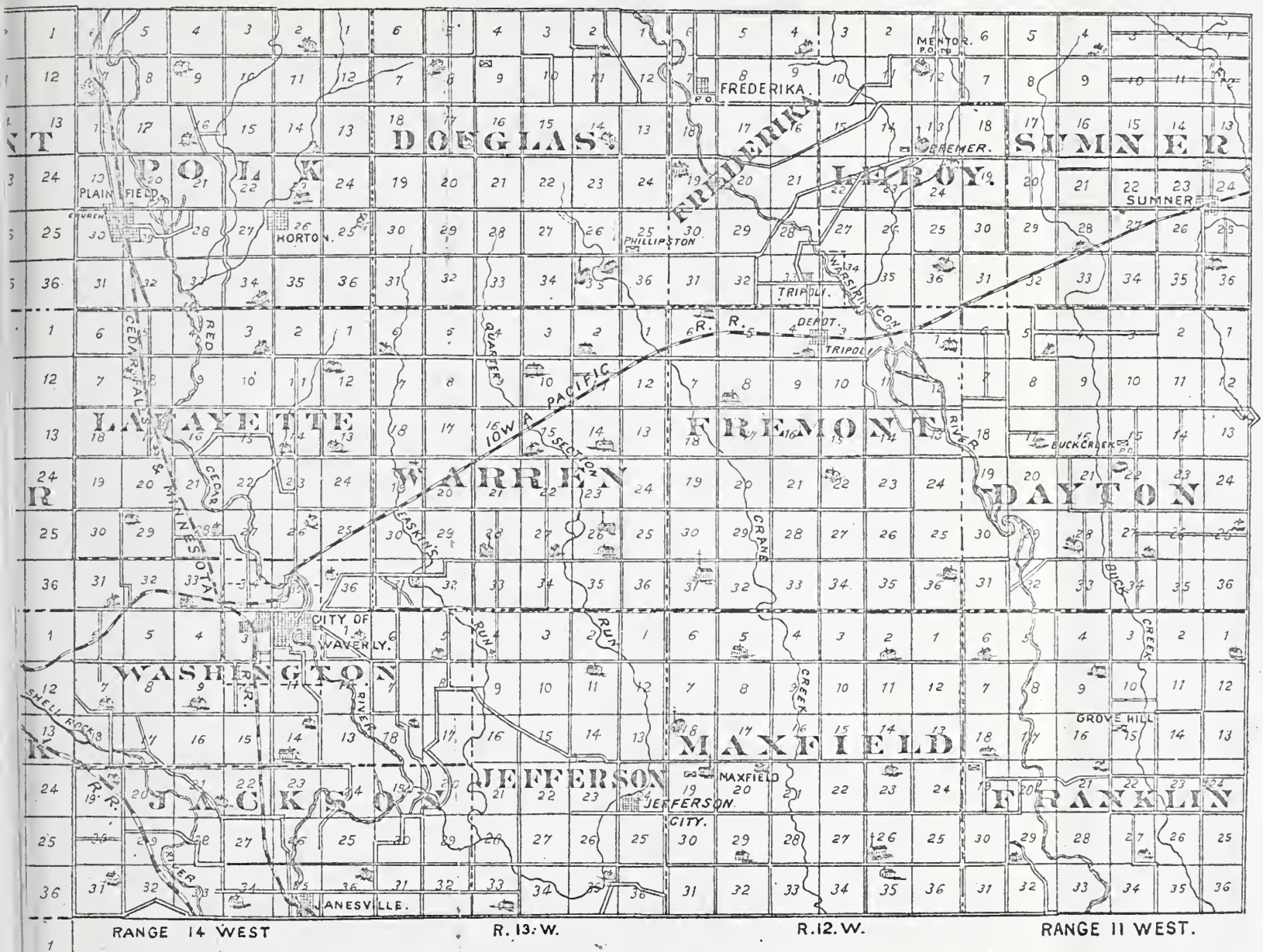
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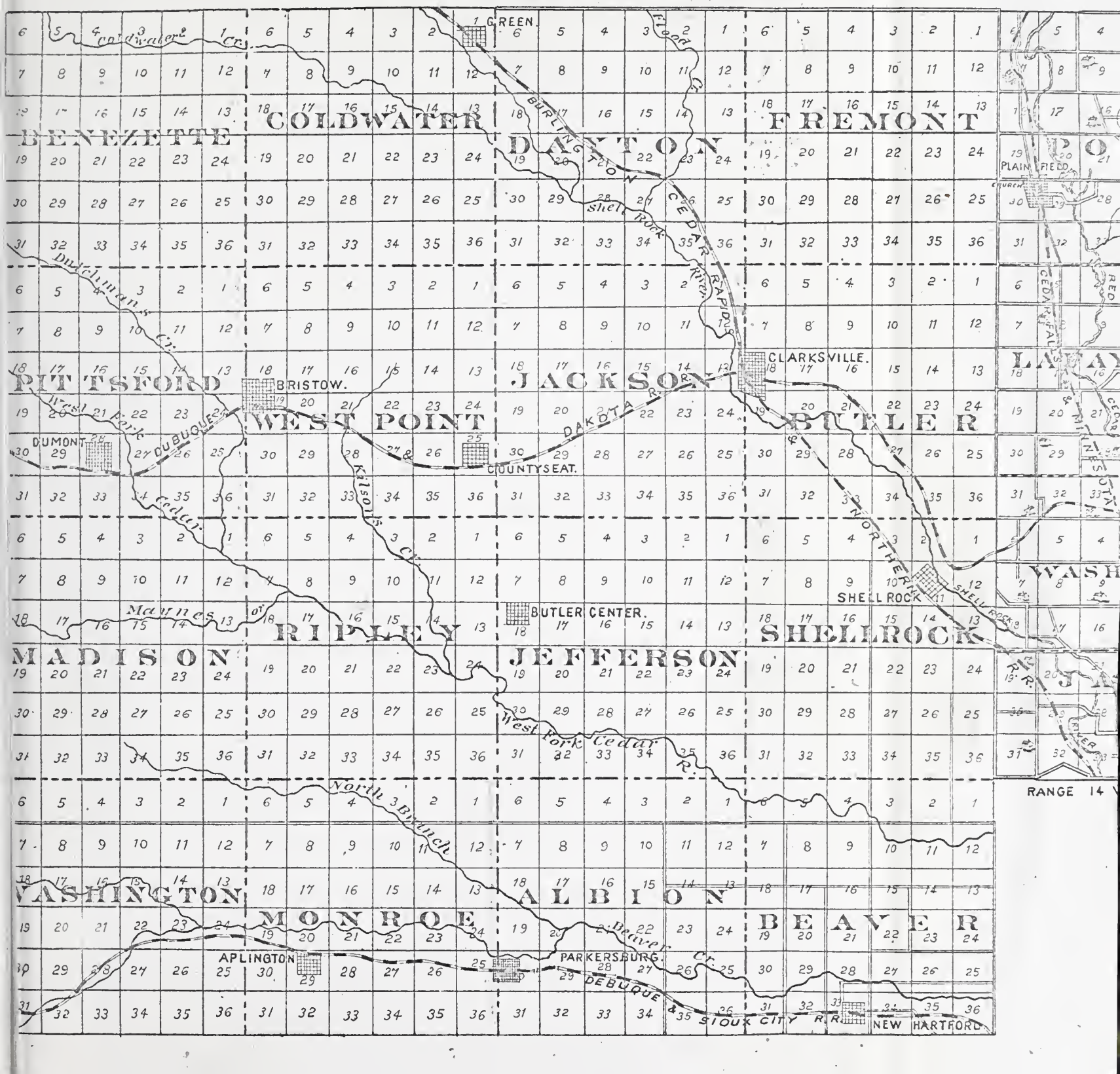
MAP OF

BREMER CO. IOWA



MAP OF

BUTLER CO. IOWA



PREFACE.

It is unnecessary to offer an apology for the appearance of our work. There was a demand for it, which we have endeavored to supply. The importance of local history is appreciated by the people, and steps have been taken in almost every city and county throughout the length and breadth of the land, to preserve the records made by the pioneers. This is as it should be. The lessons of the present and future are made up from the experiences of the past, and matters which may seem of little importance to the present generation, may be of the greatest importance to future generations. Great results often hinge upon little things.

The counties of Butler and Bremer well deserve the attention of the historian. They are grand, good counties, peopled with an enterprising and intelligent class of citizens; men and women, many of whom have made their mark upon the historic page. The record of their lives should be given to coming generations. This we have endeavored to do, and trust our efforts will be appreciated by our readers. We have exercised the utmost care in the compilation of the work. It has not been hurried in the least, and time and opportunity have been given for the correction of any mistakes that we may have made. Both general and township committees seem to have been pleased with the work, as they critically examined it with an earnest desire to make it as perfect and complete as possible. We have no hesitancy in referring to each individual member, the certificates of whom appear on another page of this work, the original of which we hold. Notwithstand-

ing all the care that has been exercised, mistakes will doubtless occur. This will not be from lack of due care in its compilation. We have done what we could.

In conclusion of our labors, we would return our thanks to all who have aided us in our work. Greater kindness has never been shown us in any field of labor. In Butler county our thanks are specially due to James W. Davis, James W. Spencer, and other county officials; also, to W. R. Jamison, for the compilation of the history of Pittsford township. In Bremer county, Herman Rust, and other county officials; Louis Case, Dr. Burbanks and Frank A. Lee, rendered much valuable assistance. The press of both counties were likewise kind to us, and afforded us all the aid in their power.

History is written for the future as well as the present; many of the facts contained herein will be greatly appreciated by the descendants of those who figure in these pages, and to them the book will be priceless. With the hope that every patron will be pleased with the work, we remain,

Yours respectfully,

UNION PUBLISHING COMPANY.



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Certificates of Bremer County Committees.

Below is given a copy of the certificate, signed by the committee appointed by the Old Settlers' Society, to revise and correct the general History of Bremer County, and also committees from each township, to revise and correct the histories of the various townships, showing that the publishers have complied with their promises, and did their utmost to produce a reliable and complete history of the county. The general committee, upon meeting, unanimously appointed two additional members of the committee, to fill vacancies caused by others being unable to attend. The following is the certificate of the general committee:

"We, the undersigned, members of the general committee appointed by the Old Settlers' Society of Bremer County, to correct and revise the manuscript of the History of Bremer County, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that we did, to the best of our ability, examine said manuscript and made all the changes and additions that we in our judgment deemed necessary, and as corrected, approve the same:

O. C. Harrington,
C. R. Hastings,
V. B. Grinnell,
Oscar Burbank,
M. Farrington,
Louis Case,
David Clark,
} *Committee.*

Following is the certificate of the committees for the respective cities and townships:

"We, the committee appointed by the Old Settlers' Society, to revise and correct the history of [our respective townships] for the History of Bremer County, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and that we did make all the changes, corrections and additions that we in our judgment deemed necessary, and as corrected, approve of the same."

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"We, the undersigned, members of the general committee, appointed by the Old Settlers' Society of Butler County, to correct and revise the manuscript of the History of Butler County, written and compiled by the Union Publishing Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that said manuscript was submitted to us, and that we made all the changes and additions that we in our judgment deemed necessary, and as corrected, we are satisfied with and approve of the same:

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Jeremiah Perrin,
Milton Wilson,
James Griffith,
W. R. Jamison,
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Following is the certificates of the committees for the respective townships and cities:

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James Griffith,
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—*Coldwater Township.*

Hugh Thomas,
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—*Dayton Township,*

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Fremont Township.

Cyrus Doty,
M. S. Wamsley,
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—*West Point Township.*

HISTORY OF IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE traveler, in wending his way across the fair State of Iowa, with its evidences of civilization upon every hand; its magnificent churches with spires pointing heavenward; its school-houses almost upon every hill; palatial residences evincing wealth and refinement, cannot realize that, less than a half century ago, this "beautiful land" was the home only of the red man, who roamed at will over the fair and fertile prairies, hunting in the woods and fishing in its streams. The change would seem too great for him to realize. But it is indeed true. These churches, these school-houses, these palatial residences, these railroads, these telegraph and telephone wires, all have been erected or placed here within the space of a half century.

Before the advent of the Red Men, who were found in possession by the Europeans, who inhabited this country, is a subject yet unsolved, and is shrouded in mystery. That there were human beings of a distinct race from the red men of later days, is generally conceded, but scientists fail as yet to agree as to their nature and origin. That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation instituted under the auspices of modern civilization confirms this fact. It is thought by many that the first inhabitants came from Asia, by way of Behring's Strait, and in large numbers. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of tribal leaders, and populous settlements centered with thriving villages sprang up everywhere in manifestation of the progress of the people. For the last four hundred years the colonizing Caucasian has trodden on the ruins of a civilization whose greatness he could only surmise. Among these ruins are pyramids similar to those which have rendered Egypt famous. The pyramid of Chalula is square, each side of its base being 1,335 feet, and its height 172 feet. Another pyramid north of Vera Cruz is formed of large blocks of highly polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hiero-

glyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. It is 82 feet square, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet high. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the Gila, are spread over more than a square league. The principal feature of the Aztec civilization which has come down to us was its religion, which we are told was of a dark and gloomy character. Each new god created by their priesthood, instead of arousing new life in the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness. In fact, fear was the great animating principal, the motive power which sustained this terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshipped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the bodies. It is said that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210, while they themselves contributed large numbers of voluntary victims to the terrible belief.

The race known as the Mound-Builders next attracts the attention of the ethnologists. Throughout the Mississippi Valley, including many portions of Iowa, are found mounds and walls of earth or stone, which can only have a human origin. These mounds vary in size from a few feet to hundreds of feet in diameter. In them are often found stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, pieces of flint, and other articles. Pottery of various designs is very common in them, and from the material of which they are made geologists have attempted to assign their age.

Some have thought that the Mound-Builders were a race quite distinct from the modern Indians, and that they were in an advanced state of civilization. The best authorities now agree that while the comparatively civilized people called the Aztecs built the cities whose ruins are occasionally found, the Mound-Builders were the immediate ancestors of the Indians De Soto first saw, and little different from the Indians of to-day.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite topic with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians, treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference in opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races, is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the three-fold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the Mongolidæ. Other writers on races

regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and isolated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his 'Races of Mankind,' an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors —the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and tradition. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukteis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern anthropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical feature than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the present stock."

If the conclusions arrived at by the reviewer is correct, how can one account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532? The subject is worthy of investigation.

In the year 1541, Ferdinand DeSoto, a Spaniard, discovered the Mississippi river, at the mouth of the Washita. He, however, penetrated no further north than the 35th parallel of latitude, his death terminating the expedition. It was thus left for a later discoverer to first view the "beautiful land."

In a grand council of Indians on the shores of Lake Superior, they told the Frenchmen glowing stories of the "great river" and the countries near it. Marquette, a Jesuit father, became inspired with the idea of discovering this noble river. He was delayed in this great undertaking, however, and spent the interval in studying the language and habits of the Illinois Indians, among whom he expected to travel. In 1673 he completed his preparations for the journey, in which he was to be accompanied by Joliet, an agent of

the French Government. The Indians, who had gathered in large numbers to witness his departure, tried to dissuade him from the undertaking, representing that the Indians of the Mississippi Valley were cruel and blood-thirsty, and would resent the intrusion of strangers upon their domain. The great river itself, they said, was the abode of terrible monsters, who could swallow both canoes and men. But Marquette was not diverted from his purpose by these reports, and set out on his adventurous trip May 13; he reached, first, an Indian village where once had been a mission, and where he was treated hospitably; thence, with the aid of two Miami guides, he proceeded to the Wisconsin, down which he sailed to the great Mississippi, which had so long been anxiously looked for; floating down its unknown waters, the explorer discovered, on the 25th of June, traces of Indians on the west bank of the river, and landed a little above the river now known as the Des Moines. For the first time Europeans trod the soil of Iowa. Marquette remained here a short time, becoming acquainted with the Indians, and then proceeded on his explorations. He descended the Mississippi to the Illinois, by which and Lake Michigan he returned to French settlements.

Nine years later, in 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, and, in the name of the king of France, took formal posession of all the immense region watered by the great river and its tributaries from its source to its mouth, and named it Louisiana, in honor of his master, Louis XIV. The river he called "Colbert," in honor of the French Minister, and at its mouth erected a column and a cross bearing the inscription, in French:

"LOUIS THE GREAT, KING OF FRANCE AND NAVARRE, REIGNING APRIL 9, 1682."

France then claimed by right of discovery and occupancy the whole valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries, including Texas. Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the native Indians, especially the great Miami Confederacy, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe.

Spain having failed to make any settlement in the newly-discovered country, it was left for France to occupy the land, and that government, soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by La Salle, in 1682, began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations, extending through the west from Canada to Louisiana.

In 1762, France, in a time of extreme weakness, ceded all the territory west of the Mississippi, including what is now Iowa, to Spain, which power retained possession until October 1, 1800, when it retroceded it to France. This latter power ceded it to the United States in 1803, for the sum of $15,000,000.

On assuming control, the United States organized all that region west of the Mississippi and north of the Territory of Orleans as the District of Louisiana. In 1805 the District of Louisiana was organized into the Territory of Louisiana.

This Territory was subsequently divided, and now forms seven great States—Louisiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska.

CHAPTER II.

INDIANS AND INDIAN WARS.

For more than one hundred years after Marquette and Joliet trod the virgin soil of Iowa, and admired its fertile plains, not a single settlement had been made or attempted, nor even a trading post established. The whole country remained in the undisputed possession of the native tribes, who often poured out their life blood in obstinate contest for supremacy. That this State, so aptly styled "The Beautiful Land," had been the theatre of numerous fierce and bloody struggles between the rival nations for possession of the favored region long before its settlement by civilized man, there is no room for doubt. In these savage wars the weaker party, whether aggressive or defensive, was either exterminated or driven from its ancient hunting grounds.

When Marquette visited this country in 1673, the Illini were a very powerful people, occupying a large portion of the State; but when the country was again visited by the whites, not a remnant of that once powerful tribe remained on the west side of the Mississippi, and Iowa was principally in the possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a warlike tribe which, originally two distinct nations, residing in New York and on the waters of the St. Lawrence, had gradually fought their way westward, and united, probably after the Foxes had been driven out of the Fox River country in 1846, and crossed the Mississippi. The death of Pontiac, a famous Sac chieftain, was made the pretext for war against the Illini, and a fierce and bloody struggle ensued, which continued until the Illini were nearly destroyed, and their hunting grounds possessed by their victorious foes. The Iowas also occupied a portion of the State, for a time, in common with the Sacs, but they, too, were nearly destroyed by the Sacs and Foxes, and in "The Beautiful Land" these natives met their equally warlike foes, the northern Sioux, with whom they maintained a constant warfare for the possession of the country for many years.

In 1803, when Louisiana was purchased by the United States, the Sacs, Foxes and Iowas possessed the entire State of Iowa, and the two former tribes, also, occupied most of Illinois.

The Sacs had four principal villages, where most of them resided. Their largest and most important town—if an Indian village may be called such—and from which emanated most of the obstacles encountered by the Government in the extinguishment of Indian titles to land in this region, was on Rock river, near Rock Island; another was on the east bank of the Mississippi, near the mouth of Henderson river; the third was at the head of the Des Moines Rapids, near the present site of Montrose; and the fourth was near the mouth of the upper Iowa.

The Foxes had three principal villages. One was on the west side of the Mississippi, six miles above the rapids of Rock river; another was about twelve miles from the river, in the rear of the Dubuque lead mines; and the third was on Turkey river.

The Iowas, at one time identified with the Sacs of Rock river, had withdrawn from them and become a separate tribe. Their principal village was on the Des Moines river, in Van Buren county, on the site where Iowaville now stands. Here the last great battle between the Sacs and Foxes and the Iowas was fought, in which Black Hawk, then a young man, commanded one division of the attacking forces. The following account of the battle has been given:

"Contrary to long established custom of Indian attack, this battle was commenced in the day-time, the attending circumstances justifying this departure from the well-settled usages of Indian warfare. The battle-field was a level river bottom, about four miles in length, and two miles wide near the middle, narrowing to a point at either end. The main area of this bottom rises perhaps twenty feet above the river, leaving a narrow strip of low bottom along the shore, covered with trees that belted the prairie on the river side with a thick forest, and the immediate bank of the river was fringed with a dense growth of willow. Near the lower end of this prairie, near the river bank, was situated the Iowa village. About two miles above it and near the middle of the prairie is a mound, covered at the time with a tuft of small trees and underbrush growing on its summit. In the rear of this little elevation or mound lay a belt of wet prairie, covered, at that time, with a dense growth of rank, coarse grass. Bordering this wet prairie on the north, the country rises abruptly into elevated broken river bluffs, covered with a heavy forest for many miles in extent, and in places thickly clustered with undergrowth, affording convenient shelter for the stealthy approach of the foe.

"Through this forest the Sac and Fox war party made their way in the night, and secreted themselves in the tall grass spoken of above, intending to remain in ambush during the day and make such observations as this near proximity to their intended victims might afford, to aid them in their contemplated attack on the town during the following night. From this situation their spies could take a full survey of the village, and watch every movement of the inhabitants, by which means they were soon convinced that the Iowas had no suspicion of their presence.

"At the foot of the mound above mentioned the Iowas had their race course, where they diverted themselves with the

excitement of horse-racing, and schooled their young warriors in cavalry evolutions. In these exercises mock battles were fought, and the Indian tactics of attack and defense carefully inculcated, by which means a skill in horsemanship was acquired that is rarely excelled. Unfortunately for them this day was selected for their equestrian sports, and, wholly unconscious of the proximity of their foes, the warriors repaired to the race-ground, leaving most of their arms in the village, and their old men, women and children unprotected.

"Pash-a-po-po, who was chief in command of the Sacs and Foxes, perceived at once the advantage this state of things afforded for a complete surprise of his now doomed victims, and ordered Black Hawk to file off with his young warriors through the tall grass and gain the cover of the timber along the river bank, and with the utmost speed reach the village and commence the battle, while he remained with his division in the ambush to make a simultaneous assault on the unarmed men whose attention was engrossed with the excitement of the races. The plan was skillfully laid and most dexterously executed. Black Hawk with his forces reached the village undiscovered, and made a furious onslaught upon the defenseless inhabitants by firing one general volley into their midst, and completing the slaughter with the tomahawk and scalping-knife, aided by the devouring flames with which they enveloped the village as soon as the fire-brand could be spread from lodge to lodge.

"On the instant of the report of fire-arms at the village, the forces under Pash-a-po-po leaped from their couchant position in the grass, and sprang, tiger-like, upon the unarmed Iowas in the midst of their racing sports. The first impulse of the latter naturally led them to make the utmost speed toward their arms in the village, and protect, if possible, their wives and children from the attack of their merciless assailants. The distance from the place of attack on the prairie was two miles, and a great number fell in their flight by the bullets and tomahawks of their enemies, who pressed them closely with a running fire the whole way, and the survivors only reached their town in time to witness the horrors of its destruction. Their whole village was in flames, and the dearest objects of their lives lay in slaughtered heaps amidst the devouring element, and the agonizing groans of the dying, mingled with the exulting shouts of the victorious foe, filled their hearts with maddening despair. Their wives and children who had been spared the general massacre were prisoners, and together with their arms in the hands of their victors; and all that could now be done was to draw off their shattered and defenseless forces, and save as many lives as possible by a retreat across the Des Moines river, which they effected in the best possible manner, and took a position among the Soap Creek hills."

Previous to the settlement of their village on Rock river, the Sacs and Foxes had a fierce conflict with the Winnebagos, subdued them and took possession of their lands. At one time this village contained upward of 60 lodges, and was among the largest Indian villages on the continent. The number of Sacs and Foxes in 1825 was estimated by the Secretary of War to

be 4,600. Their village was situated in the immediate vicinity of the upper rapids of the Mississippi, where the flourishing towns of Rock Island and Davenport are now situated. The extensive prairies dotted over with groves, the beautiful scenery, the picturesque bluffs along the river banks, the rich and fertile soil producing large crops of corn, squash and other vegetables with little labor, the abundance of wild fruit, game, fish, and almost everything calculated to make it a delightful spot for an Indian village, which was found there, had made this place a favorite home of the Sacs, and secured for it the strong attachment and veneration of the whole nation.

The Sioux located their hunting grounds north of the Saes and Foxes They were a fierce and warlike nation, who often disputed possessions with their rivals in savage and bloody warfare. The possessions of these tribes were mostly located in Minnesota, but extended over a portion of Northern and Western Iowa to the Missouri river. Their descent from the north upon the hunting grounds of Iowa frequently brought them into collision with the Sacs and Foxes, and after many a conflict and bloody struggle, a boundary line was established between them by the Government of the United States, in a treaty held at Prairie du Chien in 1825. Instead of settling the difficulties, this caused them to quarrel all the more, in consequence of alleged trespasses upon each other's side of the line. So bitter and unrelenting became these contests, that, in 1830, the Government purchased of the respective tribes of the Sacs and Foxes, and the Sioux, a strip of land twenty miles wide on both sides of the line, thus throwing them forty miles apart by creating a "neutral ground," and commanded them to cease their hostilities. They were, however, allowed to fish and hunt on the ground unmolested, provided they did not interfere with each other on United States territory.

Soon after the acquisition of Louisiana, the United States Government adopted measures for the exploration of the new Territory, having in view the conciliation of the numerous tribes of Indians by whom it was possessed, and also the selection of proper sites for the establishment of military posts and trading stations. The Army of the West, Gen. Wilkinson commanding, had its headquarters at St. Louis. From this post Captains Lewis and Clarke, with a sufficient force, were detailed to explore the unknown sources of the Missouri, and Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike to ascend to the head waters of the Mississippi. Lieut. Pike, with one sergeant, two corporals and seventeen privates, left the military camp, near St. Louis, in a keel boat, with four months' rations, August 9th, 1805. On the 20th of the same month the expedition arrived within the present limits of Iowa, at the foot of the Des Moines Rapids, where Pike met William Ewing, who had just been appointed Indian Agent at this point, a French interpreter, four chiefs, fifteen Sacs and Fox warriors. At the head of the rapids, where Montrose is now situated, Pike held a council with the Indians, in which he addressed them substantially as follows:

"Your great father, the President of the United States, wishes to be more intimately

acquainted with the situation and wants of the different nations of Red people in our newly acquired Territory of Louisiana, and has ordered the General to send a number of his warriors in different directions to take them by the hand and make such inquiries as might afford the satisfaction required."

At the close of the council he presented the Red Men with some knives, tobacco and whisky. On the 23d of August he arrived at what is supposed, from his description, to be the site of the present city of Burlington, which he selected as the location of a military post. He describes the place as "being on a hill, about forty miles above the River de Moyne Rapids, on the west side of the river, in latitude about 40 deg. 21 min. north. The channel of the river runs on that shore. The hill in front is about 60 feet perpendicular, and nearly level at the top. About 400 yards in the rear is a small prairie, fit for gardening, and immediately under the hill is a limestone spring, sufficient for the consumption of a whole regiment." In addition to this description, which corresponds to Burlington, the spot is laid down on his map at a bend in the river a short distance below the mouth of the Henderson, which pours its waters into the Mississippi from Illinois. The fort was built at Fort Madison, but from the distance, latitude, description and map furnished by Pike, it could not have been the place selected by him, while all the circumstances corroborate the opinion that the place he selected was the spot where Burlington is now located, called by the early voyagers on the Mississippi "Flint Hills." In company with one of his men, Pike went on shore on a hunting expedition, and following a stream which they supposed to be a part of the Mississippi, they were led away from their course. Owing to the intense heat and tall grass, his two favorite dogs, which he had taken with him, became exhausted, and he left them on the prairie, supposing that they would follow him as soon as they should get rested, and went on to overtake his boat. After reaching the river he waited some time for his canine friends, but they did not come, and as he deemed it inexpedient to detain the boat longer, two of his men volunteered to go in pursuit of them, and he continued on his way up the river, expecting that the two men would soon overtake him They lost their way, however, and for six days were without food, except a few morsels gathered from the stream, and might have perished had they not accidentally met a trader from St. Louis, who induced two Indians to take them up the river, and they overtook the boat at Dubuque. At the latter place Pike was cordially received by Julien Dubuque, a Frenchman, who held a mining claim under a grant from Spain. He had an old field piece, and fired a salute in honor of the advent of the first American who had visited that part of the Territory. He was not, however, disposed to publish the wealth of his mines, and the young and evidently inquisitive officer obtained but little information from him.

Upon leaving this place, Pike pursued his way up the river, but as he passed beyond the limits of the present State of Iowa, a detailed history of his explorations does not properly belong to this volume. It is sufficient to say that, on the site of Fort Snelling, Minnesota, he held a

council with the Sioux, Sept. 23, and obtained from them a grant of 100,000 acres of land. Jan. 8, 1806, he arrived at a trading post belonging to the Northwest Company, on Lake De Sable, in latitude 47 °. This company at that time carried on their immense operations from Hudson's Bay to the St. Lawrence; up that river, on both sides along the great lakes, to the head of Lake Superior, thence to the sources of the Red River of the North, and west to the Rocky Mountains, embracing within the scope of their operations what was subsequently the State of Iowa. After successfully accomplishing his mission and performing a valuable service to the whole Northwest, Pike returned to St. Louis, arriving there April 30, 1806.

Before the Territory of Iowa could be open to settlement by the whites, it was necessary that the Indian title should be extinguished and the original owners removed. The Territory had been purchased by the United States, but was still occupied by the Indians, who claimed title to the soil by right of possession. In order to accomplish this purpose, large sums of money were expended, besides the frontier being disturbed by Indian wars, terminated repeatedly by treaty, only to be renewed by some act of oppression on the part of the whites, or some violation of treaty stipulation.

When the United States assumed control of the country, by virtue of the Louisiana purchase, nearly the whole State was in possession of the Sacs and Foxes, a powerful and warlike nation, who were not disposed to submit without a struggle to what they considered the encroachment of the pale faces. Among the most noted chiefs, and one whose restlessness and hatred of the Americans occasioned more trouble to the Government than any other of his tribe, was Black Hawk, who was born at the Sac Village, on Rock river, in 1767. He was simply the chief of his own band of Sac warriors; but by his energy and ambition he became the leading spirit of the united nation of Sacs and Foxes, and one of the prominent figures in the history of the country from 1804 till his death.

In early manhood he attained distinction as a fighting chief, having led campaigns against the Osages and other neighboring tribes. About the beginning of the present century he began to appear prominent in affairs on the Mississippi. His life was a marvel. He is said by some to have been the victim of a narrow prejudice and bitter ill-will against the Americans.

Upon the cession of Spain to France, in 1801, it did not give up possession of the country, but retained it, and by the authority of France transferred it to the United States in 1804. At that time Black Hawk and his band were in St. Louis, and were invited to be present and witness the transfer; but he refused the invitation, and it is but just to say that this refusal was caused probably more from regret that the Indians were to be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Spanish authorities than from any special hatred toward the Americans. In his life he says: "I found many sad and gloomy faces because the United States were about to take possession of the town and country. Soon after the Americans came I took my band and went to take leave of my Spanish

father. The Americans came to see him also. Seeing them approach, we passed out of one door as they entered another, and immediately started in our canoes for our village on Rock river, not liking the change any better than our friends appeared to at St. Louis. On arriving at our village, we gave the news that strange people had arrived at St. Louis, and that we should never see our Spanish father again. The information made all our people sorry."

November 3, 1804, a treaty was concluded between William Henry Harrison, then Governor of Indiana Territory, on behalf of the United States, and five chiefs of the Sac and Fox nation, by which the latter, in consideration of $2,234 worth of goods then delivered, and a yearly annuity of $1,000 to be paid in goods at just cost, ceded to the United States all that land on the east side of the Mississippi, extending from a point opposite the Jefferson, in Missouri, to the Wisconsin river, embracing an area of over 51,000,000 of acres. To this treaty Black Hawk always objected, and always refused to consider it binding upon his people. He asserted that the chiefs or braves who made it had no authority to relinquish the title of the nation to any of the lands they held or occupied, and, moreover, that they had been sent to St. Louis on quite a different errand, namely: to get one of their people released, who had been imprisoned at St. Louis for killing a white man.

In 1805 Lieutenant Pike came up the river for the purpose of holding friendly councils with the Indians and selecting sites for forts within the territory recently acquired from France by the United States. Lieut. Pike seems to have been the first American whom Black Hawk ever met or had a personal interview with; and he seemed very much prepossessed in his favor. He gives the following account of his visit to Rock Island: "A boat came up the river with a young American chief and a small party of soldiers. We heard of them soon after we passed Salt river. Some of our young braves watched them every day to see what sort of people he had on board. The boat at length arrived at Rock river, and the young chief came on shore with his interpreter, made a speech and gave us some presents We in turn presented him with meat and such other provisions as we had to spare. We were well pleased with the young chief; he gave us good advice, and said our American father would treat us well."

Fort Edwards was erected soon after Pike's expedition, at what is now Warsaw, Illinois, also Fort Madison, on the site of the present town of that name, the latter being the first fort erected in Iowa. These movements occasioned great uneasiness among the Indians. When work was commenced on Fort Edwards, a delegation from their nation, headed by some of their chiefs, went down to see what the Americans were doing, and had an interview with the commander, after which they returned home and were apparently satisfied. In like manner, when Fort Madison was being erected, they sent down another delegation from a council of the nation held at Rock river. According to Black Hawk's account, the American chief told them that he was building a house for a trader, who was coming to sell them goods cheap, and that the soldiers were coming

to keep him company—a statement which Black Hawk says they distrusted at the time, believing that the fort was an encroachment upon their rights, and designed to aid it getting their lands away from them. It is claimed, by good authority, that the building of Fort Madison was a violation of the treaty of 1804. By the 11th article of that treaty, the United States had a right to build a fort near the mouth of the Wisconsin river, and by article 6 they had bound themselves "that if any citizen of the United States or any other white persons should form a settlement upon their lands, such intruders should forthwith be removed." Probably the authorities of the United States did not regard the establishment of military posts as coming properly within the meaning of the term "settlement" as used in the treaty. At all events, they erected Fort Madison within the territory reserved to the Indians, who became very indignant.

Very soon after the fort was built, a party led by Black Hawk attempted its destruction. They sent spies to watch the movements of the garrison, who ascertained that the soldiers were in the habit of marching out of the fort every morning and evening for parade, and the plan of the party was to conceal themselves near the fort, and attack and surprise them when they were outside. On the morning of the proposed day of the attack, five soldiers came out and were fired upon by the Indians, two of them being killed. The Indians were too hasty in their movement, for the parade had not commenced. However, they kept up the attack several days, attempting the old Fox strategy of setting fire to the fort with blazing arrows; but finding their efforts unavailing, they soon gave up and returned to Rock river.

In 1812, when war was declared between this country and Great Britain, Black Hawk and his band allied themselves with the British, partly because he was dazzled by their specious promises, but more probably because they were deceived by the Americans. Black Hawk himself declared that they were forced into war by being deceived. He narrates the circumstances as follows: "Several of the head men and chiefs of the Sacs and Foxes were called upon to go to Washington to see their Great Father. On their return they related what had been said and done. They said the Great Father wished them, in the event of a war taking place with England, not to interfere on either side, but to remain neutral. He did not want our help, but wished us to hunt and support our families, and live in peace. He said that British traders would not be permitted to come on the Mississippi to furnish us with goods, but that we should be supplied with an American trader. Our chiefs then told him that the British traders always gave them credit in the fall for guns, powder and goods, to enable us to hunt and clothe our families. He repeated that the traders at Fort Madison would have plenty of goods; that we should go there in the fall and he would supply us on credit, as the British traders had done." Black Hawk seems to have accepted the proposition, and he and his people were very much pleased. Acting in good faith, they fitted out for their winter's hunt, and went to Fort Madison in high spirits to receive from the trader their outfit of supplies; but after waiting some time, they were told by the trader

that he would not trust them. In vain they pleaded the promise of their Great Father at Washington; the trader was inexorable. Disappointed and crest fallen, the Indians turned sadly to their own village. Says Black Hawk: "Few of us slept that night. All was gloom and discontent. In the morning a canoe was seen ascending the river; it soon arrived bearing an express, who brought intelligence that a British trader had landed at Rock Island with two boats filled with goods, and requested us to come up immediately, because he had good news for us, and a variety of presents. The express presented us with tobacco, pipes and wampum. The news ran through our camp like fire on a prairie. Our lodges were soon taken down and all started for Rock Island Here ended all our hopes of remaining at peace, having been forced into the war by being deceived." He joined the British, who flattered him, and styled him "Gen. Black Hawk," decked him with medals, excited his jealousy against the Americans, and armed his band; but he met with defeat and disappointment, and soon abandoned the service and came home.

There was a portion of the Sacs and Foxes, whom Black Hawk, with all his skill and cunning, could not lead into hostilities to the United States. With Keokuk ("The Watchful Fox") at their head, they were disposed to abide by the treaty of 1804, and to cultivate friendly relations with the American people. So, when Black Hawk and his band joined the fortunes of Great Britain, the rest of the nation remained neutral, and, for protection, organized with Keokuk for their chief. Thus, the nation was divided into the "War and Peace party." Black Hawk says he was informed, after he had gone to the war, that the nation, which had been reduced to so small a body of fighting men, were unable to defend themselves in case the Americans should attack them, and, having all the old men, women and children belonging to the warriors who had joined the British, on their hands to provide for, a council was held, and it was agreed that Quash-qua-me (The Lance) and other chiefs, together with the old men, women and children, and such others as chose to accompany them, should go to St. Louis and place themselves under the American Chief stationed there. Accordingly they went down, and were received as the "friendly band" of Sacs and Foxes, and were provided for and sent up the Missouri river.

On Black Hawk's return from the British army, he says Keokuk was introduced to him as the war chief of the braves then in the village. He inquired how he had become chief; and was informed that their spies had seen a large armed force going toward Peoria, and fears were entertained of an attack upon the village; whereupon a council was held, which concluded to leave the village, and cross over to the other side of the Mississippi. Keokuk had been standing at the door of the lodge when the council was held, not being allowed to enter on account of never having killed an enemy, where he remained until Wa-co-me came out. Keokuk asked permission to speak to the council, which Wa-co-me obtained for him. He then addressed the chiefs. He remonstrated against the desertion of their village, their own homes, and the

graves of their fathers, and offered to defend the village.

The council consented that he should be their war chief. He marshaled his braves, sent out spies, and advanced on the leading trail to Peoria, but returned without seeing the enemy. The Americans did not disturb the village, and all were satisfied with the appointment of Keokuk. Like Black Hawk, he was a descendant of the Sac branch of the nation, and was born on Rock river in 1780. He was of a pacific disposition, but possessed the elements of true courage, and could fight when occasion required with cool judgment and heroic energy. In his first battle he encountered and killed a Sioux, which placed him in the rank of warriors, and he was honored with a public feast by his tribe in commemoration of the event.

In person, Keokuk was tall and of portly bearing. In his public speeches he displayed a commanding attitude and graceful gestures. He has been described as an orator, entitled to rank with the most gifted of his race. He spoke rapidly, but his enunciation was clear, distinct and forcible; he culled his figures from the stores of nature, and based his arguments on skillful logic. Unfortunately for his reputation as an orator among white people, he was never able to obtain an interpreter who could claim even a slight acquaintance with philosophy. With one exception only, his interpreters were unacquainted with the elements of their mother tongue. Of this serious hindrance to his fame he was well aware, and retained Frank Labershure, who had received a rudimental education in the French and English languages, until the latter broke down by dissipation and died. Keokuk was thus compelled to submit his speeches for translation to uneducated men, whose range of thought fell far below the flights of a gifted mind, and the fine imagery drawn from nature was beyond their power of reproduction.

Keokuk had sufficient knowledge of the English language to make him sensible of this bad rendering of his thoughts, and often a feeling of mortification at the bungling efforts was depicted on his countenance while speaking. The proper place to form a correct estimate of his ability as an orator was in the Indian council, where he addressed himself exclusively to those who understood his language, and witnessed the electrical effect of his eloquence upon his council. He seems to have possessed a more sober judgment, and to have had a more intelligent view of the great strength and resources of the United States, than his noted and restless cotemporary, Black Hawk. He knew from the first that the reckless war which Black Hawk and his band had determined to carry on could result in nothing but disaster and defeat, and he used every argument against it. The large number of warriors whom he had dissuaded from following Black Hawk became, however, greatly excited with the war spirit after Stillman's defeat, and but for the signal tact displayed by Keokuk on that occasion, would have forced him to submit to their wishes in joining the rest of the warriors in the field. A war dance was held, and Keokuk took part in it, seeming to be moved with the current of the rising storm. When the dance was over, he called the council together to pre-

pare for war. He made a speech, in which he admitted the justice of their complaints against the Americans. To seek redress was a noble aspiration of their nature. The blood of their brethren had been shed by the white man, and the spirits of their braves, slain in battle, called loudly for vengeance.

"I am your chief," said he, "and it is my duty to lead you to battle, if after fully considering the matter you are determined to go; but before you decide to take this important step, it is wise to inquire into the chances of success."

He then portrayed to them the great power of the United States, against whom they would have to contend, and thought their chances of success was utterly hopeless. "But," said he, "if you do determine to go upon the warpath, I will agree to lead you on one condition—that before we go we kill our old men and our wives and children, to save them from a lingering death of starvation, and that every one of us determine to leave our homes on the other side of the Mississippi." This was a strong but truthful picture of the prospect before them, and was presented in such a forcible light as to cool their ardor and cause them to abandon their rash undertaking. From this time there was no serious trouble with the Indians until the Black Hawk war.

The treaty of 1804, between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations was never acknowledged by Black Hawk, and, in 1831, he established himself with a chosen band of warriors upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, dispatched General Gaines with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by surprise, the troops burnt their village, and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all their lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the west side of the river.

Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brig.-Gen. Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces under Gen. Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but, attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The

party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

It is said that a big, tall Kentuckian, with a loud voice, who was a Colonel of the militia, upon his arrival in camp gave to Gen. Whiteside and the wondering multitude the following glowing and bombastic account of the battle:

"Sirs," said he, "our detachment was encamped among some scattering timber on the north side of Old Man's creek, with the prairie from the north gently sloping down to our encampment. It was just after twilight, in the gloaming of the evening, when we discovered Black Hawk's army coming down upon us in solid column; they displayed in the form of a crescent upon the brow of the prairie, and such accuracy and precision of military movements were never witnessed by man; they were equal to the best troops of Wellington in Spain. I have said that the Indians came down in solid columns, and displayed in the form of a crescent; and, what was most wonderful, there were large squares of cavalry resting upon the points of the curve, which squares were supported again by other columns fifteen deep, extending back through the woods and over a swamp three-quarters of a mile, which again rested on the main body of Black Hawk's army, bivouacked upon the banks of the Kishwakee. It was a terrible and a glorious sight to see the tawny warriors as they rode along our flanks attempting to outflank us, with the glittering moonbeams glistening from their polished blades and burning spears. It was a sight well calculated to strike consternation in the stoutest and boldest heart; and, accordingly, our men soon began to break, in small squads, for tall timber.

"In a very little time the rout became general, the Indians were soon upon our flanks, and threatened the destruction of our entire detachment. About this time Maj. Stillman, Col. Stephenson, Maj. Perkins, Capt. Adams, Mr. Hackelton and myself, with some others, threw ourselves into the rear to rally the fugitives and protect the retreat. But in a short time all my companions fell bravely fighting hand-to-hand with the savage enemy, and I alone was left upon the field of battle. About this time I discovered not far to the left a corps of horsemen, which seemed to be in tolerable order. I immediately deployed to the left, when, leaning down and placing my body in a recumbent posture upon the mane of my horse, so as to bring the heads of the horsemen between my eye and the horizon, I discovered, by the light of the moon, that they were gentlemen who did not wear hats, by which token I knew they were no friends of mine. I therefore made a retrograde movement, and recovered my position, where I remained some time, in thinking what further I could do for my country, when a random ball came whistling by my ear, and plainly whispered to me, 'Stranger, you have no further business here.' Upon hearing this, I followed the example of my companions-in-arms, and broke for tall timber, and the way I ran was not a little."

For a long time afterward Maj. Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation through-

out the State and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it associations of great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of seventy Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when Gen. Whiteside, then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its very outset Gen. Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River Fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but, knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of Gen. Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement, with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, Gen Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made, but they were unable to discover any vestige of Indians, save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock River, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of Gen. Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to Gen Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

THE BATTLE OF BAD-AXE.

Gen. Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19 the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they

were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Gens. Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. Gen. Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came within sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till Gen. Henry came up. Then the Indians, charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river. Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, Gen. Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagos, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian Agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to

Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

At the interview Black Hawk had with the President, he closed his speech delivered on the occasion in the following words: "We did not expect to conquer the whites. They have too many houses, too many men. I took up the hatchet, for my part, to revenge injuries which my people could no longer endure. Had I borne them longer without striking, my people would have said: 'Black Hawk is a woman; he is too old to be a chief; he is no Sac.' These reflections caused me to raise the war-whoop. I say no more. It is known to you. Keokuk once was here; you took him by the hand, and when he wished to return to his home, you were willing. Black Hawk expects, like Keokuk, he shall be permitted to return, too."

By order of the President, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their own inability to cope with them in war. Great multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony. In 1838 Black Hawk built him a dwelling near Des Moines, this State, and furnished it after the manner of the whites, and engaged in agricultural pursuits and hunting and fishing. Here, with his wife, to whom he was greatly attached, he passed the few remaining days of his life. To his credit, it may be said that Black Hawk remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

At all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life Oct 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

CHAPTER III.

INDIAN TREATIES.

As has already been stated, all Iowa was in actual possession of the Indians when purchased by the United States Government, and for purposes of settlement by the whites, could only be obtained by forcible ejectment or re-purchase from those inhabiting the country. This was effected in a series of treaties and purchases, of which a synopsis is given:

The territory known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," although not the first portion of Iowa ceded to the United States by the Sacs and Foxes, was the first opened to actual settlement by the tide of emigration which flowed across the Mississippi as soon as the Indian title was extinguished. The treaty which provided for this cession was made at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where now stands the thriving city of Davenport, on ground now occupied by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R. Co, Sept. 21, 1832. This was just after the "Black Hawk War," and the defeated savages had retired from east of the Mississippi. At the council the Government was represented by Gen. Winfield Scott and Gov. Reynolds, of Illinois. Keokuk, Pashapaho and some thirty other chiefs and warriors were present. By this treaty the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of land on the eastern border of Iowa, fifty miles wide, from the northern boundary of Missouri to the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, containing about 6,000,000 acres. The western line of the purchase was parallel with the Mississippi. In consideration of this cession, the United States Government stipulated to pay annually to the confederated tribes, for thirty consecutive years, $20,000 in specie, and to pay the debts of the Indians at Rock Island, which had been accumulating for seventeen years, and amounted to $50,000, due to Davenport & Farnham, Indian traders. The Government also generously donated to the Sac and Fox women and children whose husbands and fathers had fallen in the Black Hawk War, 35 beef cattle, 12 bushels of salt, 30 barrels of pork, 50 barrels of flour, and 6,000 bushels of corn.

The treaty was ratified February 13, 1833, and took effect on the 1st of June following, when the Indians quietly removed from the ceded territory, and this fertile and beautiful region was opened to white settlers.

By terms of the treaty, out of the Black Hawk purchase was reserved for the Sacs and Foxes 400 square miles of land, situated on the Iowa River, and including within its limits Keokuk village, on the right bank of that river. This tract was known as Keokuk's reserve, and was occupied by the Indians until 1836, when, by

a treaty made in September between them and Gov. Dodge, of Wisconsin Territory, it was ceded to the United States. The council was held on the banks of the Mississippi, above Davenport, and was the largest assemblage of the kind ever held by the Sacs and Foxes to treat for the sale of lands. About one thousand of their chiefs and braves were present, and Keokuk was the leading spirit of the occasion, and their principal speaker.

By the terms of this treaty, the Sacs and Foxes were removed to another reservation on the Des Moines river, where an agency was established at what is now the town of Agency City. The Government also gave out of the Black Hawk purchase to Antoine LeClare, interpreter, in fee simple, one section of land opposite Rock Island, and another at the head of the first rapids above the island on the Iowa side. This was the first land title granted by the United States to an individual in Iowa.

Gen. Joseph M. Street established an agency among the Sacs and Foxes very soon after the removal of the latter to their new reservation. He was transferred from the agency of the Winnebagos for this purpose. A farm was selected, upon which the necessary buildings were erected, including a comfortable farm house for the agent and his family, at the expense of the Indian fund. A salaried agent was employed to superintend the farm and dispose of the crops. Two mills were erected—one on Soap creek, and the other on Sugar creek The latter was soon swept away by a flood, but the former remained and did good service for many years.

Connected with the agency were Joseph Smart and John Goodell, interpreters. The latter was interpreter for Hard Fishes' band. Three of the Indian chiefs—Keokuk, Wapello and Appanoose—had each a large field improved, the two former on the right bank of the Des Moines, back from the river, in what is now "Keokuk's Prairie," and the latter on the present site of the city of Ottumwa. Among the traders connected with their agency were the Messrs. Ewing, from Ohio, and Phelps & Co, from Illinois, and also J. P. Eddy, who established his post at what is now the site of Eddyville. The Indians at this agency became idle and listless in the absence of their natural and wonted excitements, and many of them plunged into dissipation. Keokuk himself became dissipated in the latter years of his life, and it has been reported that he died of delirium tremens after his removal with his tribe to Kansas. On May, 1843, most of the Indians were removed up the Des Moines river, above the temporary line of Red Rock, having ceded the remnant of their lands in Iowa to the United States, Sept. 21, 1837, and Oct. 11, 1842. By the terms of the latter treaty, they held possession of the "New Purchase" till the autumn of 1845, when most of them were removed to their reservation in Kansas, the balance being removed in 1846.

Before any permanent settlement was made in the Territory of Iowa, white adventurers, trappers and traders, many of whom were scattered along the Mississippi and its tributaries, as agents and employes of the American Fur Company, intermarried with the females of the Sac and Fox Indians, producing a race of half-breeds, whose number was never definitely ascertained. There were some respectable and

excellent people among them, children of some refinement and education. For instance: Dr. Muir, a gentleman educated at Edinburg, Scotland, a Surgeon in the United States Army, stationed at a military post located on the present site of Warsaw, married an Indian woman, and reared his family of three daughters in the city of Keokuk. Other examples might be cited, but they are probably exceptions to the general rule, and the race is now nearly or quite extinct in Iowa.

August 4, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, by which that portion of Lee county was reserved to the half-breeds of those tribes, and which was afterward known as the "half-breed tract." This reservation is the triangular piece of land containing about 119,000 acres, lying between the Mississippi and the Des Moines rivers. It is bounded on the north by the prolongation of the northern line of Missouri. This line was intended to be a straight one, running due east, which would have caused it to strike the Mississippi river at or below Montrose; but the surveyor who run it took no notice of the change in the variation of the needle, as he proceeded eastward, and, in consequence, the line he run was bent, deviating more and more to the northward of a direct line as he approached the Mississippi river, so that it struck that river at the lower edge of the town of Fort Madison. "This erroneous line," says Judge Mason, "has been acquiesced in as well in fixing the northern limit of the half-breed tract as in determining the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri." The line thus run included in the reservation a portion of the lower part of the city of Fort Madison, and all of the present townships of Van Buren, Charleston, Jefferson, Des Moines, Montrose and Jackson.

Under the treaty of 1824, the half-breeds had the right to occupy the soil, but could not convey it, the reversion being reserved to the United States. But January 30th, 1843, by act of Congress, this reversionary right was relinquished, and the half-breeds acquired the lands in fee simple. This no sooner done than a horde of speculators rushed in to buy land of the half-breed owners, and, in many instances, a gun, blanket, a pony or a few quarts of whisky was sufficient for the purchase of large estates. There was a deal of sharp practice on both sides. Indians would often claim ownership of land by virtue of being half-breeds, and had no difficulty in proving their mixed blood by the Indians, and they would cheat the speculators by selling land to which they had no rightful title. On the other hand, speculators often claimed land in which they had no ownership. It was diamond cut diamond, until at last things became badly mixed. There were no authorized surveys, and no boundary lines to claim, and, as a natural result, numerous conflicts and quarrels ensued.

January 16, 1838, Edward Johnstone, Thomas S. Wilson and David Brigham were appointed commissioners by the Wisconsin Legislature, clothed with power to settle their difficulties, and to decide upon the validity of claims, or sell them for the benefit of the real owners. The act provided that these commissioners should be paid six dollars a day each. The commission entered upon its duties, and continued until the next session of the Legislature,

when the act creating it was repealed, invalidating all that had been done, and depriving the commissioners of their pay. The repealing act, however, authorized the commissioners to commence action against the owners of the half-breed tract, to receive pay for their services in the District of Lee county. Two judgements were obtained, and on execution the whole tract was sold to Hugh T. Reid, the sheriff executing the deed. Mr. Reid sold portions of it to various parties; but his own title was questioned, and he became involved in litigation. Decisions in favor of Reid and those holding under him were made by both District and Supreme Courts; but in December, 1850, these decisions were finally reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Joseph Webster, plaintiff in error, vs. Hugh T. Reid, and judgement titles failed.

About nine years before the judgement titles were finally abrogated as above, another class of titles were brought into competition with them, and, in the conflict between the two, the final decision was obtained. These were the titles based on the "decree of partition" issued by the United States District Court for the Territory of Iowa, May 8, 1841, and certified to by the clerk on the 2d day of June of the same year. Edward Johnstone and Hugh T. Reid, then law partners at Fort Madison, filed the petition for the decree in behalf of the St. Louis claimants of half-breed lands. Francis S. Key, author of the Star-Spangled Banner, who was then attorney for the New York Land Company, which held heavy interests in these lands, took a leading part in the measure, and drew up the documents in which it was presented to the court. Judge Charles Mason, of Burlington, presided. The plan of partition divided the the tract into 101 shares, and arranged that each claimant should draw his proportion by lot, and should abide the result, whatever it might be. The arrangement was entered into, the lots drawn, and the plat of the same filed in the Recorder's office, October 6, 1841. Upon this basis the titles to the land in the Half-Breed Tract are now held.

We subjoin a synopsis of the different treaties made with the Indians of Iowa:

1. *Treaty with the Sioux.*—Made July 15, 1815; ratified December 16, 1815. This treaty was made at Portage des Sioux of Minnesota and Upper Iowa, and the United States, by William Clark and Ninian Edwards, Commissioners, and was merely a treatise of peace and friendship on the part of these Indians toward the United States at the close of the war of 1812.

2. *Treaty with the Sacs.*—A similar treaty of peace was made at Portage des Sioux, between the United States and the Sacs, by William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, on the 13th of September, 1815, and ratified at the same date as the above. In this the treaty of 1804 was re-affirmed, and the Sacs here represented promised for themselves and their bands to keep entirely separate from the Sacs of Rock river, who, under Black Hawk, had joined the British in the war just then closed.

3. *Treaty with the Foxes.*—A separate treaty of peace was made with the Foxes at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners, on the 14th of September, 1815, and ratified the same as the above, wherein

the Foxes re-affirmed the treaty of St. Louis, of November 3d, 1804, and agreed to deliver up all their prisoners to the officer in command at Fort Clark, now Peoria, Illinois.

4 *Treaty with the Iowas.*—A treaty of peace and mutual good-will was made between the United States and the Iowa tribe of Indians, at Portage des Sioux, by the same commissioners as above, on the 16th of September, 1815, at the close of the war with Great Britain, and ratified at the same date as the others.

5. *Treaty with the Sacs of Rock River.*—Made at St. Louis, on the 13th of May, 1816, between the United States and the Sacs of Rock river, by the Commissioners, William Clark, Ninian Edwards and Auguste Choteau, and ratified Dec. 30, 1816. In this treaty that of 1804 was re-established and enforced by the chiefs and head men of the Sacs of Rock river, and Black Hawk himself attached to it his signature, or, as he said, "touched the goose-quill."

6. *Treaty of* 1824.—On the 4th of August, 1824, a treaty was made between the United States and the Sacs and Foxes, in the city of Washington, by William Clark, Commissioner, wherein the Sac and Fox nations relinquished their title to all lands in Missouri, and that portion of the south-east corner of Iowa known as the "half-breed tract" was set off and reserved for the use of the half breeds of the Sacs and Foxes, they holding title in the same manner as Indians. Ratified Jan. 18, 1825.

7. *Treaty of August* 19, 1825.—At this date a treaty was made by William Clark and Lewis Cass, at Prairie du Chien, between the United States and the Chippewas, Sacs and Foxes, Menominees, Winnebagos, and a portion of the Ottawas and Pot awatomies. In this treaty, in order make peace between the contending tribes as to the limits of their respective hunting grounds in Iowa, it was agreed that the United States Government should run a boundary line between the Sioux, on the north, and the Sacs and Foxes on the south, as follows:

Commencing at the mouth of the Upper Iowa river, on the west bank of the Mississippi, and ascending said Iowa river to its west fork; thence up the fork to its source; thence crossing the fork of Red Cedar river in a direct line to the lower fork of the Calumet river, and down that fork to its junction with the Missouri river.

8. *Treaty of* 1830.—On the 15th of July, 1830, the confederate tribes of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States a strip of country lying south of the above line, twenty miles in width, and extending along the line aforesaid from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. The Sioux also, whose possessions were north of the line, ceded to the Government, in the same treaty, a strip on the north side of the boundary. Thus the United States, at the ratification of this treaty, February 24, 1831, came into possession of a portion of Iowa forty miles wide, extending along the Clarke and Cass line of 1825, from the Mississippi to the Des Moines river. This territory was then known as the "Neutral Ground," and the tribes on either side of the line were allowed to fish and hunt on it unmolested until it was made a Winnebago reservation, and the Winnebagos were removed to it in 1841.

9. *Treaty with the Sacs and Foxes and other tribes.*—At the same time of the above treaty respecting the "Neutral Ground" (July 15, 1830), the Sacs and Foxes, Western Sioux, Omahas, Iowas and Missouris ceded to the United States a portion of the western slope of Iowa, the boundaries of which were defined as follows: Beginning at the upper fork of the Des Moines river, and passing the sources of the Little Sioux and Floyd rivers, to the bank of the first creek that falls into the Big Sioux, or Calumet, on the east side; thence down said creek and the Calumet river to the Missouri river; thence down said Missouri river to the Missouri State line above the Kansas; thence along said line to the northwest corner of said State; thence to the high lands between the waters falling into the Missouri and Des Moines, passing to said high lands along the dividing ridge between the forks of the Grand river; thence along said high lands or ridge separating the waters of the Missouri from those of the Des Moines, to a point opposite the source of the Boyer river, and thence in a direct line to the upper fork of the Des Moines, the place of beginning.

It was understood that the lands ceded and relinquished by this treaty were to be assigned and allotted, under the direction of the President of the United States, to the tribes then living thereon, or to such other tribes as the President might locate thereon for hunting and other purposes. In consideration of three tracts of land ceded in this treaty, the United States agreed to pay to the Sacs $3,000; to the Foxes, $3,000; to the Sioux, $2,000; to the Yankton and Santee bands of Sioux, $3,000; to the Omahas, $1,500; and to the Ottoes and Missouris, $2,500—to be paid annually for ten successive years. In addition to these annuities, the Government agreed to furnish some of the tribes with blacksmiths and agricultural implements to the amount of $200, at the expense of the United States, and to set apart $3,000 annually for the education of the children of these tribes. It does not appear that any fort was erected in this territory prior to the erection of Fort Atkinson on the Neutral Ground in 1840-'41.

This treaty was made by William Clark, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Col. Willoughby Morgan, of the United States First Infantry, and came into effect by proclamation, February 24, 1831.

10. *Treaty with the Winnebagos.*—Made at Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, September 15th, 1832, by General Winfield Scott and Hon. John Reynolds, Governor of Illinois. In this treaty the Winnebagos ceded to the United States all their land lying on the east side of the Mississippi, and in part consideration therefor the United States granted to the Winnebagos, to be held as other Indian lands are held, that portion of Iowa known as the Neutral Grounds. The exchange of the two tracts of country was to take place on or before the 1st day of June, 1833. In addition to the Neutral Grounds, it was stipulated that the United States should give the Winnebagos, beginning in September, 1833, and continuing for twenty-seven successive years, $10,000 in specie, and establish a school among them with a farm and garden, and provide other facilities for the education of their children, not to exceed in cost $3,000 a year, and to con-

tinue the same twenty-seven successive years. Six agriculturists, twelve yoke of oxen, and plows and other farming tools were to be supplied by the Government.

11. *Treaty of* 1832 *with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Already mentioned as the Black Hawk purchase.

12. *Treaty of* 1836 *with the Sacs and Foxes.*—Ceding Keokuk's reserve to the United States, for which the Government stipulated to pay $30,000, and an annuity of $10,000 for ten successive years, together with other sums and debts of the Indians to various parties.

13. *Treaty of* 1837.—On the 21st of October, 1837, a treaty was made at the city of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the confederate tribes of Sacs and Foxes, ratified February 21, 1838, wherein another slice of the soil of Iowa was obtained, described in the treaty as follows:

"A tract of country containing 1,250,000 acres, lying west and adjoining the tract conveyed by them to the United States in the treaty of September 21, 1832. It is understood that the points of termination for the present cession shall be the northern and southern points of tract as fixed by the survey made under the authority of the United States, and that a line shall be drawn between them so as to intersect a line extended westwardly from the angle of said tract nearly opposite to Rock Island, as laid down in the above survey, so far as may be necessary to include the number of acres hereby ceded, which last mentioned line, it is estimated, will be about twenty-five miles."

This piece of land was about twenty-five miles in the middle, and ran off to a point at both ends, lying directly back to the Black Hawk purchase, and of the same length.

14. *Treaty of Relinquishment.*—At the same date as the above treaty, in the city of Washington, Carey A. Harris, Commissioner, the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States all their right and interest in the country lying south of the boundary line between the Sacs, Foxes and Sioux, as described in the treaty of August 19, 1825, and between the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, the United States paying for the same $160,000. The Indians also gave up all claims and interests under the treaties previously made with them, for the satisfaction of which no appropriations had been made.

15. *Treaty of* 1842.—The last treaty was made with the Sacs and Foxes October 11, 1842; ratified March 23, 1843. It was made at the Sac and Fox agency (Agency City), by John Chambers, Commissioner on behalf of the United States. In this treaty the Sac and Fox Indians ceded to the United States all their lands west of the Mississippi to which they had any claim or title. By the terms of this treaty they were to be removed from the country at the expiration of three years, and all who remained after that were to move at their own expense. Part of them were removed to Kansas in the fall of 1845, and the rest the spring following.

CHAPTER IV.

EARLY SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlement made by whites within the limits of Iowa, was by Julien Dubuque, in 1788, when, with a small party of miners, he settled on the site of the city that now bears his name, where he lived until his death, in 1810. What was known as the Girard settlement, in Clayton county, was made by some parties prior to the commencement of the present century. It consisted of three cabins, in 1805. Louis Honori settled on the site of the present town of Montrose, probably in 1799, and resided there until 1805, when his property passed into other hands. Indian traders had established themselves at various points at an early date. Mr. Johnson, an agent of the American Fur Company, had a trading post below Burlington, where he carried on traffic with the Indians sometime before the United States purchased Louisiana. In 1820, LeMoliese, a French trader, had a station at what is now Sandusky, six miles above Keokuk, in Lee county. The same year, a cabin was built where the city of Keokuk now stands, by Dr. Samuel C. Muir, a surgeon in the United States Army. His marriage and subsequent life were very romantic. While stationed at a military post on the Upper Mississippi, the post was visited by a beautiful Indian maiden—whose native name, unfortunately, has not been preserved—who, in her dreams, had seen a white brave unmoor his canoe, paddle it across the river, and come directly to her lodge. She felt assured, according to the superstitious belief of her race, that in her dreams she had seen her future husband, and had come to the fort to find him. Meeting Dr. Muir, she instantly recognized him as the hero of her dream, which, with childlike innocence and simplicity, she related to him. Her dream was indeed prophetic. Charmed with Sophia's beauty, innocence and devotion, the doctor honorably married her; but after awhile the sneers and gibes of his brother officers—less honorable than he, perhaps—made him feel ashamed of his dark-skinned wife, and when his regiment was ordered down the river to Bellefontaine, it is said he embraced the opportunity to rid himself of her, never expecting to see her again, and little dreaming that she would have the courage to follow him. But, with her infant child, this intrepid wife and mother started alone in her canoe, and after many days of weary labor and a lonely journey of 900 miles, she at last reached him. She afterward remarked, when speaking of this toilsome journey down the river in search of her husband: "When I got there I was all perished away—so thin!" The doctor, touched by such unexampled devotion, took her to his heart, and ever after, until his death, treated her with marked respect. She always

presided at his table with grace and dignity, but never abandoned her native style of dress. In 1819-'20 he was stationed at Fort Edward, now Warsaw, but the senseless ridicule of some of his brother officers on account of his Indian wife induced him to resign his commission. He then built a cabin, as above stated, where Keokuk is now situated, and made a claim to some land. This claim he leased to Otis Reynolds and John Culver, of St. Louis, and went to La Pointe (afterward Galena), where he practiced his profession for ten years, when he returned to Keokuk. His Indian wife bore to him four children—Louise, James, Mary and Sophia. Dr. Muir died suddenly of cholera, in 1832, but left his property in such a condition that it was soon wasted in vexatious litigation, and his brave and faithful wife, left friendless and penniless, became discouraged, and, with her two younger children, disappeared. It is said she returned to her people, on the Upper Missouri.

The gentleman who had leased Dr. Muir's claim at Keokuk, subsequently employed as their agent Moses Stillwell, who arrived with his family in 1828, and took possession. His brothers-in-law, Amos and Valencourt Van Ansdal, came with him and settled near. Mr. Stillwell's daughter Margaret (afterward Mrs. Ford), was born in 1831 at the foot of the rapids, called by the Indians Puckashetuck. She was probably the first white American child born in Iowa.

In 1829 Dr. Isaac Gallaud made a settlement on the Lower Rapids, at what is now Nashville. The same year James S. Langworthy, who had been engaged in lead mining at Galena since 1824, resolved to visit the Dubuque mines. The lead mines in the Dubuque region were an object of great interest to the miners about Galena, for they were known to be rich in lead ore. To explore these mines, and to obtain permission to work them was therefore eminently desirable. Crossing the Mississippi at a point now known as Dunleith, in a canoe, and swimming his horse by his side, he landed on the spot known as the Jones Street Levee. Before him was spread out a beautiful prairie, on which the city of Dubuque now stands. Two miles south, at the mouth of Catfish creek, was a village of Sacs and Foxes. Thither Mr. Langworthy proceeded, and was well received by the natives. He endeavored to obtain permission from them to mine in their hills; but this they refused. He, however, succeeded in gaining the confidence of the chief to such an extent as to be allowed to travel in the interior for three weeks, and explore the country. He employed two young Indians as guides, and traversed in different directions the whole region lying between the Maquoketa and Turkey rivers. He returned to the village, secured the good will of the Indians, and, returning to Galena, formed plans for future operations, to be executed as soon as the circumstances would permit. In the following year, with his brother, Lucius H., and others, having obtained the consent of the Indians, Mr. Langworthy crossed the Mississippi and commenced mining in the vicinity around Dubuque.

Although these lands had been purchased from France, they were not in the actual posession of the United States. The Indian titles had not been ex-

tinguished, and these adventurous persons were beyond the limits of any State or Territorial government. The first settlers were therefore obliged to be their own law-makers, and to agree to such regulations as the exegencies of the case demanded. The first act resembling civil legislation in Iowa was done by the miners at this point, in June, 1830. They met on the bank of the river, by the side of an old cottonwood drift log, at what is now the Jones Street Leevee, Dubuque, and elected a committee, consisting of J. C. Langworthy, H. F. Lander, James McPhetres, Samuel Scales and E. M. Wren. This may be called the first Legislature in Iowa, the members of which gathered around that old cottonwood log, and agreed to and reported the following, written by Mr. Langworthy, on a half sheet of coarse, unruled paper, the old log being the writing desk:

"We, a committee, having been chosen to draft certain rules and regulations (laws), by which we, as miners, will be governed, and, having duly considered the subject, do unanimously agree that we will be governed by the regulations on the east side of the Mississippi river, with the following exceptions, to-wit:

Article I. That each and every man shall hold two hundred yards square of ground by working said ground one day in six."

"Article II. We further agree that there shall be chosen by the majority of the miners present, a person who shall hold this article, and who shall grant letters of arbitration on application having been made, and that said letters of arbitration shall be obligatory on the parties so applying."

The report was accepted by the miners present, who elected Dr. Jarote in accordance with article second. Here, then, we have, in 1830, a primitive Legislature elected by the people, the law drafted by it being submitted to the people for approval, and under it Dr. Jarote was elected first Governor. And the laws thus enacted were as promptly obeyed as any have been since.

After this, the miners, who had thus erected an independent government of their own on the west side of the Mississippi river, continued to work successfully for a long time, and the new settlement attracted considerable attention. But the west side of the Mississippi belonged to the Sac and Fox Indians, and the Government, in order to preserve peace on the frontier, as well as to protect the Indians in their rights under the treaty, ordered the settlers not only to stop mining, but to remove from the Indian Territory. They were simply intruders. The execution of this order was intrusted to Col. Zachary Taylor, then in command of the military post at Prairie du Chien, who, early in July, sent an officer to the miners to forbid settlement, and to command the miners to remove, within ten days, to the east side of the Mississippi, or they would be driven off by armed force. The miners, however, were reluctant about leaving the rich "leads" they had already discovered and opened, and were not disposed to obey the order to remove with any considerable degree of alacrity.

In due time Colonel Taylor dispatched a detachment of troops to enforce his order. The miners, anticipating their arrival, had, excepting three, recrossed the

river, and from the east bank saw the troops land on the western shore. The three who had lingered a little too long were, however, permitted to make their escape unmolested. From this time a military force was stationed at Dubuque to prevent the settlers from returning, until June, 1832. The Indians returned, and were encouraged to operate the rich mines opened by the late white occupants.

In June, 1832, the troops were ordered to the east side of the Mississippi to assist in the annihilation of the very Indians whose rights they had been protecting on the west side. Immediately after the close of the Black Hawk war, and the negotiations of the treaty in September, 1832, by which the Sacs and Foxes ceded the tract known as the "Black Hawk Purchase," the settlers, supposing that now they had a right to re-enter the territory, returned and took possession of their claims, built cabins, erected furnaces and prepared large quantities of lead for market. But the prospects of the hardy and enterprising settlers and miners were again ruthlessly interferred with by the Government, on the ground that the treaty with the Indians would not go into force until June 1st, 1833, although they had withdrawn from the vicinity of the settlement. Col. Taylor was again ordered by the War Department to remove the miners, and, in January, 1833, troops were again sent from Prairie du Chien to Dubuque, for that purpose. This was a serious and perhaps unnecessary hardship imposed upon the miners. They were compelled to abandon their cabins and homes in mid-winter. This, too, was only out of respect for forms, for the purchase had been made, and the Indians had retired. After the lapse of fifty years, no very satisfactory reason for this rigorous action of the Government can be given. But the orders had been given, and there was no alternative but to obey. Many of the settlers re-crossed the river, and did not return; a few, however, removed to an island near the east bank of the river, built rude cabins of poles, in which to store their lead until spring, when they could float the fruits of their labors to St. Louis for sale, and where they could remain until the treaty went into force, when they could return. Among these were the Langworthy brothers, who had on hand about 300,000 pounds of lead.

No sooner had the miners left than Lieutenant Covington, who had been placed in command at Dubuque, by Colonel Taylor, ordered some of the cabins of the settlers to be torn down, and wagons and other property to be destroyed. This wanton and inexcusable action on the part of a subordinate, clothed with a little brief authority, was sternly rebuked by Col. Taylor, and Covington was superseded by Lieut. George Wilson, who pursued a just and friendly course with the pioneers, who were only waiting for the time when they could repossess their claims.

The treaty went formally into effect June, 1833; the troops were withdrawn, and the Langworthy brothers and a few others at once returned and resumed possession of their homes and claims. From this time must date the first permanent settlement of this portion of Iowa. Mr. John P. Sheldon was appointed superintendent of the mines, by the Government, and a system of permits to miners and licenses to smelters was adopted, similar to that

which had been in operation at Galena since 1825, under Lieut. Martin Thomas and Capt. Thomas C. Legate. Substantially the primitive law enacted by the miners assembled around that old cottonwood drift log in 1830, was adopted and enforced by the United States Government, except that miners were required to sell their mineral to licensed smelters, and the smelter was required to give bonds for the payment of six per cent. of all lead manufactured, to the Government.

The rule in the United States mines, on Fever river, in Illinois, had been, until 1830, that the miners must pay a ten per cent. tax. This tax upon the miners created much dissatisfaction among the miners on the west side, as it had on the east side of the Mississippi. They thought they had suffered hardships and privations enough in opening the way for civilization, without being subjected to the imposition of an odious Government tax upon their means of subsistence, when the Federal Government could better afford to aid than to extort from them. The measure soon became very unpopular. It was difficult to collect the taxes, and the whole system was abolished in about ten years.

About five hundred people arrived in the mining district in 1833, after the Indian title was fully extinguished, of whom one hundred and fifty were from Galena. In the same year Mr. Langworthy assisted in building the first school-house in Iowa, and thus was formed the nucleus of the populous and thriving city of Dubuque. Mr. Langworthy lived to see the naked prairie on which he first settled become the site of a city of 15,000 inhabitants; the small school-house which he aided in constructing replaced by three substantial edifices, wherein 2,000 children were being trained; churches erected in every part of the city, and railroads connecting the wilderness, which he first explored, with all the eastern world. He died suddenly, on the 13th of March, 1865, while on a trip over the Dubuque & Southern railroad, at Monticello, and the evening train brought the news of his death, and his remains.

Lucius H. Langworthy, his brother, was one of the most worthy, gifted and influential of the old settlers of this section of Iowa. He died greatly lamented by many friends, in June, 1865.

The name "Dubuque" was given to the settlement by the miners, at a meeting held in 1834.

Soon after the close of the Black Hawk war, in 1832, Zachariah Hawkins, Benjamin Jennings, Aaron White, Augustine Horton, Samuel Gooch, Daniel Thompson and Peter Williams made claims at Fort Madison. In 1833, Gen. John H. Knapp and Col. Nathaniel Knapp purchased these claims, and, in the summer of 1835, they laid out the town of "Fort Madison," and lots were exposed for sale early in 1836. The town was subsequently re-surveyed and platted by the United States Government. The population rapidly increased, and in less than two years the beautiful location was covered by a flourishing town containing nearly 600 inhabitants, with a large proportion of enterprising merchants, mechanics and manufacturers.

In the fall of 1832, Simpson S. White erected a cabin on the site of Burlington, 79 miles below Rock Island. During the war, parties had looked longingly upon the "Flint Hills" from the opposite side of the

river, and White was soon followed by others. David Tothers made a claim on the prairie, about three miles back from the river, at a place since known as the farm of Judge Morgan. The following winter the settlers were driven off by the military from Rock Island, as intruders upon the rights of the Indians. White's cabin was burned by the soldiers. He returned to Illinois, where he remained during the winter, and, in the following summer, as soon as the Indian title was extinguished, returned and re-built his cabin. White was joined by his brother-in-law, Doolittle, and they laid out the town of Burlington in 1834, on a beautiful area of sloping eminences and gentle declivities, enclosed within a natural amphitheater formed by the surrounding hills, which were covered with luxuriant forests, and presented the most picturesque scenery. The same autumn witnessed the opening of the first dry goods stores, by Dr. W. R. Ross and Major Jeremiah Smith, each well supplied with Western merchandise. Such was the beginning of Burlington, which, in less than four years, became the seat of government for the territory of Wisconsin, and, in three years more, contained a population of 1,400 persons.

Immediately after the treaty with the Sacs and Foxes, in September, 1832, Col. George Davenport made the first claim on the site of the present thriving city of Davenport. As early as 1827, Col. Davenport had established a flat-boat ferry, which ran between the island and the main shore of Iowa, by which he carried on a trade with the Indians west of the Mississippi.

In 1833 Capt. Benjamin W. Clark moved from Illinois, and laid the foundation of the town of Buffalo, in Scott county, which was the first actual settlement within the limits of that county.

The first settlers of Davenport were Antoine LeClaire, Col. George Davenport, Major Thomas Smith, Major Wm. Gordon, Philip Hambough, Alex. W. McGregor, Levi S. Colton, Captain James May, and others.

A settlement was made in Clayton county in the spring of 1832, on Turkey river, by Robert Hatfield and Wm. W. Wayman. No further settlement was made in this part of the State until 1836.

The first settlers of Muscatine county were Benjamin Nye, John Vanater and G. W. Kasey, all of whom came in 1834. E. E. Fay, Wm. St. John, N. Fullington, H. Reece, Jona Pettibone, R. P. Lowe, Stephen Whicher, Abijah Whitney, J. E. Fletcher, W. D. Abernethy and Alexis Smith were also early settlers of Muscatine.

As early as 1824 a French trader named Hart had established a trading post, and built a cabin on the bluffs above the large spring now known as "Mynster Spring," within the limits of the present city of Council Bluffs, and had probably been there some time, as the post was known to the employes of the American Fur Company as "La Cote de Hart," or "Hart's Bluff."

In 1827 an agent of the American Fur Company, Francis Guitar, with others, encamped in the timber at the foot of the bluffs, about on the present location of Broadway, and afterward settled there. In 1839 a block house was built on the bluff in the east part of the city. The Pottawatomie Indians occupied this part of the State until 1846 7, when they re-

linquished the territory and removed to Kansas. Billy Caldwell was then principal chief. There were no white settlers in that part of the State except Indian traders, until the arrival of the Mormons under the lead of Brigham Young. These people, on their way westward, halted for the winter of 1846-7 on the west bank of the Missouri river, about five miles above Omaha, at a place now called Florence. Some of them had reached the eastern bank of the river the spring before, in season to plant a crop. In the spring of 1847 Young and a portion of the colony pursued their journey to Salt Lake, but a large portion of them returned to the Iowa side and settled mainly within the present limits of Pottawatomie county. The principal settlement of this strange community was at a place first called "Miller's Hollow," on Indian creek, and afterward named Kanesville, in honor of Col. Kane, of Pennsylvania, who visited them soon afterward. The Mormon settlement extended over the county and into neighboring counties, wherever timber and water furnished desirable locations. Orson Hyde, priest, lawyer and editor, was installed as President of the Quorum of Twelve, and all that part of the State remained under Mormon control for several years. In 1847 they raised a battalion, numbering 500 men, for the Mexican war. In 1848 Hyde started a paper, called the *Frontier Guardian*, at Kanesville.

In 1849, after many of the faithful had left to join Brigham Young, at Salt Lake, the Mormons in this section of Iowa numbered 6,552, and, in 1850, 7,828, but they were not all within the limits of Pottawatomie county. This county was organized in 1848, all the first officials being Mormons. In 1852 the order was promulgated that all the true believers should gather together at Salt Lake. Gentiles flocked in, and in a few years nearly all the first settlers were gone.

May 9, 1843, Capt. James Allen, with a small detachment of troops, on board the steamer "Ione," arrived at the present site of the capital of the State, DesMoines. This was the first steamer to ascend the DesMoines river to this point. The troops and stores were landed at what is now the foot of Court Avenue, DesMoines, and Capt. Allen returned in the steamer to Fort Sanford, to arrange for bringing up more soldiers and supplies. In due time they, too, arrived, and a fort was built near the mouth of Raccoon Fork, at its confluence with the DesMoines, and named Fort DesMoines. Soon after the arrival of the troops, a trading post was established on the east side of the river, by two noted Indian traders, named Ewing, from Ohio. Among the first settlers in this part of Iowa were Benjamin Bryant, J. B. Scott, James Drake (gunsmith), John Sturtevant, Robert Kinzie, Alexander Turner, Peter Newcomer, and others.

CHAPTER V.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The immigration to Iowa after the Black Hawk purchase was so rapid and steady that some provision for civil government became necessary. Accordingly, in 1834, all the territory comprising the present States of Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota was made subject to the jurisdiction of Michigan Territory. Up to this time there had been no county or other organization in what is now the State of Iowa, although one or two justices of the peace had been appointed, and a postoffice was established at Dubuque in 1833. In September of 1834, therefore, the Territorial Legislature of Michigan created two counties on the west side of the Mississippi river—Dubuque and DesMoines—separated by a line drawn westward from the foot of Rock Island. These counties were partially organized. John King was appointed Chief Justice of Dubuque county, and Isaac Leffler (of Burlington) of DesMoines county. Two associate justices, in each county, were appointed by the Governor.

In October, 1835, Gen. George W. Jones, now a citizen of Dubuque, was elected a delegate to Congress. April 20, 1836, through the efforts of Gen. Jones, Congress passed a bill creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which went into operation July 4, of the same year. Iowa was then included in the Territory of Wisconsin, of which Gen. Henry Dodge was appointed Governor; John S. Horner, Secretary; Charles Dunn, Chief Justice; David Irwin and William C. Frazer, Associate Justices.

Sept. 9, 1836, Governor Dodge ordered a census of the new Territory to be taken. This census showed a population of 10,531, of which DesMoines county contained 6,257, and Dubuque 4,274. Under the apportionment, the two above named counties were entitled to six members of the Council and thirteen of the House of Representatives. The Governor issued his proclamation for an election to be held on the first Monday of October, 1836, on which day the following members of the first Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin were elected from the two counties in the Black Hawk purchase:

DUBUQUE—*Council:* John Fally, Thos. McKnight, Thos. McCraney. *House:* Loring Wheeler, Haldin Whelan, Peter Hill Engle, Patrick Quigly, Hosea F. Camp.

DESMOINES—*Council:* Jeremiah Smith, Jr., Joseph B. Teas, Arthur B. Ingram. *House:* Isaac Leffler, Thos. Blair, Warren L. Jenkins, John Box, George W. Teas, Eli Reynolds, David R Chance.

The Legislature assembled at Belmont, in the present State of Wisconsin, October 25th, 1836, and organized by electing Henry Baird President of the Council, and Peter Hill Engle (of Dubuque) Speaker of the House.

At this session the county of DesMoines was divided into DesMoines, Lee, VanBuren, Henry, Muscatine and Cook. This last is now called Scott county. The first Legislature adjourned December 9th, 1836.

The second Legislature assembled at Burlington, November 9, 1837. It divided Dubuque into the counties of Dubuque, Clayton, Fayette, Delaware, Buchanan, Jackson, Jones, Linn, Benton, Clinton and Cedar, and adjourned January 20th, 1838.

A third session was held at Burlington, commencing June 1st, and ending June 12th, 1838. Most of the new counties were not organized until several years afterward

The question of the organization of the Territory of Iowa now began to be agitated, and the desires of the people found expression in a convention held Nov. 1st, which memoralized Congress to organize a Territory west of the Mississippi, and to settle the boundary line between Wisconsin Territory and Missouri. The Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, then in session at Burlington, joined in the petition. Gen. George W. Jones, of Dubuque, then residing at Linsinawa Mound, in what is now Wisconsin, was delegate to Congress from Wisconsin Territory, and labored so earnestly that the act was passed dividing the Territory of Wisconsin, and providing for the territorial government of Iowa. This was approved June 12, 1838, to take effect and be in force on and after July 3, 1838.

The new Territory embraced "all that part of the present Territory of Wisconsin west of the Mississippi river, and west of a line drawn due north from the headwaters or sources of the Mississippi to the Territorial line." The organic act provided for a Governor, whose term of office should be three years; and for a Secretary, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, and Attorney and Marshal, who should serve four years, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The act also provided for the election, by the white male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over 21 years of age, of a House of Representatives, consisting of 26 members, and a council, to consist of 13 members. It also appropriated $5,000 for a public library, and $20,000 for the erection of public buildings.

In accordance with this act, President Van Buren appointed ex-Governor Robert Lucas, of Ohio, to be the first Governer of the new Territory. Wm. B. Conway, of Pittsburg, was appointed Secretary of the Territory; Charles Mason, of Burlington, Chief Justice, and Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania, Associate Judges of the Supreme and District Courts; Mr. Van Allen, of New York, Attorney; Francis Gehon, of Dubuque, Marshal; Augustus C. Dodge, Register of the Land Office at Burlington, and Thos McKnight, Receiver of the Land Office at Dubuque. Mr. Van Allen, the District Attorney, died at Rockingham soon after his appointment, and Col. Chas Weston was appointed to fill his vacancy. Mr. Conway, the Secretary, also died at Burlington during the second session of the Legislature, and James Clarke, editor of the *Gazette*, was appointed to succeed him.

Governor Lucas, immediately after his arrival, issued a proclamation for the election of members of the first Territorial Legislature, to be held on the 10th of Sep-

tember, dividing the Territory into election districts for that purpose, and appointing the 12th of November for the meeting of the Legislature to be elected at Burlington. The members were elected in accordance with this proclamation, and assembled at the appointed time and place. The following are their names :

Council– Jesse B. Brown, J. Keith, E. A. M. Swazey, Arthur Ingram, Robert Ralston, George Hepner, Jesse J. Payne, D. B. Hughes, James M. Clark, Charles Whittlesey, Jonathan W. Parker, Warner Lewis, Stephen Hempstead.

House—Wm. Patterson, Hawkins Taylor, Calvin J. Price, James Brierly, James Hall, Gideon S. Bailey, Samuel Parker, James W. Grimes, George Temple, Van B. Delashmutt, Thomas Blair, George H. Beeler, Wm. G. Coop, Wm. H. Wallace, Asbury B. Porter, John Frierson, Wm. L. Toole, Levi Thornton, S. C. Hastings, Robert G. Roberts, Laurel Summers, Jabez A. Burchard, Jr., Chauncey Swan, Andrew Bankson, Thomas Cox and Hardin Nowlin.

Although a large majority of both branches of the Legislature were Democrats, Gen. Jesse B. Brown (Whig), of Lee county, was elected President of the Council, and Hon. Wm. H. Wallace (Whig), of Henry county, Speaker of the House of Representatives—the former unanimously and the latter with but little opposition. At that time national politics were little heeded by the people of the new Territory, but in 1840, during the Presidential campaign, party lines were strongly drawn.

At the same time with this Legislature, a Congressional delegate was also elected. Out of four candidates, William W. Chapman was elected.

The first session of the Iowa Territorial Legislature was a stormy and exciting one. By the organic law the Governor was clothed with almost unlimited veto power. Governor Lucus seemed disposed to make free use of it, and the independent Hawkeyes could not quietly submit to arbitrary and absolute rule, and the result was an unpleasant controversy between the executive and legislative departments; Congress, however, by act approved March 3d, 1839, amended the organic law by restricting the veto power of the Governor to the two-thirds rule, and took from him the power to appoint sheriffs and magistrates. Among the first important matters demanding attention was the location of the seat of government, and provision for the erection of public buildings, for which Congress had appropriated $20,000. Gov. Lucas, in his message, had recommended the appointment of commissioners with a view to selecting a central location. The extent of the future State of Iowa was not known or thought of. Only a strip of land fifty miles wide, bordering on the Mississippi river, was the Indian title extinguished, and a central location meant some central point in the Black Hawk Purchase.

The friends of a central location supported the Governor's suggestion. The Southern members were divided between Burlington and Mount Pleasant, but finally united on the latter as the proper location for the seat of government. The central and southern parties were very nearly equal, and, in consequence, much excitement prevailed. The central party at last triumphed, and, on January 21st, 1839, an act

was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, of Dubuque county, John Ronalds, of Louisa county, and Robert Ralston, of DesMoines county, Commissioners to select a site for a permanent seat of government within the limits of Johnson county.

The first settlement within the limits of Johnson county was made in 1837. The county was created by act of the Territorial Legislature of Wisconsin, approved Dec. 21, 1837, and organized by act passed at the special session at Burlington, in June, 1838, the organization to date from July 4, following. Napoleon, on the Iowa river, a few miles below the future Iowa City, was designated as the temporary county seat.

All things considered, the location of the capital in Johnson county was a wise act. The Territory was bounded on the north by the British possessions; east, by the Mississippi river to its source; thence by a line drawn due north to the northern boundary of the United States; south, by the State of Missouri, and west by the Missouri and White Earth rivers. But this immense territory was in undisputed possession of the Indians, except a strip on the Mississippi, known as the Black Hawk Purchase. Johnson county was, from north to south, in the geographical center of this purchase, and as near the east and west geographical center of the future State of Iowa as could then be made, as the boundary line between the lands of the United States and the Indians established by the treaty of Oct. 21, 1837, was immediately west of the county limits.

After selecting the site, the Commissioners were directed to lay out 640 acres into a town, to be called Iowa City, and to proceed to sell lots and erect public buildings thereon, Congress having granted a section of land to be selected by the Territory for this purpose. The Commissioners met at Napoleon, Johnson county, May 1, 1839, selected for a site section 10, in township 79 north, of range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, and immediately surveyed it and laid off the town. The first sale of lots took place Aug. 16, 1839. The site selected for the public buildings was a little west of the center of the section, where a square of 10 acres, on the elevated grounds overlooking the river, was reserved for the purpose. The capitol is located in the center of this square. The second Territorial Legislature, which assembled in November, 1839, passed an act requiring the Commissioners to adopt such plan for the building that the aggregate cost, when complete, should not exceed $51,000, and if they had already adopted a plan involving a greater expenditure, they were directed to abandon it. Plans for the building were designed and drawn by Mr. John F. Rague, of Springfield, Ills., and July 4, 1840, the corner-stone of the edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Samuel C. Trowbridge was marshal of the day, and Governor Lucas delivered the address on that occasion.

On July 13, 1840, Governor Lucas announced to the Legislature then assembled in special session, that on the 4th of that month he had visited Iowa City, and found the basement of the capitol nearly completed. A bill authorizing a loan of $20,000 for the building was passed January 15, 1841, the unsold lots of Iowa City being the security offered, but only $5,500 was obtained under the act.

Monday, December 6, 1841, the fourth Legislative Assembly met at the new capital, Iowa City, but the capitol building could not be used, and the Legislature occupied a temporary frame house, that had been erected for that purpose during the session of 1841-2. At this session, the Superintendent of Public Buildings (who, with the Territorial Agent, had superseded the Commissioners first appointed,) estimated the expense of completing the building at $33,330, and of completing rooms for the use of the Legislature at $15,600.

During the following year the Superintendent commenced obtaining stone from a new quarry about ten miles northeast of the city. This is now known as the "Old Capitol Quarry," and is thought to contain an immense quantity of excellent building stone. Here all the stone for completing the building was obtained, and it was so far completed that, on the 5th day of December, 1842, the Legislature assembled in the new Capitol. At this session the Superintendent estimated that it would cost $39,143 to finish the building. This was nearly $6,000 higher than the estimate of the previous year, notwithstanding a large sum had been expended in the meantime. This rather discouraging discrepancy was accounted for by the fact that the officers in charge of the work were constantly short of funds. Except the Congressional appropriation of $20,000, and the loan of $5,500 obtained from the Miners' Bank of Dubuque, all the funds for the prosecution of the work were derived from the sale of the city lots (which did not sell very rapidly), from certificates of indebtedness, and from scrip, based upon unsold lots, which was to be received in payment for such lots when they were sold. At one time the Superintendent made a requisition for bills of iron and glass, which could not be obtained nearer than St. Louis. To meet this, the agent sold some lots for a draft payable at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, for which he was compelled to pay 25 per cent. exchange. This draft amounted to $507, which that officer reported to be more than one-half the cash actually handled by him during the entire season, when the disbursements amounted to very nearly $24,000. With such uncertainty, it could not be expected that the estimate could be very accurate. With all these disadvantages, however, the work appears to have been prudently prosecuted, and as rapidly as circumstances would permit.

In 1841, John Chambers succeded Robert Lucas as Territorial Governor. The office was held by him until 1845, when it was filled by James Clarke.

The first Legislative Assembly laid the broad foundation of civil equality, on which has been constructed one of the most liberal governments in the Union. Its first act was to recognize the equality of woman with man, before the law, by providing that "no action commenced by a single woman, who marries during the pendency thereof, shall abate on account of such marriage." This principle has been adopted in all subsequent legislation in Iowa, and to-day woman has full and equal rights with man, excepting only the right of the ballot.

Religious toleration was also secured to all, personal liberty strictly guarded the rights and privileges of citizenship extended to all white persons, and the purity of elections secured by heavy penalties

against bribery and corruption. The judiciary power was vested in a Supreme Court, District Court, Probate Court and justices of the peace. Real estate was made divisible by will, and intestate property divided equitably among heirs. Murder was made punishable by death, and proportionate penalties fixed for lesser crimes. A system of free schools, open for every class of white citizens, was established. Provision was made for a system of roads and highways. Thus, under the Territorial organization, the country began to emerge from a savage wilderness, and take on the forms of civil government.

The Territorial Legislature held its eighth and last session at Iowa City, commencing December 1, 1845. James Clark was the same year appointed the successor of Governor Chambers, and was the third and last Territorial Governor. In 1843 the Territorial Legislature compiled and published a code of general statutes, making a volume of 800 pages, that continued in force until July, 1851.

THE MISSOURI WAR.

In defining the boundaries of the counties bordering on Missouri, the Iowa authorities had fixed a line which has since been established as the boundary between Iowa and Missouri. The constitution of Missouri defined her northern boundary to be the parallel of latitude which passes through the rapids of Des Moines river. The lower rapids of the Mississippi immediately above the mouth of the Des Moines river had always been known as the Des Moines Rapids, or the "rapids of the Des Moines river." The Missourians (evidently not well versed in history or geography), insisted on running the northern boundary line from the rapids in the Des Moines river, just below Keosauqua, thus taking from Iowa a strip of territory eight or ten miles wide. Assuming this as her northern boundary line, Missouri attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the disputed territory by assessing taxes, and sending her sheriffs to collect them by distraining the personal property of the settlers. The Iowans, however, were not disposed to submit, and the Missouri officials were arrested by the sheriffs of Davis and Van Buren counties and confined in jail. Governor Boggs, of Missouri, called out his milita to enforce the claim and sustain the officers of Missouri. Governor Lucas called out the militia of Iowa. About 1,200 men were enlisted, and 500 were actually armed and encamped in Van Buren county, ready to defend the integrity of the Territory. Subsequently, Gen. A. C. Dodge, of Burlington, General Churchman, of Dubuque, and Dr. Clark, of Fort Madison, were sent to Missouri as envoys plenipotentiary, to effect, if possible, a peaceable adjustment of the difficulty. Upon their arrival, they found that the county commissioners of Clark county, Missouri, had rescinded their order for the collection of taxes, and that Governor Boggs had dispatched messengers to the Governor of Iowa proposing to submit an agreed case to the Supreme Court of the United States for the settlement of the boundary question. This proposition was declined; but afterward, upon petition of Iowa and Missouri, Congress authorized a suit to settle the controversy. The suit was duly instituted, and resulted in the decision that Iowa had only asserted "the

truth of history," and that she knew where the rapids of Des Moines river were located. Thus ended the Missouri war. "There was much good sense," says Hon. C. C. Nourse, "in the basis upon which peace was secured, to-wit: 'If Missourians did not know where the rapids of the river Des Moines were located, that was no sufficient reason for killing them off with powder and lead; and if we did know a little more of history and geography than they did, we ought not to be shot for our learning. We commend our mutual forbearance to older and greater people.'" Under an order from the Supreme Court of the United States, William G. Miner, of Missouri, and Henry B. Hendershott, of Iowa, acted as commissioners, and surveyed and established the boundary. The expenses of the war on the part of Iowa were never paid, either by the United States or the Territorial Government. The patriots who furnished supplies to the troops had to bear the cost and charges of the struggle

The population being sufficient to justify the formation of a State government, the Territorial Legislature of Iowa passed an act, which was approved February 12th, 1844, submitting to the people the question of the formation of a State constitution and providing for the election of delegates to a convention to be convened for that purpose. The people voted upon this at their township elections in the following April. The measure was carried by a large majority, and the delegates elected assembled in convention at Iowa City October 7th, 1844. On the first day of November following, the convention completed its work, and adopted the first State constitution.

Hon Shepherd Leffler, the president of this convention, was instructed to transmit a certified copy of this constitution to the delegate in Congress, to be by him submitted to that body at the earliest practicable day. It also provided that it should be submitted, together with any conditions or changes that might be made by Congress, to the People of the Territory, for their approval or rejection, at the township election in April, 1845.

The Constitution, as thus prepared, provided the following boundaries for the State: Beginning in the middle of the channel of the Mississippi river, opposite the mouth of the Des Moines river; thence up the said river Des Moines, in the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where it is intersected by the old Indian boundary line, or line run by John C. Sullivan in 1816; thence westwardly along said line to the "old" northwest corner of Missouri; thence due west to the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the river last mentioned, to the mouth of the Sioux or Calumet river; thence in a direct line to the middle of the main channel of the St. Peters river, where the Watonwan river — according to Nicollett's map—enters the same; thence down the middle of the main channel of the said river to the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said river to the place of beginning.

These boundaries were considerably more extended than other Western States, and Congress therefore amended the Constitution, by act approved March 3, 1845, as follows: Beginning at the mouth of

the Des Moines river, at the middle of the Mississippi; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to a parallel of latitude, passing through the mouth of the Mankato or Blue Earth river; thence west, along said parallel of latitude, to a point where it is intersected by a meridian line 17° 30′ west of the meridian of Washington City; thence due south, to the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri; thence eastwardly, following that boundary to the point at which the same intersects the Des Moines river; thence by the middle of the channel of that river to the place of beginning.

Had these boundaries been accepted, they would have placed the northern boundary of the State about 30 miles north of its present location, and would have deprived it of the Missouri slope and the boundary of that river. The western boundary would have been near the west line of what is now Kossuth county. But it was not so to be. In consequence of this radical and unwelcome change in the boundaries, the people refused to accept the act of Congress, and rejected the Constitution, at the election held Aug. 4, 1845, by a vote of 7,656 to 7,235.

May 4, 1846, a second Convention met at Iowa City, and on the 18th of the same month another Constitution, prescribing the boundaries as they now are, was adopted. This was accepted by the people, August 3, by a vote of 9,492 to 9,036. The new Constitution was approved by Congress, and Iowa was admitted as a sovereign State in the American Union, Dec. 28, 1846.

The people of the State, anticipating favorable action by Congress, held an election for State officers October 26, which resulted in Ansel Briggs being declared Governor; Elisha Cutler, Jr, Secretary of State; Joseph T. Fales, Auditor; Morgan Reno, Treasurer; and members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The act of Congress which admitted Iowa gave her the 16th section of every township of land in the State, or its equivalent, for the support of schools; also, 72 sections of land for the purpose of a university; also, five sections of land for the completion of her public buildings; also, the salt springs within her limits, not exceeding 12 in number, with sections of land adjoining each; also, in consideration that her public lands should be exempt from taxation by the State, she gave the State five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sale of public lands within the State. Thus provided for as a bride with her marriage portion, Iowa commenced housekeeping on her own account.

A majority of the Constitutional Convention of 1846 were of the Democratic party; and the instrument contains some of the peculiar tenets of the party of that day. All banks of issue were prohibited within the State. The State was prohibited from becoming a stockholder in any corporation for pecuniary profit, and the General Assembly could only provide for private corporations by general statutes The constitution also limited the State's indebtedness to $100,000. It required the General Assembly to provide public schools throughout the State for at least three months in the year. Six months previous residence of any white male citizen of the United States constituted him an elector.

The government was started on an economical basis. The members of the General Assembly received, each, two dollars per day for the first fifty days of the session, and one dollar per day thereafter. The sessions were to be biennial. The salaries of the State officers were limited the first ten years as follows: Governor, $1,000 per annum; Secretary of State, $500; Treasurer of State, $400; Auditor of State, $600; and Judges of the Supreme Court, $1,000 each. And it may be said here that these prices did not discourage the best talent of the State from seeking these positions, and that during these ten years none of these officers were ever known to receive bribes, or to steal one dollar of the public money. At the time of organization as a State, Iowa had a population of 116,651, as appears by the census of 1847. There were twenty-seven organized counties in the State, and the settlements were being rapidly pushed toward the Missouri river.

CHAPTER VI.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE STATE.

The first General Assembly was composed of nineteen Senators and forty Representatives. It assembled in Iowa City, November 30th, 1846, about one month before Congress passed the act of admission. The most important business transacted was the passage of a bill authorizing a loan of $50,000 for means to run the State government and pay the expenses of the Constitutional Convention. The election of United States Senators was called up at this session, and was the occasion of much excitement and no little hard feeling. The Whigs had a majority of two in the House and the Democrats a majority of one in the Senate. After repeated attempts to control these majorities for caucus nominees, and frequent sessions of a joint convention for purposes of an election, the attempt was abandoned. A public school law was passed at this session, for the organization of public schools in the State. In pursuance of its provisions, an election for superintendent of public instruction was held the following spring, and James Harlan received a majority of the votes cast. After the election the Democratic Secretary of State discovered that the law contained no provision for its publication in the newspapers, and he claimed it had

not gone into effect. He, therefore, and the Governor, refused Harlan a certificate of election. The Supreme Court sustained their action.

At this first session of the General Assembly, the Treasurer of State reported that the capitol building was in a very exposed condition, liable to injury from storms, and expressed the hope that some provision would be made to complete it, at least sufficiently to protect it from the weather. The General Assembly responded by appropriating $2,500 for the completion of the public buildings. At the first session, also, arose the question of the relocation of the capitol. The western boundary of the State, as now determined, left Iowa City too far toward the eastern and southern boundary of the State; this was conceded. Congress had appropriated five sections of land for the erection of public buildings, and toward the close of the session a bill was introduced providing for the relocation of the seat of government, involving to some extent the location of the State University, which had already been discussed. This bill gave rise to much discussion, and parliamentary maneuvering almost purely sectional in its character. It provided for the appointment of commissioners, who were authorized to make a location as near the geographical centre of the State as a healthy and eligible site could be obtained; to select the five sections of land donated by Congress, to survey and plat into town lots not exceeding one section of the land so selected; to sell lots at public sale, not to exceed two in each block. Having done this, they were then required to suspend further operations, and make a report of their proceeding to the Governor. The bill passed both Houses by decisive votes, received the signature of the Governor, and became a law. Soon after, by "An act to locate and establish a State University," approved Feb. 25, 1847, the unfinished public buildings at Iowa City, together with the ten acres of lands on which they were situated, were granted for the use of the University, reserving their use, however, by the General Assembly and the State officers, until other provisions were made by law.

The Commissioners forthwith entered upon their duties, and selected four sections and two half sections in Jasper county. Two of these sections are in what is now DesMoines township, and the others in Fairview township, in the southern part of that county. These lands are situated between Prairie City and Monroe, on the Keokuk & DesMoines railroad, which runs diagonally through them. Here a town was platted called Monroe City, and a sale of lots took place. The number of 415 lots were sold, at prices that were not considered remarkably remunerative. The cash payments (one-fourth) amounted to $1,797.43, while the expenses of the sale and the claims of the Commissioners for services amounted to $2,206.57. The Commissioners made a report of their proceedings to the Governor, as required by law, but the location was generally condemned.

When the report of the Commissioners, showing this brilliant financial operation, had been read in the House of Representatives, at the next session, and while it was under consideration, an indignant member, afterward known as the eccentric Judge McFarland, moved to refer the report to a

select committee of five, with instructions to report "how much of said city of Monroe was under water, and how much was burned." The report was referred, without the instructions, but Monroe City never became the seat of government. By an act approved January 15, 1849, the law by which the location had been made was repealed, and the new town was vacated, the money paid by purchasers of lots being refunded to them. This, of course, retained the seat of government at Iowa City, and precluded for the time the occupation of the building and grounds by the University.

At the same session $3,000 more were appropriated for completing the State building at Iowa City. In 1852, the further sum of $5,000, and in 1854 $4,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose, making the whole cost $123,000, paid partly by the general Government and partly by the State, but principally by the proceeds of the sale of lots in Iowa City.

After the adjournment of the first General Assembly, the Governor appointed Joseph Williams, Chief Justice, and Geo. Green and John F. Kinney Judges, of the Supreme Court. They were afterward elected by the second General Assembly, and constituted the Supreme Court until 1855, with the exception that Kinney resigned in January, 1854, and J. C. Hall, of Burlington, was appointed in his place. Hall was one of the earliest and ablest lawyers of the State, and his memory will long be cherished by the early members of the profession. Some changes having occurred by death and removal, the Governor was induced to call an extra session of the General Assembly in January, 1848, with the hope of an election of United States Senators. The attempt, however, was again unsuccessful. At this session, Charles Mason, William G. Woodward and Stephen Hempstead were appointed Commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the State. Their work was finished in 1850, and was adopted by the General Assembly. This "code" contained, among other provisions, a code of civil practice, superseding the old common-law forms of actions and writs, and it was admissible for its simplicity and method. It remained in force until 1863, when it was superseded by the more complicated and metaphysical system of the revision of that year.

The first Representatives in Congress were S. Clinton Hastings, of Muscatine, and Shepherd Leffler, of DesMoines county.

The second General Assembly elected to the United States Senate, Augustus Cæsar Dodge and George W. Jones. The State government, after the first session, was under the control of Democratic administration till 1855. The electoral vote of the State was cast for Lewis Cass, in 1848, and for Franklin Pierce in 1852. The popular vote shows that the Free-Soil element of State during this period very nearly held the balance of power, and that up to 1854 it acted in the State elections to some extent with the Democratic party. In 1848 Lewis Cass received 12,093 votes, Zachary Taylor 11,043, and Martin Van Buren, the Free-Soil candidate, 1,226 votes, being 176 less than a majority for Cass.

In 1852, Pierce received 17,762 votes, Scott 15,855, and Hale (Free-Soil) 1,606, being for Pierce 301 votes more than a majority.

The question of the permanent location of the seat of government was not settled, and in 1851 bills were introduced for its removal to Fort DesMoines. The latter appeared to have the support of the majority, but was finally lost in the House on the question of ordering it to its third reading.

At the next session, in 1853, a bill was again introduced in the Senate for the removal of the seat of government to Fort DesMoines, and, on final vote, was just barely defeated. At the next session, however, the effort was more successful, and January 15th, 1855, a bill relocating the Capital within two miles of the Raccoon Fork of the DesMoines, and for the appointment of Commissioners, was approved by Gov. Grimes. The site was selected in 1856, in accordance with the provisions of this act; the land being donated to the State by citizens and property-holders of DesMoines. An association of citizens erected a building for a temporary capitol, and leased it to the State at a nominal rent.

The passage by Congress of the act organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the provision it contained abrogating that portion of the Missouri bill that prohibited slavery and involuntary servitude north of 36° 30′ was the beginning of a political revolution in the Northern States, and in none was it more marked than in the State of Iowa. Iowa was the "first free child born of the Missouri compromise," and has always resented the destruction of her foster parent.

In the summer of 1854 there was a tacit coalition or union of the Whig and Free-Soil elements of the State. Alarmed at the aggressive spirit manifested by the adherents of the peculiar institution, the Free-Soilers, who almost held the balance of power in the State, readily adopted as their candidate the Whig nominee for Governor. Many of the old-line Whigs abandoned their party because of this coalition, but many strong and able men among the Democrats co-operated with it. James W. Grimes was the nominee of the Whigs, and Curtis Bates, of Polk county, was the nominee of the Democratic party. Grimes was then in the vigor of his manhood, and all the energies of his being appeared to be aroused by what he denominated the aggressions of the slave power. He was thoroughly in earnest, and canvassed most of the organized counties of the State. The people flocked by the thousands to hear him, and were electrified by his eloquence. No one of the opposition attempted to meet him in debate. The result was his election by a majority of 1,404 in a vote of 21,794. A majority was also secured in the General Assembly on joint ballot of the two Houses in opposition to the Democratic party. The opposition party in 1854-'5 were known as anti-Nebraska Whigs. A caucus of this opposing element nominated James Harlan as their candidate for United States Senator, Geo. G. Wright for Chief Justice, and Norman W. Isbell and Wm. G. Woodward for Judges of the Supreme Court.

A portion of the opposition, however, refused to go into this caucus, or to abide by its decision as to the United States Senator. They were the personal friends of Ebenezer Cook, of Scott county.

A joint convention was secured, and the Judges of the Supreme Court were elected.

After frequent balloting and adjournments, it was at last understood that Cook's friends had yielded, and would support Mr. Harlan. When the hour arrived to which the joint convention had adjourned, messengers were sent to the Senate by the House, to inform that body that the House was ready to meet them in joint convention. Before this message could be delivered, the Senate had adjourned over until the next day. The anti-Nebraska Senators, however, entered the hall of the House and took their seats in joint convention. Much confusion prevailed, but finally a President *pro tem.* of the convention was chosen, and Mr. Harlan was elected. His seat was contested, and his election declared invalid by the United States Senate.

At the next session of the General Assembly, held in 1857, Mr. Harlan was reelected, and was permitted to take his seat.

The year 1856 marked a new era in the history of Iowa. In 1854 the Chicago & Rock Island railroad had been completed to the east bank of the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. In the same year the corner-stone of a railroad bridge that was to be the first to span the "Father of Waters," was laid with appropriate ceremonies, at this point. St Louis had resolved that the enterprise was unconstitutional, and by writs of injunction made an unsuccessful effort to prevent its completion. Twenty years later in her history St. Louis repented her folly, and made atonement for her sin by imitating Iowa's example. January 1st, 1856, this railroad was completed to Iowa City. In the meantime two other railroads had reached the east bank of the Mississippi—one opposite Burlington and one opposite Dubuque—and these were being extended into the interior of the State. Indeed, four other lines of railroads had been projected across the State, from the Mississippi to the Missouri, having eastern connections.

May 15th, 1856, Congress passed an act granting to the State, to aid in the construction of railroads, the public lands in alternate sections, six miles on each side of the proposed lines. An extra session of the General Assembly was called in July of this year, that disposed of the grant to the several companies that proposed to complete these enterprises. The population of Iowa was now 500,000. Public attention had been called to the necessity of a railroad across the continent. The position of Iowa, in the very heart and center of the republic, on the route of this great highway of the continent, began to attract attention. Cities and towns sprang up through the State as if by magic. Capital began to pour into the State, and had it been employed in developing the vast coal measures and establishing manufactories, or if it had been expended in improving the lands, and in building houses and barns, it would have been well. But all were in haste to get rich, and the spirit of speculation ruled the hour.

In the meantime, every effort was made to help the speedy completion of the railroads. Nearly every county and city on the Mississippi, and many in the interior, voted large corporate subscriptions to the stock of the railroad companies, and issued their negotiable bonds for the amount. Thus enormous county and city debts were incurred, the payment of which these mu-

nicipalities tried to avoid, upon the plea that they had exceeded the constitutional limitation of their powers. The Supreme Court of the United States held these bonds to be valid, and the courts, by mandamus, compelled the city and county authorities to levy taxes to pay the judgments recovered upon them. These debts are not all paid, even to this day; but the worst is over, and the incubus is in the course of ultimate extinction. The most valuable lessons are those learned in the school of experience, and, accordingly, the corporations of Iowa have ever since been noted for economy.

In 1856 the Republican party of the State was duly organized, in full sympathy with that of the other free States, and at the ensuing presidential election the electoral vote of the State was cast for John C. Fremont. The popular vote was as follows: Fremont, 43,954; Buchanan, 36,-170, and Fillmore, 9,180. This was 1,396 less than a majority for Fremont. The following year an election was held, after an exciting campaign, for State officers, resulting in a majority of 1,406 for Ralph P. Lowe, the Republican nominee. The Legislature was largely Republican in both branches.

In June, 1854, a Board of State Commissioners contracted with the DesMoines Navigation Railroad Company, an organization composed principally of New York capitalists, to undertake the work, agreeing to convey to the company lands at $1.25 an acre for all moneys advanced and expended. In the meantime difficulties arose in regard to the extent of the grant. The State claimed lands throughout the whole extent of the river to the north line of the State. The Department of the Interior changed its rulings under the several administrations. The Commissioner of the General Land Office certified to the State about 320,000 acres of land below the Raccoon Fork of the river, and about 270,000 acres above it prior to 1857, when he refused to certify any more. This led to a settlement and compromise with the Navigation Company in 1858, whereby the company took all the land certified to the State at that date, and paid the State $20,000 in addition to what they had already expended, cancelled their contract and abandoned the work.

The General Assembly granted to the DesMoines Valley Railroad Company the remainder of the grant to the State line, to aid in building a railroad up and along the DesMoines Valley; and Congress, in 1862, extended the grant, by express enactment, to the north line of the State.

The most injurious result to the State, arising from the spirit of speculation prevalent in 1856, was the purchase and entry of great bodies of Government land within the State by non-residents. This land was held for speculation, and placed beyond the reach of actual settlers for many years.

From no other one cause has Iowa suffered so much as from the short-sighted policy of the Federal Government in selling lands within her borders. The money thus obtained by the Federal Government has been comparatively inconsiderable. The value of this magnificient public domain to the United States was not in the few thousands of dollars she might exact from the hardy settlers, or that she might obtain from the speculator who hoped to

profit by the settlers' labors in improving the country. Statesmen should have taken a broader and more comprehensive view of national economy, and a view more in harmony with the divine economy that had prepared these vast fertile plains of the West for the "homes of men and the seats of empire." It was here that new States were to be builded up that should be the future strength of the nation against foreign invasion or home revolt. A single regiment of Iowa soldiers during the dark days of the Rebellion was worth more to the nation than all the money she ever exacted from the toil and sweat of Iowa's early settlers. Could the statesmen of forty years ago have looked forward to this day, when Iowa pays her $1,000,000 annually into the treasury of the nation for the extinction of the national debt, they would have realized that the founding of new States was a greater enterprise than the retailing of public lands.

In January, 1857, another Constitutional Convention assembled at Iowa City, which framed the present State constitution. One of the most pressing demands for this convention grew out of the prohibition of banks under the old constitution. The practical result of this prohibition was to flood the State with every species of "wild-cat" currency. Our circulating medium was made up in part of the free-bank paper of Illinois and Indiana. In addition to this, we had paper issued by Iowa brokers, who had obtained bank charters from the Territorial Legislature of Nebraska, and had their pretended headquarters at Omaha and Florence. Our currency was also well assorted with the bills from other States, generally such as had the best reputation where they were least known. This paper was all at 2, and some of it from 10 to 15 per cent. discount. Every man who was not an expert in detecting counterfeit bills, and who was not posted in the history of all manner of banking institutions, did business at his peril. The new constitution made ample provisions for house banks under the supervision of our own laws. The limitation of our State debt was enlarged to $250,000, and the corporate indebtedness of the cities and counties were also limited to five per cent. upon the valuation of their taxable property.

The Judges of the Supreme Court were to be elected by the popular vote.

The permanent seat of government was fixed at DesMoines, and the State University located at Iowa City. The qualifications of electors remained the same as under the old constitution, but the schedule provided for a vote of the people upon a separate proposition to strike the word "white" out of the suffrage clause, which, had it prevailed, would have resulted in conferring the right of suffrage without distinction of color. Since the early organization of Iowa there had been upon the statute books a law providing that no negro, mulatto or Indian should be a competent witness in any suit or proceeding to which a white man was a party. The General Assembly of 1856-'7 repealed this law, and the new constitution contained a clause forbidding such disqualification in the future. It also provided for the education of "all youth of the State" through a system of common schools. This constitution was adopted at the ensuing election by a vote of 40,311 to 38,681.

October 19, 1857, Gov. Grimes issued a proclamation declaring the City of Des-Moines to be the capital of the State of Iowa. The removal of the archives and offices was commenced at once and continued through the fall. It was an undertaking of no small magitude; there was not a mile of railroad to facilitate the work, and the season was unusually disagreeable. Rain, snow and other accompaniments increased the difficulties, and it was not until December that the last of the effects,—the safe of the State Treasurer, loaded on two large "bob-sleds," drawn by ten yokes of oxen,—was deposited in the new capitol. Thus Iowa City ceased to be the capital of the State after four Territorial Legislatures, six State Legislatures and three Constitutional Conventions had held their sessions there.

In 1856 and 1858 large appropriations were made for the erection of public buildings and the support of the unfortunate classes, and a loan of $200,000 was authorized.

During the years 1858-60, the Sioux Indians became troublesome in the northwestern part of the State. They made frequent raids for the purpose of plunder, and on several occasions murdered whole families of settlers. In 1861 several companies of militia were ordered to that portion of the State to hunt down and expel the thieves. No battles were fought, the Indians fleeing as soon as they ascertained systematical measures had been adopted for their punishment.

In 1870 the General Assembly made an appropriation and provided for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners to commence the work of building a new capitol. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies November 23, 1871.

The building is a beautiful specimen of modern architecture.

When Wisconsin Territory was organized, in 1836, the entire population of that portion of the Territory now embraced in the State of Iowa, was 10,531. The Territory then embraced two counties, Dubuque and DesMoines, erected by the Territory of Michigan, in 1834. Since then, the counties have increased to ninety-nine, and the population in 1880 was 1,624,463. The following table will show the population at different periods since the erection of Iowa Territory:

Year.	Population.
1838	22,589
1840	43,115
1844	75,152
1846	97,588
1847	116,651
1849	152,988
1850	191,982
1851	204,774
1852	230,713
1854	326 013
1856	5 9,055
1859	638,775
1860	674 913
1863	701,732
1865	750,699
1867	902,040
1869	1,040,819
1870	1,191,727
1873	1,251,333
1875	1,366,000
1880	1,624,463

The most populous county is Dubuque, 42,997. Polk county has 41,395, and Scott 41,270. Not only in population, but in

everything contributing to the growth and greatness of a State has Iowa made rapid progress. In a little more than thirty-five years its wild but beautiful prairies have advanced from the home of the savage to a highly civilized commonwealth, embracing all the elements of progress which characterize the older States.

The first railroad across the State was completed to Council Bluffs in January, 1861. The completion of three others soon followed.

In 1854 there was not a mile of railroad in Iowa. Within the succeeding twenty years, 3,765 miles were built and put in successful operation.

The present value of buildings for State institutions, including the estimated cost of the capitol, is as follows:

State Capitol	$2,500,000
State University	400,000
Agricultural College and Farm.	300,000
Institution for the Blind	150,000
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	225,000
Institutions for the Insane	1,149,000
Orphans' Home	62,000
Penitentiaries	408,000
Normal School	50,000
Reform School	90,000

The State has never levied more than two and one-half mills on the dollar for State tax, and this is at present the constitutional limit. The State has no debt.

No other influence has contributed so much to the progress and development of Iowa as the newspapers of the State. No class of men have labored more assiduously and disinterestedly for the development of the State and the advancement of her material interests, than her editors. There are now published in Iowa 25 daily papers, 364 weekly papers, and 13 monthly publications. These are as a rule well supported by the people.

Such is briefly a summary of the history and resources of Iowa. There is perhaps no other country on earth where so few people are either rich or poor as in Iowa; where there is such an equality of condition, and where so many enjoy a competence. The law exempts from execution a homestead to every head of a family. Every sober, industrious man can in a short time acquire a home. Iowa is the home for the immigrant. The children of the laboring man have no prejudice of caste to overcome in the effort they may choose to make for the improvement of their condition in life. Here all men enjoy the alienable blessings of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," not only unfettered by legal disabilities, but also untrammeled by those fixed conditions of social and business life that elsewhere result from accumulated wealth in the possession of the few. As education is free, so also the avenues of success are open in every pursuit and calling. The highest incentives exist to exertion. Labor and effort, whether manual or mental, are held alike honorable; and idleness and crime are alone considered disreputable.

Thriving cities and towns dot the land; an iron net-work of thousands of miles of railroads is woven over its broad acres; 10,000 school-houses, in which more than 500,000 children are being taught the rudiments of education, testify to the culture and liberality of the people; high schools, colleges and universities, are generously endowed by the State; manufactories are

busy on all her water-courses, and in most of her cities and towns.

We quote from Judge Nourse: "The great ultimate fact that America would demonstrate is, the existence of a people capable of attaining and preserving a superior civilization, with a government self-imposed, self-administered and self-perpetuated. In this age of wonderful progress, America can exhibit nothing to the world of mankind more wonderful or more glorious, than her new States—young empires, born of her own enterprise, and tutored at her own political hearth-stone. Well may she say to the monarchies of the old world, who look for evidence of her regal grandeur and state: 'Behold, these are my jewels!' And may she never blush to add: 'This one in the center of the diadem is called Iowa!"'

The following is the census of Iowa by counties, as taken by the National Government at each decade:

CENSUS OF IOWA.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adair	.....	.....	984	3,982	11,199
Adams	.....	.....	1,533	4,614	11,188
Allamakee	.....	777	12,237	17,868	19,791
Appanoose	.....	3,131	11,931	16,456	16,636
Audubon	.....	.....	454	1,212	7,448
Benton	.....	672	8,496	22,454	24,888
Black Hawk	.....	135	8,244	21,706	23,913
Boone	.....	735	4,232	14,584	20,838
Brewer	.....	.....	4 915	12,528	14,0 1
Buchanan	.....	517	7,906	17,034	18,547
Buena Vista	.....	.....	57	1,585	7,537
Butler	.....	.....	3,724	9,951	14,293
Calhoun	.....	.....	147	1,602	5,595
Carroll	.....	.....	281	2,451	12 351
Cass	.....	.....	1,612	5 464	16,943
Cedar	1,253	3,941	12,949	19,731	18,937
Cerro Gordo	.....	.....	940	4,722	11,461
Cherokee	.....	.....	58	1,967	8,240
Chickasaw	.....	.....	4,336	10,180	14,534
Clarke	.....	709	5,427	8,735	11,512
Clay	.....	.....	52	1,523	4,248
Clayton	1,101	3,873	20,728	27,771	28,829
Clinton	821	2,822	18,938	35,357	36,764
Crawford	.....	.....	383	2,530	12,413
Dallas	.....	854	5,244	12,019	18,746
Davis	.....	7,264	13,764	15,565	16,468
Decatur	.....	965	8,677	12,018	15,336
Delaware	168	1,759	11 024	17,432	17,9 2
DesMoines	5,577	12,988	19,611	27,256	33,099
Dickinson	.....	.....	180	1,389	1,901
Dubuque	3,059	10,841	31,164	38,969	42,997
Emmett	.....	.....	105	1,392	1,550
Fayette	.....	825	12,073	16,973	22,258
Floyd	.....	.....	3,744	10,768	14,677
Franklin	.....	.....	1,309	4,738	10,248
Fremont	.....	1,244	5,074	11,174	17,653
Greene	.....	.....	1,374	4,627	12,725
Grundy	.....	.....	793	6,399	12,631
Guthrie	.....	.....	3,058	7,061	14,863

CENSUS OF IOWA—Continued.

COUNTIES.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Hamilton			1,699	6,055	11,252
Hancock			179	999	3,453
Hardin			5,440	13,684	17,808
Harrison			3,621	8,931	16,649
Henry	3,772	8,707	18,701	21,463	20,826
Howard			3,168	6,282	10,837
Humboldt			332	2,596	6,341
Ida			43	226	4,382
Iowa		822	8,029	16,664	19,221
Jackson	1,411	7,210	18,493	22,619	23,771
Jasper		1,280	9,883	21,116	25,952
Jefferson	2,773	9,904	15,038	17,839	17,478
Johnson	1,491	4,472	17,573	24,898	25,429
Jones	471	3,007	13,306	19,731	21,052
Keokuk		4,822	13,271	19,444	21,259
Kossuth			416	3,351	6,179
Lee	6,093	18,861	29,232	37,210	34,851
Linn	1,373	5,444	18,947	28,852	37,235
Louisa	1,927	4,939	10,370	12,877	13,146
Lucas		471	5,766	10,358	14,530
Lyon				221	1,968
Madison		1,179	7,339	13,884	17,225
Mahaska		5,959	14,816	25,558	25,201
Marion		5,482	16,813	24,436	25,111
Marshall		338	6,015	17,576	23,732
Mills			4,481	8,718	14,135
Mitchell			3,409	9,582	14,361
Monona			832	3,654	9,055
Monroe		2,884	8,612	12,724	13,719
Montgomery			1,256	5,934	15,895
Muscatine	1,942	5,731	16,444	21,688	23,168
O'Brien			8	715	4,155
Osceola					2,219
Page		551	4,419	9,975	19,667
Palo Alto			132	1,336	4,131
Plymouth			148	2,199	8,567
Pocahontas			103	1,446	3,713
Polk		4,513	11,625	27,857	42,395
Pottawattamie		7,828	4,968	16,893	39,846
Poweshiek		615	5,668	15,581	18,936
Ringgold			2,923	5,691	12,085
Sac			246	1,411	8,774
Scott	2,140	5,986	25,959	38,509	41,270
Shelby			818	2,549	12,696
Sioux			10	570	5,426
Story			4,051	11,651	16,966
Tama		8	5,285	16,131	21,555
Taylor		204	3,590	6,989	15,635
Union			2,012	5,986	14,980
Van Buren	6,146	12,270	17,081	17,672	17,042
Wapello		8,471	14,518	22,346	25,282
Warren		961	10,281	17,980	19,578
Washington	1,594	4,957	14,235	18,952	20,375
Wayne		340	6,409	11,287	16,127
Webster			2,504	10,484	15,950
Winnebago			168	1,526	4,917
Winneshiek		546	13,942	23,570	23,937
Woodbury			1,119	6,172	14,997
Worth			757	2,892	7,953
Wright			653	2,392	5,062
Total	43,112	192,214	674,913	1,191,792	1,624,463

CHAPTER VII.

GEOLOGY—TOPOGRAPHY—WATER COURSES.

Geologists divide the soil of Iowa into three general divisions—drift, bluff and alluvial. The drift occupies a much larger part of the surface of the State than both the others. The bluff has the next greatest area of surface, and the alluvial least. All soil is disintegrated rock. The drift deposit of Iowa was derived, to a considerable extent, from the rocks of Minnesota; but the greater part of Iowa drift was derived from its own rocks, much of which has been transported but a short distance. In northern and northwestern Iowa the drift contains more sand and gravel than elsewhere. In southern Iowa the soil is frequently stiff and clayey. The bluff soil is found only in the western part of the State, and adjacent to the Missouri river. Although it contains less than one per cent. of clay in its composition, it is in no respect inferior to the best drift soil. The alluvial soil is that of the flood plains of the river valleys, or bottom lands. That which is periodically flooded by the rivers is of little value for agricultural purposes; but a large part of it is entirely above the reach of the highest flood, and is very productive.

The stratified rocks of Iowa range from the Azoic to the Mesozoic, inclusive; but the greater portion of the surface of the State is occupied by those of the Palæozoic age. The table below will show each of these formations in their order:

SYSTEMS. AGES.	GROUPS. PERIODS.	FORMATIONS. EPOCHS.	THICKNESS IN FEET.
Cretaceous	Post Tertiary	Drift	10 to 200
	Lower Cretaceous	Inoceramous Bed	50
		Woodbury Sandstone and Shales	130
		Nishnabotany Sandstone	100
Carboniferous	Coal Measures	Upper Coal Measures	200
		Middle Coal Measures	20
		Lower Coal Measures	200
	Subcarboniferous	St. Louis Limestone	75
		Keokuk Limestone	90
		Burlington Limestone	196
		Kinderhook Beds	175
Devonian	Hamilton	Hamilton Limestone and Shales	200
Upper Silurian	Niagara	Niagara Limestone	350
Lower Silurian	Cincinnati	Maquoketa Shales	80
	Trenton	Galena Limestone	250
		Trenton Limestone	200
	Primordial	St. Peter's Sandstone	80
		Lower Magnesian Limestone	250
		Potsdam Sandstone	300
Azoic	Huronian	Sioux Quartzite	50

AZOIC SYSTEM.

The Sioux quartzite is found exposed in natural ledges only upon a few acres in the extreme northwest corner of the State, upon the banks of the Big Sioux river, for which reason the specific name of Sioux quartzite has been given them. It is an intensely hard rock, breaks in splintery fracture, and of a color varying, in different localities, from a light to deep red. The process of metamorphism has been so complete throughout the whole formation, that the rock is almost everywhere of uniform texture. The dip is four or five degrees to the northward, and the trend of the outcrop is eastward and westward.

LOWER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Primordial Group.—The Potsdam sandstone formation is exposed only in a small portion of the northeastern part of the State. It is only to be seen in the bases of the bluffs and steep valley sides which border the river there. It is nearly valueless for economic purposes. No fossils have been discovered in this formation in Iowa.

Lower Magnesian Limestone.—This formation has but little greater geographical extent in Iowa than the Potsdam sandstone. It lacks a uniformity of texture and stratification, owing to which it is not generally valuable for building purposes. The only fossils found in this formation in the State are a few traces of crinoids, near McGregor.

The St. Peters sandstone formation is remarkably uniform in thickness throughout its known geographical extent, and it occupies a large portion of the northern half of Allamakee county, immediately beneath the drift.

Trenton Group.—With the exception of the Trenton limestone, all the limestones of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in Iowa are magnesian limestone — nearly pure dolomites. This formation occupies large portions of Winneshiek and Allamakee counties and a small part of Clayton. The greater part of it is useless for economic purposes; but there are some compact, even layers that furnish fine material for window-caps and sills. Fossils are so abundant in this formation that in some places the rock is made up of a mass of shells, corals and fragments of trilobites, cemented by calcareous material into a solid rock. Some of these fossils are new to science and peculiar to Iowa.

The Galena limestone is the upper formation of the Trenton Group. It is 150 miles long, and seldom exceeds 12 miles in width. It exhibits its greatest development in Dubuque county. It is nearly a pure dolomite, with a slight admixture of silicous matter; good blocks for dressing are sometimes found near the top of the bed, although it is usually unfit for such a purpose. This formation is the source of the lead ore of the Dubuque lead mines. The lead region proper is confined to an area of about 15 miles square in the vicinity of Dubuque. The ore occurs in vertical fissures, which traverse the rock at regular intervals from east to west; some is found in those which have a north and south direction. This ore is mostly that known as Galena, or sulphuret of lead, very small

quantities only of the carbonate being found with it.

Cincinnati Group.—The surface occupied by the Maquoketa shales is more than 100 miles in length, but is singularly long and narrow, seldom reaching a mile or two in width. The most northern exposure yet recognized is in the western part of Winneshiek county, while the most southerly is in Jackson county, in the bluffs of the Mississippi. The formation is largely composed of bluish and brownish shales, sometimes slightly arenaceous, sometimes calcareous, which weather into a tenacious clay upon the surface, and the soil derived from it is usually stiff and clayey. Several species of fossils which characterize the Cincinnati Group are found in the Maquoketa shales, but they contain a larger number than have been found anywhere else in these shales in Iowa, and their distinct faunal characteristics seem to warrant the separation of the Maquoketa shales as a distinct formation from others in the group.

UPPER SILURIAN SYSTEM.

Niagara Group.—The area occupied by the Niagara limestone is 40 and 50 miles in width, and nearly 160 miles long, from north to south. This formation is entirely a magnesian limestone, with a considerable portion of silicious matter, in some places, in the form of chert or coarse flint. A large part of it probably affords the best and greatest amount of quarry rock in the State. The quarries at Anamosa, LeClaire and Farley are all opened in this formation.

DEVONIAN SYSTEM.

Hamilton Group.—The area of surface occupied by the Hamilton limestone and shales is as great as those by all the formations of both Upper and Lower Silurian age in the State. Its length is nearly 200 miles, and width from 40 to 50. A large part of the material of this is quite worthless, yet other portions are valuable for economic purposes; and, having a large geographical extent in the State, is a very important formation. Its value for the production of hydraulic lime has been demonstrated at Waverly, Bremer county; the heavier piers and other material requiring strength and durability. All the Devonian strata of Iowa evidently belong to a single epoch. The most conspicuous and characteristic fossils of this formation are brachiopodes, corals and mullusks. The coral *Acervularia Davidsoni* occurs near Iowa City, and is known as "Iowa City marble" and "Bird's Eye marble."

CARBONIFEROUS SYSTEM.

Of the three groups of formations that constitute the carboniferous, viz: the subcarboniferous, coal measures and Permian, only the first two are found in Iowa.

Subcarboniferous Group.—This group occupies a very large area of surface. Its eastern border passes from the northeastern part of Winnebago county, with considerable directness in a southeasterly direction to the northern part of Washington county. It then makes a broad and direct bend nearly eastward, striking the Mississippi at Muscatine. The southern and western boundaries are to a considerable extent the same as that which separates it from the real field. From the southern part of Pocahontas county it passes southeast to Fort Dodge, thence to Webster City, thence to a point 3 or 4 miles north-

east of Eldora, in Hardin county, thence southward to the middle of the north line of Jasper county, thence southeastward to Sigourney, in Keokuk county, thence to the northeastern corner of Jefferson county, thence sweeping a few miles eastward to the southeast corner of Van Buren county. Its arc is about 250 miles long, and from 20 to 50 miles wide.

The Kinderhook Beds.—The most southerly exposure of these beds is in Des-Moines county, near the mouth of Skunk river. The most northerly now known is in the eastern part of Pocahontas county, more than 200 miles distant. The principal exposures of this formation are along the bluffs which border the Mississippi and Skunk rivers, where they form the eastern and northern boundary of DesMoines county; along English river, in Washington county; along the Iowa river in Tama, Marshall, Hamlin and Franklin counties, and along the DesMoines river in Humboldt county. This formation has considerable economic value, particularly in the northern portion of the region it occupies. In Pocahontas and Humboldt counties it is invaluable, as no other stone except a few boulders are found here. At Iowa Falls the lower division is very good for building purposes. In Marshall county all the limestone to be obtained comes from this formation, and the quarries near Le Grand are very valuable. At this point some of the layers are finely veined with peroxide of iron, and are wrought into both useful and ornamental objects. In Tama county the oolitic member is well exposed, where it is manufactured into lime. Upon exposure to atmosphere and frost it crumbles to pieces; consequently it is not valuable for building purposes.

The remains of fishes are the only fossils yet discovered in this formation that can be referred to the sub-kingdom Vertebrata; and so far as yet recognized, they all belong to the order Selachians. Of Articuticulates, only two species have been recognized, both of which belong to the genus Phillipsia. The sub-kingdom Mollusca is also largely represented. The Radiata are represented by a few crinoids, usually found in a very imperfect condition. The sub-kingdom is also represented by corals. The prominent feature in the life of this epoch was molluscan. It overshadowed all other branches of the animal kingdom. The prevailing classes are: Lamellibranchiates, in the more arenaceous portions; and Brachropods in the more calcareous portions. No remains of vegetation have been detected in any of the strata of this formation.

The Burlington limestone formation consists of two distinct calcareous divisions, separated by a series of siliceous beds; both divisions are crinoidal. The Burlington limestone is carried down by the southerly dip of the Iowa rocks, so that it is seen for the last time in the State in the valley of Skunk river, near the southern boundary of Des Moines county, which is the most northerly point that it has been found, but it probably exists as far north as Marshall county. Much valuable material is afforded by this formation for economic purposes. The upper division furnishes excellent common quarry rock. Geologists are attracted by the great abundance and variety of its fossils—crinoids—now known to be more than 300.

The only remains of vertebrates discovered in this formation are those of fishes, and consist of teeth and spines. Bones of bony fish, on Buffington creek, Louisa county, is an exposure so fully charged with these remains that it might with propriety be called bone breccia.

Remains of Articulates are rare in this formation; so far as yet discovered, they are confined to two species of trilobites of the genus Phillipsia. Fossil shells are very common.

The two lowest classes of the sub-kingdom Radiata are represented in the genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Syringaposa, while the highest class, Echinoderms, are found in most extraordinary profusion.

The Keokuk limestone formation is to be seen only in four counties—Lee, Van Buren, Henry and DesMoines. In some localities the upper siliceous portion is known as the Geode bed; it is not recognizable in the northern portion of the formation, nor in connection with it where it is exposed, about 80 miles below Keokuk. The geodes of the Geode bed are more or less masses of silex, usually hollow and lined with crystals of quartz; the outer crust is rough and unsightly, but the crystals which stud the interior are often very beautiful; they vary in size from the size of a walnut to a foot in diameter.

This formation is of great economic value. Large quantities of its stone have been used in the finest structures in the State, among which are the postoffices at Dubuque and DesMoines. The principal quarries are along the banks of the Mississippi, from Keokuk to Nauvoo. The only vertebrate fossils in the formation are fishes, all belonging to the order Selachians, some of which indicate that their owners reached a length of 25 or 30 feet. Of the Articulates, only two species of the genus Phillipsia have been found in this formation. Of the Mollusks no Cephalopods have yet been recognized in this formation in Iowa. Gasteropods are rare; Brachiopods and Polyzoans are quite abundant. Of Radiates, corals of genera Zaphrentis, Amplexus and Aulopora are found, but crinoids are most abundant. Of the low forms of animal life, the protozoans, a small fossil related to the sponges, is found in this formation in small numbers.

The St. Louis limestone is the uppermost of the sub-carboniferous group in Iowa. It occupies a small superficial area, consisting of long, narrow strips, yet its extent is very great. It is first seen resting on the geode division of the Keokuk limestone, near Keokuk; proceeding northward, it forms a narrow border along the edge of the coal fields in Lee, DesMoines, Henry, Jefferson, Washington, Keokuk and Mahaska counties; it is then lost sight of until it appears again in the banks of Boone river, where it again passes out of view under the Coal Measures, until it is next seen in the banks of the DesMoines, near Fort Dodge. As it exists in Iowa, it consists of three tolerably distinct subdivisions—the magnesian, arenaceous and calcareous. The upper division furnishes excellent material for quicklime, and when quarries are well opened, as in the northwestern part of VanBuren county, large blocks are obtained. The sandstone, or middle division, is of little economic value. The lower, or magnesian division, furnishes a valuable and durable stone, exposures of

which are found on Lick creek, in Van Buren county, and on Long creek, seven miles west of Burlington.

Of the fossils of this formation, the vertebrates are represented only by the remains of fish, belonging to the two orders, Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by one species of the trilobite, genus Phillipsia; and two ostracoid genera, Cythra and Beyricia. The Mollusks distinguished this formation more than any other branch of the animal kingdom. Radiates are exceedingly rare, showing a marked contrast between this formation and the two preceding it.

The Coal Measure Group is properly divided into three formations, viz: the Lower, Middle and Upper Coal Measures; each having a vertical thickness of about two hundred feet.

The Lower Coal Measures exists eastward and northward of the DesMoines river, and also occupy a large area westward and southward of that river; but their southerly dip passes below the Middle Coal Measure at no great distance from the river. This formation possesses greater economic value than any other in the whole State. The clay that underlies almost every bed of coal, furnishes a large amount of material for potters' use. The sandstone of these measures is usually soft and unfit for use; but in some places, as in Red Rock, in Marion county, blocks of large dimensions are obtained, which make good building material, samples of which can be seen in the State Arsenal, at Des Moines.

But few fossils have been found in any of the strata of the Lower Coal Measures, but such animal remains as have been found are, without exception, of marine origin. All fossil plants found in these measures, probably belong to the class Acrogens. Specimens of Calamites and several species of ferns are found in all the Coal Measures, but the genus Lepidodendron seems not to have existed later than the epoch of the Middle Coal Measures. The latter formation occupies a narrow belt of territory in the southern-central portion of the State, embracing a superficial area of about 1,400 square miles The counties underlaid by this formation are, Guthrie, Dallas, Polk, Madison, Warren, Clarke, Lucas, Monroe, Wayne and Appanoose.

Few species of fossils occur in these beds. Some of the shales and sandstone have afforded a few imperfectly preserved land plants, three or four species of ferns, belonging to the genera. Some of the carboniferous shales afford beautiful specimens of what appears to have been seaweed. Radiates are represented by corals. The Mollusks are most numerously represented. Trilobites and ostracoids are the only remains known of Articulates. Vertebrates are only known by the remains of Selachians, or sharks and ganoids.

The Upper Coal Measures occupy a very large area, comprising thirteen whole counties, in the southwestern part of the State. By its northern and eastern boundaries it adjoins the area occupied by the Middle Coal Measures. This formation contains a considerable portion of shales and sandstone, but the prominent lithological features are its limestones Although it is known by the name of Upper Coal Measures, it contains but a single bed of coal, and that only about 20 inches in

maximum thickness. The limestone exposed in this formation furnishes good building material, as in Madison and Fremont counties. The sandstones are quite worthless. No beds of clay, for potters' use, are found in the whole formation. The fossils are more numerous than in either the Middle or Lower Coal Measures. The vertebrates are represented by the fishes of the orders Selachians and Ganoids. The Articulates are represented by the trilobites and ostracoids. Mollusks are represented by the classes Cephalapoda, Gasterapoda, Lamellibranchiata, Brachiopoda and Polyzoa. Radiates are more numerous than in the Middle and Lower Coal Measures. Protozoans are represented in the greatest abundance, some layers of limestone being almost entirely composed of their small fusiform shells.

CRETACEOUS SYSTEM.

The next strata in the geological series are of the Cretaceous age. They are found in the western half of the State, and do not dip, as do all the other formations upon which they rest, to the southward and westward, but have a general dip of their own to the north of westward, which, however, is very slight. Although the actual exposures of cretaceous rocks are few in Iowa, there is reason to believe that nearly all the western half of the State was originally occupied by them; but they have been removed by denudation, which has taken place at two separate periods. The first period was during its elevation from the cretaceous sea, and during the long Tertiary age that passed between the time of that elevation and the commencement of the Glacial epoch. The second period was during the Glacial epoch, when the ice produced their entire removal over considerable areas. All the cretaceous rocks in Iowa are a part of the same deposits farther up the Missouri river, and, in reality, form their eastern boundary.

The Nishnabotany sandstone has the most easterly and southerly extent of the cretaceous deposits of Iowa, reaching the southeastern part of Guthrie county and the southern part of Montgomery county. To the northward, it passes beneath the Woodbury sandstones and shales, the latter passing beneath the Inoceramus, or chalky beds. This sandstone is, with few exceptions, valueless for economic purposes. The only fossils found in this formation are a few fragments of angios permous leaves. The strata of Woodbury sandstones and shales rest upon the Nishnabotany sandstone, and have not been observed outside of Woodbury county; hence their name. Their principal exposure is at Sergeant's Bluffs, seven miles below Sioux City. This rock has no value, except for purposes of common masonry. Fossil remains are rare. Detached scales of a lepidoginoid species have been detected, but no other vertibrate remains of vegetation, leaves of Salix Meekii and Sassfras cretaceum have been occasionally found.

The Inoceramus beds rest upon the Woodbury sandstone and shales. They have not been observed in Iowa except in the bluffs which border the Big Sioux river in Woodbury and Plymouth counties. They are composed almost entirely of calcareous material, the upper portion of which is extensively used for lime. No building material can be obtained from these beds, and the only value they possess,

except lime, are the marls, which at some time may be useful on the soil of the adjacent region. The only vertebrate remains found in the cretaceous rocks are the fishes. Those in the Inoceramus beds are two species of squaloid Selachians, or certracionts, and three genera of teliosts. Molluscan remains are rare.

PEAT.

Extensive beds of peat exist in Northern Middle Iowa, which, it is estimated, contain the following areas: Cerro Gordo county, 1,500 acres; Worth, 2,000; Winnebago, 2,000; Hancock, 1,500; Wright, 500; Kossuth, 700; Dickinson, 80. Several contain peat beds, but the peat is inferior to that in the northern part of the State. The beds are of an average depth of four feet. It is estimated that each acre of these beds will furnish 250 tons of dry fuel for each foot in depth. At present this peat is not utilized, but, owing to its great distance from the coal fields, and the absence of timber, the time is coming when their value will be fully realized.

GYPSUM.

The only sulphate of the alkaline earth of any economic value is gypsum, and it may be found in the vicinity of Fort Dodge, in Webster county. The deposit occupies a nearly central position in the county, the DesMoines river running nearly centrally through it, along the valley sides of which the gypsum is seen in the form of ordinary rock cliff and ledges, and also occurring abundantly in similar positions along both sides of the valleys of the smaller streams and of the numerous ravines coming into the river valley. The most northerly known limit of the deposit is at a point near the mouth of Lizard creek, a tributary of the DesMoines river and almost adjoining the town of Fort Dodge. The most southerly point at which it has been exposed is about six miles, by way of the river, from the northerly point mentioned. The width of the area is unknown, as the gypsum becomes lost beneath the overlying drift, as one goes up the ravines and minor valleys.

On either side of the creeks and ravines which come into the valley of the Des Moines river, the gypsum is seen jutting out from beneath the drift in the form of ledges and bold quarry fronts, having almost the exact appearance of ordinary limestone exposures, so horizontal and regular are its lines of stratification, and so similar in color is it to some varieties of that rock. The principal quarries now opened are on Two-Mile creek, a couple of miles below Fort Dodge.

Age of the Gypsum Deposit.—No trace of fossil remains has been found in the gypsum or associated clays; neither has any other indication of its geologic age been observed except that which is afforded by its stratigraphical relations; the most that can be said with certainty is that it is newer than the coal measures, and older than the drift. The indications afforded by the stratigraphical relations of the gypsum deposit of Fort Dodge are, however, of considerable value. No Tertiary deposits are known to exist within or near the borders of Iowa, to suggest that it might be of that age, nor are any of the Palæozoic strata newer than the subcarboniferous unconformable upon each other

as the other gypsum is unconformable upon the strata beneath it. It therefore seems, in a measure, conclusive that the gypsum is of Mesozoic age; perhaps older than the cretaceous.

The lithological origin of this deposit is as uncertain as its geological age. It seems to present itself in this relation, as in the former one,—an isolated fact. None of the associated strata show any traces of a double decomposition of pre-existing materials, such as some have supposed all deposits of gypsum to have resulted from. No considerable quantities of oxide of iron nor any trace of native sulphur have been found in connection with it, nor has any salt been found in the waters of the region. These substances are common in association with other gypsum deposits, and by many are regarded as indicative of the method of or resulting from their origin as such. Throughout the whole region the Fort Dodge gypsum has the exact appearance of a sedimentary deposit. From these facts it seems not unreasonable to entertain the opinion that this gypsum originated as a chemical precipitation in comparatively still waters which were saturated with sulphate of lime and destitute of life; its stratification and impurities being deposited at the same time as clayey impurities which had been suspended in the same waters.

Physical Properties.—Much has already been said of the physical character of this gypsum; but as it is so different in some respects from other deposits, there are still other matters worthy of mention in connection with those. According to the results of a complete analysis of Prof. Emery, the ordinary gray gypsum contains only about eight per cent. of impurity, and it is possible that the average impurity for the whole deposit will not exceed that proportion, so uniform in quality is it from top to bottom and from one end of the region to the other. As plaster for agricultural purposes is sometimes prepared from gypsum that contains thirty per cent. of impurity, it will be seen that this is a very superior article for such purposes. The impurities are of such a character that they do not in any way interfere with its value for use in the arts.

Although the gypsum rock has a gray color, it becomes quite white by grinding, and still whiter by the calcimining process necessary in the preparation of plaster of Paris. These tests have all been practically made in the rooms of the Geological Survey, and the quality of the plaster of Paris still further tested by actual use and experiment. The only use yet made of the gypsum by the inhabitants is for the purposes of ordinary building stone. It is so compact it is found to be comparatively unaffected by frost, and its ordinary situation in walls of houses is such that it is protected from the dissolving action of water, which can, at most, reach it only from occasional rains, and the effect of these is too slight to be perceived after the lapse of several years. Hon. John F. Duncombe, of Fort Dodge, built a fine residence of it in 1861, the walls of which appear as unaffected by exposure and as beautiful as they were when first erected. Several other houses in Fort Dodge have been constructed of it, including the depot buildings of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. Many of the sidewalks in the

town are made of the slabs or flags of gypsum which occur in some of the quarries in the form of thin layers.

MINOR DEPOSITS OF SULPHATE OF LIME.

Sulphate of lime in the various forms of fibrous gypsum, selenite and small amorphous masses, has also been discovered in various formations in different parts of the State, including the Coal Measure shales near Fort Dodge, where it exists in small quantities, quite independently of the great gypsum deposit there. The quantity of gypsum in these minor deposits is always too small to be of any practical value, usually occurring in shales and shaly clays. Associated with strata that contain more or less sulphuret of iron, gypsum has thus been detected in the Coal Measures, the St. Louis limestone, the Cretaceous strata, and also in the Dead Caves of Dubuque.

SULPHATE OF STRONITA.

This mineral is found at Fort Dodge, which is, perhaps, the only place in Iowa or in the valley of the Mississippi where it has as yet been discovered. There, it occurs in very small quantities in both the shales of the Lower Coal Measures and in the clays that overlie the gypsum deposit, and which is regarded as of the same age with it. The mineral is fibrous and crystalline, the fibers being perpendicular to the plane of the layer; it resembles, in physical character, the layer of fibro-crystalline gypsum, before mentioned. Its color is of light blue, is transparent, and shows crystalline facets upon both the upper and under surfaces of the layer, of the upper surface being smaller and more numerous. The layer is probably not more than a rod in extent in any direction, and about three inches in maximum thickness. Apparent lines of stratification occur in it, corresponding with those of the shales which imbed it. The other deposit was still smaller in amount, and occurred as a mass of crystals imbedded in the clays that overlie the gypsum at Cummins' quarry, in the valley of Soldiers' creek, upon the north side of the town. The mineral in this clay is nearly colorless, and somewhat resembles masses of impure salt. The crystals are so closely aggregated that they enclose but little impurity in the mass, but in almost all other cases their fundamental forms are obsured. This mineral has almost no practical value, and is only interesting as a mineralogical fact.

SULPHATE OF BARYTA.

In Iowa this mineral has been found only in minute quantities. It has been detected in the Coal Measure shales of Decatur, Madison and Marion counties, Devonian limestone of Johnson and Bremer counties, and, also, in the lead caves of Dubuque. It is in the form of crystals or small crystalline masses.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIA.

Epsomite, or native Epsom salts, having been discovered near Burlington, all the sulphates of alkaline earths of natural origin have been recognized in Iowa; all except the sulphate of lime being in very small quantity. The Epsomite mentioned

was found beneath the overhanging cliff of Burlington limestone near Starr's Mill. It occurs in the form of efflorescent encrustations upon the surface of stones, and in similar small fragile masses among the pine debris that has fallen down beneath the overhanging cliff. The projection of the cliff over the perpendicular face of the strata beneath, amounts to near 20 feet at the point where Epsomite was found. The rock upon which it accumulates is an impure limestone, containing also some carbonate of magnesia, together with a small proportion of iron pyrites, in a finely divided condition. By experiments with this native salt in the office of the Survey, a fine article of Epsom salts was produced, but the quantity obtained there is very small, and would be of no practical value on account of the cheapness in the market.

CLIMATE.

The greatest objection to the climate of this State is the prevalence of wind, which is somewhat greater than in the States south and east, but not so great as it is west. The air is pure and generally bracing,—the northern part particularly so during the winter. The prevailing direction of the wind during the whole year is easterly. Correspondingly, thunder-storms are somewhat more violent in this State than east or south, but not near so much so as toward the mountains. As elsewhere in the Northwestern States, easterly winds bring rain and snow, while westerly ones clear the sky. While the highest temperature occurs here in August, the month of July averages the hottest, and January the coldest. The mean temperature of April and October nearly corresponds to the mean temperature of the year, as well as to the seasons of spring and fall, while that of summer and winter is best represented by August and December. Indian summer is delightful and well prolonged. Untimely frosts sometimes occur, but seldom severely enough to do great injury. The wheat crop being a staple product of the State, and is not injured at all by frost, this great resource of the State continues intact.

TOPOGRAPHY.

All the knowledge we have at present of the topography of the State of Iowa is that derived from incidental observations of geological corps, from the surveys made by railroad engineers, and from barometrical observations made by authority of the Federal Government. No complete topographical survey has yet been made, but this will doubtless be attended to in a few years.

The State lies wholly within, and comprises a part of, a vast plain, and there is no mountainous or even hilly country within its borders; for the highest point is but 1,200 feet above the lowest point; these two points are nearly 300 miles apart, and the whole State is traversed by gently flowing rivers. A clearer idea of the great uniformity of the surface of the State may be obtained from a statement of the general slopes in feet per mile, from point to point, in straight lines across it.

	Per Mile.
From N. E. corner to S. E. corner of State	1 ft. 1 in.
From N. E. corner to Spirit Lake,	5 ft. 5 in
From N. W. corner to Spirit Lake,	5 ft
From N. W. corner to S W. corner of the State	2 ft.

	Per Mile.
From S. W. corner to highest ridge between the two great rivers (in Ringgold county)	4 ft. 1 in.
From the highest point in the State (near Spirit Lake) to the lowest point in the State (at the mouth of DesMoines river)	4 ft.

We thus find that there is good degree of propriety in regarding the whole State as belonging to a great plain, the lowest point of which within its border, the southeastern corner of the State, is only 444 feet above the level of the sea. The average height of the whole State above the level of the sea is not far from 800 feet, although it is a thousand miles from the nearest ocean.

These remarks are, of course, to be understood as applying to the State as a whole. On examining its surface in detail, we find a great diversity of surface by the formation of valleys out of the general level, which have been evolved by the actions of streams during the unnumbered years of the terrace epoch. These river valleys are deepest in the northwestern part of the State, and consequently it is there that the country has the greatest diversity of surface, and its physical features are most strongly marked.

The greater part of Iowa was formerly one vast prairie. It has, indeed, been estimated that seven-eighths of the surface of the State was prairie when first settled. By prairie it must not be inferred that a level surface is meant, for they are found in hilly countries as well. Nor are they confined to any particular variety of soil, for they rest upon all formations, from those of the Azotic to those of the Cretaceous age, inclusive. Whatever may have been their origin, their present existence in Iowa is not due to the influence of climate, of the soil, or of any of the underlying formations. The real cause is the prevalence of the annual fires. If these had been prevented fifty years ago, Iowa would now be a timbered country. The encroachment of forest trees upon prairie farms as soon as the bordering woodland is protected from the annual prairie fires, is well known to farmers throughout the State. The soil of Iowa is justly famous for its fertility, and there is probably no equal area of the earth's surface that contains so little untillable land, or whose soil has so high an average of fertility. Ninety-five per cent. of its surface is capable of a high state of cultivation.

LAKES AND STREAMS.

Lakes.—The lakes of Iowa may be properly divided into two distinct classes. The first may be called *drift lakes*, having had their origin in the depressions left in the surface of the drift at the close of the glacial epoch, and have rested upon the undisturbed surface of the drift deposit ever since the glaciers disappeared. The others may be properly termed *fluviatile* or *alluvial lakes*, because they have had their origin by the action of rivers while cutting their own valleys out from the surface of the drift as it existed at the close of the glacial epoch, and are now found resting upon the alluvium. By "alluvium" is meant the deposit which has accumulated in the valleys of rivers by the action of their own currents. It is largely composed of sand and other coarse material, and

upon that deposit are some of the best productive soils in the State. It is this deposit which forms the flood plains and deltas of our rivers, as well as the terraces of their valleys. The regions to which the drift lakes are principally confined are near the head waters of the principal streams of the State. They are consequently found in those regions which lie between the Cedar and DesMoines rivers, and the Des Moines and Little Sioux. No drift lakes are found in Southern Iowa. The largest of the lakes to be found in the State are Spirit and Okoboji, in Dickinson county, Clear Lake in Cerro Gordo county, and Storm Lake in Buena Vista county.

Spirit Lake.—The width and length of this lake are about equal, and it contains about 12 square miles of surface, its northern border resting directly on the boundary of the State. It lies almost directly upon the great water-shed. Its shores are mostly gravelly, and the country about it fertile.

Ok boji Lake.—This body of water lies directly south of Spirit Lake, and has somewhat the shape of a horse-shoe, with its eastern projection within a few rods of Spirit Lake, where it receives the outlet of the latter. Okoboji Lake extends about five miles southward from Spirit Lake, thence about the same distance westward, and it then bends northward about as far as the eastern projection. The eastern portion is narrow, but the western is larger, and in some places 100 feet deep. The surroundings of this and Spirit Lake are very pleasant; fish are abundant in them, and they are the resort of myriads of water-fowl.

Clear Lake.—This lake is situated upon the water-shed between the Iowa and Cedar rivers. It is about 5 miles long, 2 or 3 miles wide, and has a maximum depth of only 15 feet. Its shores and the country around are like that of Spirit Lake.

Storm Lake.—This lake rests upon the great water-shed in Buena Vista county. It is a clear, beautiful sheet of water, containing a surface area of between 4 and 5 square miles. The outlets of all these drift lakes are dry during a portion of the year, except Okoboji.

Walled Lakes.—Along the water-sheds of Northern Iowa great numbers of small lakes exist, varying from half a mile to a mile in diameter. One of the lakes in Wright county, and another in Sac, have each received the name of "Walled Lake," on account of the embankments on their borders, which are supposed to be the work of ancient inhabitants. These embankments are from 2 to 10 feet in height, and from 5 to 30 feet across. They are the result of natural causes alone, being referable to the periodic action of ice, aided to some extent by the action of the waves.

These lakes are very shallow, and in winter freeze to the bottom, so that but little unfrozen water remains in the middle. The ice freezes fast to everything on the bottom, and the expansive power of the water in freezing acts in all directions from the center to the circumference, and whatever was on the bottom of the lake has been thus carried to the shore. This has been going on from year to year, from century to century, forming the embankments which have caused so much wonder.

Springs issue from all the geological formations, and form the sides of almost every valley, but they are more numerous, and assume proportions which give rise to the name of sink-holes, along the upland borders of the Upper Iowa river, owing to the peculiar fissured and laminated character and great thickness of the strata of the age of the Trenton limestone which underlies the whole region of the valley of that stream. No mineral springs, properly so-called, have yet been discovered in Iowa, though the water of several artesian wells is frequently found charged with soluable mineral substances.

Rivers.—The two great rivers, the Mississipi and Missouri, from the eastern and the western boundaries, respectively, of the State, receive the eastern and western drainage of it. The Mississippi with its tributaries in Eastern Iowa drain two-thirds of the State, and the Missouri with its tributaries drain the western third. The great water-shed which divides these two systems is a land running southward from a point on the northern boundary line of the State, near Spirit Lake, in Dickinson county, to a nearly central point in the northern part of Adair county. From the last named point this highest ridge of land between the two great rivers continues southward, without change of character, through Ringgold county, into the State of Missouri; but it is no longer the great water-shed. From that point another ridge bears off southward, through the counties of Madison, Clarke, Lucas and Appanoose, which is now the water-shed.

All streams that rise in Iowa occupy, at first, only slight depressions of the land, and are scarcely perceptible. These uniting into larger streams, though still flowing over drift and bluff deposits, reach considerable depth into these deposits, in some cases to a depth of nearly 200 feet from the general prairie level.

The greater part of the streams in Western Iowa run either along the whole or a part of their course, upon that peculiar deposit known as bluff deposit. The banks even of the small streams are often five to ten feet in height and quite perpendicular, so that they render the streams almost everywhere unfordable, and a great impediment to travel across the open country where there are no bridges.

This deposit is of a slightly yellowish ash color, except when darkened by decaying vegetation, very fine and silicious, but not sandy, not very cohesive, and not at all plastic. It forms excellent soil, and does not bake or crack in drying, except limy concretions, which are generally distributed throughout the mass, in shape and size resembling pebbles; but not a stone or a pebble can be found in the whole deposit. It was called "silicious marl" by Dr. Owen, in his geological report to the Government, and he attributes its origin to an accumulation of sediment in an ancient lake, which was afterward drained, and the sediment became dry land. Prof. Swallow gives it the name of "bluff," which is here adopted; but the term, "lacustrine" would have been more appropriate. The peculiar properties of this deposit are that it will stand securely with a precipitous front 200 feet high, and yet is easily excavated with a spade. Wells dug in it require only to be walled to a point just above the water-line. Yet, com-

pact as it is, it is very porous, so that water which falls on it does not remain at the surface, but percolates through it; neither does it accumulate within it at any point, as it does upon and within the drift and the stratified formations.

The thickest deposit yet known in Iowa is in Fremont county, where it reaches 200 feet. It is found throughout a region more than 200 miles in length, and nearly 100 miles in width, and through which the Missouri runs almost centrally.

This fine sediment is the same which the Missouri once deposited in a broad depression in the surface of the drift that formed a lake-like expansion of that river in the earliest period of the history of its valley. The extent of the deposit shows this lake to have been 100 miles wide and more than twice as long. The water of the river was muddy then as now, and the broad lake became filled with the sediment which the river brought down. After the lake became filled with the sediment, the valley below became deepened by the constant erosive action of the waters, to a depth sufficient to have drained the lake of its first waters; but the only effect then was to cause it to cut its valley out of the deposits its own muddy waters had formed. Thus along the valley of that river, so far as it forms the western boundary of Iowa, the bluffs which border it are composed of that sediment known as bluff deposit, forming a distinct border along the broad, level flood plain, the width of which varies from five to fifteen miles, while the original sedimentary deposit stretches far inland.

Chariton and Grand rivers rise and run for twenty-five miles of their course upon the drift deposits alone. The first strata that are exposed by the deepening valleys of both these streams belong to the Upper Coal Measures, and they both continue upon the same formation until they make their exit from the State, (the former in Appanoose county, the latter in Ringgold county,) near the boundary of which they passed nearly or quite through the whole of that formation to the Middle Coal Measures. Their valleys deepen gradually, and 15 or 20 miles from the river they are nearly 150 feet below the general level of the adjacent highland. When the rivers have cut their valleys down through the series of limestone strata, they reach those of a clayey composition. Upon these they widen their valleys, and make broad flood plains or "bottoms," the soil of which is stiff and clayey, except where modified by sandy washings. These streams are prairie streams in their upper branches and tributaries, but flow through woodland farther down. The proportion of lime in the drift of Iowa is so great that the water of all the wells and springs is too "hard" for washing purposes, and the same substance is so prevalent in the drift clays that they are always found to have sufficient flux when used for the manufacture of brick.

Platte river belongs mainly to Missouri. Its upper branches pass through Ringgold county. Here the drift deposit reaches its maximum thickness on an east and west line across the State, and the valleys are eroded in some instances to a depth of 200 feet, apparently, through this deposit alone. The term "drift deposit" applies to the soil and sub soil of the greater part

of the State, and in it alone many wells are dug and our forests take root. It rests upon the stratified rocks. It is composed of clay, sand, gravel and boulders, promiscuously intermixed without stratification, varying in character in different parts of the State.

One Hundred and Two river is represented in Taylor county, the valleys of which have the same general character of those just described. The country around and between the east and west forks of this stream is almost entirely prairie.

Nodaway river is represented by east, middle and west branches. The two former rise in Adair county, the latter in Cass county. These rivers and valleys are fine examples of the small rivers and valleys of Southern Iowa. They have the general character of drift valleys, and with beautiful undulating and sloping sides. The Nodaway drains one of the finest agricultural regions in the State, the soil of which is tillable almost to their very banks. The banks and the adjacent narrow flood-plains are almost everywhere composed of a rich, deep, dark loam.

Nishnabotany river is represented by east and west branches, the former having its source in Anderson county, the latter in Shelby county. Both these branches, from their source to their confluence, and also the main stream from there to the point where it enters the great flood-plain of the Missouri, run through a region, the surface of which is occupied by the bluff deposit.

The West Nishnabotany is probably without any valuable mill-sites. In the western part of Cass county, the East Nishnabotany loses its identity by becoming abruptly divided up into five or six different creeks A few good mill-sites occur here on this stream. None, however, that are thought reliable, exist on either of these rivers, or on the main stream below the confluence, except, perhaps, one or two in Montgomery county. The valleys of the two branches, and the intervening upland, possess remarkable fertility.

Boyer river, until it enters the flood-plain of the Missouri, runs almost, if not quite, its entire course through the region occupied by the bluff deposit, and has cut its valley entirely through it along most of its passage. The only rocks exposed are the upper coal measures, near Reed's mill, in Harrison county. The exposures are slight, and are the most northerly now known in Iowa. The valley of this river has usually gently sloping sides, and an indistinctly defined flood-plain. Along the lower half of its course the adjacent upland presents a surface of the billowy character, peculiar to the bluff deposit. The source of this river is in Sac county.

Soldier river.—The east and middle branches of this stream have their source in Crawford county, and the west branch in Ida county. The whole course of this river is through the bluff deposit. It has no exposure of strata along its course.

Little Sioux river.—Under this head are included both the main and west branches of that stream, together with the Maple, which is one of its branches. The west branch and the Maple are so similar to the Soldier river that they need no separate description. The main stream has

its boundary near the northern boundary of the State, and runs most of its course upon drift deposit alone, entering the region of the bluff deposit in the southern part of Cherokee county. The two principal upper branches near their source in Dickinson and Osceola counties are small prairie creeks within distinct valleys. On entering Clay county the valley deepens, and at their confluence has a depth of 200 feet. Just as the valley enters Cherokee county it turns to the southward, and becomes much widened, with its sides gently sloping to the uplands. When the valley enters the region of the bluff deposit, it assumes the billowy appearance. No exposures of strata of any kind have been found in the valley of the Little Sioux or any of its branches.

Floyd river.—This river rises upon the drift in O'Brien county, and flowing southward enters the region of the bluff deposit a little north of the centre of Plymouth county. Almost from its source to its mouth it is a prairie stream, with slightly sloping valley sides, which blend gradually with the uplands. A single slight exposure of sandstone of cretaceous age occurs in the valley near Sioux City, and which is the only known exposure of rock of any kind along its whole length. Near this exposure is a mill-site, but farther up the stream it is not valuable for such purposes.

Rock river.—This stream passes through Lyon and Sioux counties. It was, evidently, so named from the fact that considerable exposures of the red Sioux quartzite occur along the main branches of the stream in Minnesota, a few miles north of the State boundary. Within the State the main stream and its branches are drift streams and strata are exposed. The beds and banks of the streams are usually sandy and gravelly, with occasionally boulders intermixed.

Big Sioux River.—The valley of this river, from the northwest corner of the State to its mouth, possesses much the same character as all the streams of the surface deposits. At Sioux Falls, a few miles above the northwest corner of the State, the streams meet with remarkable obstructions from the presence of Sioux quartzite, which outcrops directly across the stream, and causes a fall of about 60 feet within a distance of half a mile, producing a series of cascades For the first 25 miles above its mouth, the valley is very broad, with a broad, flat flood-plain, with gentle slopes, occasionally showing indistinctly defined terraces. These terraces and valley bottoms constitute some of the finest agricultural land of the region. On the Iowa side of the valley the upland presents abrupt bluffs, steep as the materials of which they are composed will stand, and from 100 to nearly 200 feet high above the stream. At rare intervals, about 15 miles from its mouth, the cretaceous strata are exposed in the face of the bluffs of the Iowa side. No other strata are exposed along that part of the valley which borders our State, with the single exception of Sioux quartzite at its extreme northwestern corner. Some good mill-sites may be secured along that portion of this river which borders Lyon county, but below this the fall will probably be found insufficient and the locations for dams insecure.

Missouri River.—This is one of the muddiest streams on the globe, and its waters are known to be very turbid far toward its source. The chief peculiarity of this river is its broad flood-plains, and its adjacent bluff deposits. Much the greater part of the flood-plain of this river is upon the Iowa side, and continues from the south boundary line of the State to Sioux City, a distance of more than 100 miles in length, varying from three to five miles in width. This alluvial plain is estimated to contain more than half a million of acres of land within the State, upward of 400,000 of which are now tillable.

The rivers of the eastern system of drainage have quite a different character from those of the western system. They are larger, longer and have their valleys modified to a much greater extent by the underlying strata. For the latter reason, water-power is much more abundant upon them than upon the streams of the western system.

Des Moines River.—This river has its source in Minnesota, but it enters Iowa before it has attained any size, and flows almost centrally through it from northwest to southeast, emptying into the Mississippi at the extreme southeastern corner of the State. It drains a greater area than any river within the State. The upper portion of it is divided into two branches, known as the east and west forks These unite in Humboldt county. The valleys of these branches above their confluence are drift valleys, except a few small exposures of subcarboniferous limestone about five miles above their confluence. These exposures produce several small mill-sites. The valleys vary from a few hundred yards to half mile in width, and are the finest agricultural lands. In the northern part of Webster county the character of the main valley is modified by the presence of ledges and low cliffs of the subcarboniferous limestone and gypsum. From a point a little below Fort Dodge to near Amsterdam, in Marion county, the river runs all the way through and upon the lower Coal Measure strata. Along this part of the course the flood-plain varies from an eighth to a mile or more in width. From Amsterdam to Ottumwa the subcarboniferous rocks pass beneath the river again, bringing down the Coal Measure strata into its bed; they rise from it in the extreme northwestern part of VanBuren county, and subcarboniferous strata resume and keep their place along the valley to the north of the river.

From Fort Dodge to the northern part of Lee county the strata of the Lower Coal Measures are present in the valley. Its flood-plain is frequently sandy from the debris of the sandstone and sandy shales of the Coal Measures produced by their removal in the process of the formation of the valley.

The principal tributaries of the Des Moines are upon the western side. These are the Raccoon and the three rivers, viz: South, Middle and North rivers. The three latter have their sources in the region occupied by the Upper Coal Measure limestone formation, flow eastward over the Middle Coal Measures, and enter the valley of the DesMoines upon the Lower Coal Measures. These streams, especially South and Middle rivers, are frequently bordered by high, rocky cliffs. Raccoon

river has its source upon the heavy surface deposits of the middle region of Western Iowa, and along the greater part of its course it has excavated its valley out of those deposits and the Middle Coal Measure alone. The valley of the Des Moines and its branches are destined to become the seat of extensive manufacturies, in consequence of the numerous mill-sites of immense power, and the fact that the main valley traverses the entire length of the Iowa coal fields.

Skunk river.—This has its source in Hamilton county, and runs almost its entire course upon the border of the outcrop of the Lower Coal Measures, or, more properly speaking, upon the subcarboniferous limestone, just where it begins to pass beneath the Coal Measures by its southerly and westerly dip. Its general course is southeast. From the western part of Henry county, up as far as Story county, the broad, flat flood-plain is covered with a rich, deep clay soil, which, in time of long-continued rains and overflows of the river, has made the valley of Skunk river a terror to travelers from the earliest settlement of the country. There are some excellent mill-sites on the lower half of this river, but they are not so numerous or valuable as on other rivers of the eastern system.

Iowa river.—This river rises in Hancock county, in the midst of a broad, slightly undulating drift region. The first rock exposure is that of subcarboniferous limestone, in the southwestern corner of Franklin county. It enters the region of the Devonian strata near the southwestern corner of Benton county, and in this it continues to its confluence with the Cedar in Louisa county. Below the junction with the Cedar, and for some miles above that point, its valley is broad, and especially on the northern side, with a well-marked flood-plain. Its borders gradually blend with the uplands as they slope away in the distance from the river. The Iowa furnishes numerous and valuable mill-sites.

Cedar river.—This stream is usually understood to be a branch of the Iowa, but it ought, really, to be regarded as the main stream. It rises by numerous branches in the northern part of the State, and flows the entire length of the State, through the region occupied by the Devonian strata and along the trend occupied by that formation. The valley of this river, in the upper part of its course, is narrow, and the sides slope so gently as to scarcely show where the lowlands end and the uplands begin. Below the confluence with the Shell Rock, the flood-plain is more distinctly marked, and the valley broad and shallow. The valley of the Cedar is one of the finest regions in the State, and both the main stream and its branches afford abundant and reliable mill-sites.

Wapsipinnicon river.—This river has its source near the source of the Cedar, and runs parallel and near it almost its entire course, the upper half upon the same formation—the Devonian. In the northeastern part of Linn county it enters the region of the Niagara limestone, upon which it continues to the Mississippi. It is 100 miles long, and yet the area of its drainage is only from 12 to 20 miles in width. Hence, its numerous mill-sites are unusually secure.

Turkey river—This river and the Upper Iowa are, in many respects, unlike other Iowa rivers. The difference is due to the great depth to which they have eroded their valleys and the different character of the material through which they have worked. Turkey river rises in Howard county, and in Winneshiek county, a few miles from its source, its valley has attained a depth of more than 200 feet, and in Fayette and Clayton counties its depth is increased to 300 and 400 feet. The summit of the uplands, bordering nearly the whole length of the valley, is capped by the Maquoketa shales. These shales are underlaid by the Galena limestone, between 200 and 300 feet thick. The valley has been eroded through these, and runs upon the Trenton limestone. Thus all the formations along and within this valley are Lower Silurian. The valley is usually narrow, and without a well-marked flood-plain. Water-power is abundant, but in most places inaccessible.

Upper Iowa river.—This river rises in Minnesota, just beyond the northern boundary line, and enters our State in Howard county before it has attained any considerable size. Its course is nearly eastward until it reaches the Mississippi. It rises in the region of the Devonian rocks, and flows across the outcrops, respectively, of the Niagara, Galena and Trenton limestone, the lower magnesian limestone, and Potsdam sandstone, into and through all of which, except the last, it has cut its valley, which is the deepest of any in Iowa. The valley sides are almost everywhere high and steep, and cliffs of lower magnesian and Trenton limestone give them a wild and rugged aspect. In the lower part of the valley the flood-plain reaches a width sufficient for the location of small farms, but usually it is too narrow for such purposes. On the higher surface, however, as soon as you leave the valley you come immediately upon a cultivated country. This stream has the greatest slope per mile of any in Iowa, and consequently it furnishes immense water-power. In some places where creeks come into it, the valley widens and affords good locations for farms. The town of Decorah, in Winneshiek county, is located in one of these spots, which makes it a lovely location; and the power of the river and the small spring streams around it offer fine facilities for manufacturing. This river and its tributaries are the only trout streams in Iowa.

Mississippi river.—This river may be described, in general terms, as a broad canal cut out of the general level of the country through which the river flows. It is bordered by abrupt hills or bluffs. The bottom of the valley ranges from one to eight miles in width. The whole space between the bluffs is occupied by the river and its bottom, or flood-plain only, if we except the occasional terraces or remains of ancient flood-plains, which are not now reached by the highest floods of the river. The river itself is from half a mile to nearly a mile in width. There are but four points along the whole length of the State where the bluffs approach the stream on both sides. The Lower Silurian formations compose the bluffs in the northern part of the State, but they gradually disappear by a southerly dip, and the bluffs are con-

tinued successively by the Upper Silurian, Devonian and Subcarboniferous rocks which are reached near the southeastern corner of the State.

Considered in their relation to the present general surface of the State, the relative ages of the river valley of Iowa date back only to the close of the glacial epoch; but that the Mississippi and all the rivers of Northeastern Iowa, if no others, had at least a large part of the rocky portions of their valleys eroded by pre-glacial, or, perhaps, by palæogoic rivers, can scarcely be doubted.

CHAPTER VIII.

IOWA AND THE REBELLION.

By her record in the war of the rebellion Iowa proved herself a truly loyal State. The Presidential campaign of 1860 was an exciting one, and the fact that civil war might be inaugurated in case Abraham Lincoln was elected, was well understood and duly considered. The people of Iowa indulged in no hatred or ill-will toward any section of the country, but were determined to hold such opinions upon questions of public interests, and vote for such men as to them seemed for the general good, uninfluenced by any threat of violence or civil war.

The General Assembly of the State of Iowa, as early as 1851, had by joint resolution declared that the State of Iowa was "bound to maintain the union of these States by all the means in her power." The same year the State furnished a block of marble for the Washington Monument at the national capitol, and by order of the General Assembly there was inscribed upon its enduring surface the following: "Iowa—Her affections, like the rivers of her borders, flow to an inseparable Union." The time was now approaching in her history when these declarations of attachment and fidelity to the nation were to be put to a practical test.

Certainly the people of no State in the nation could be more vitally interested in the question of our national unity than the people of Iowa. The older States of the Union, both North and South, were represented in its population. Iowans were nearly all immigrants, bound to those older communities by the most sacred ties of blood, and most endearing recollections of early days. In addition to these consider-

ations of a personal character, there were others of the gravest political importance.

Iowa's geographical position as a State made the dismemberment of the Union a matter of serious concern. The Mississippi had been for years its highway to the markets of the world. The people could not entertain the thought that its navigation should pass under the control of a foreign government. But more than this was to be feared the consequence of introducing and recognizing in our national system the principal of secession or disintegration.

If this should be recognized as a right, what security had the States of the interior against their entire isolation from the commerce of the world, by the future secession of the Atlantic and Pacific States? And the fact also remained, that secession or separation removed none of the causes of war. Whatever there was in the peculiar institution that created differences of sentiment or feeling, or caused irritation, still existed after the separation, with no court or constitution as the arbiter of rights, and with the one resort, only, of the sword to settle differences. In secession and its logical and necessary results, we saw nothing but dire confusion and anarchy, and the utter destruction of that nationality through which alone we felt that our civil liberties as a people could be preserved, and the hopes of our civilization prepetuated.

The declaration of Mr. Buchanan's last annual message, that the nation posssesed no constitutional power to coerce a seceding State, was received by the great majority of our citizens with humiliation and distrust. Anxiously they awaited the expiring hours of his administration, and looked to the incoming President as to an expected deliverer that should rescue the nation from the hands of traitors, and the control of those whose non-resistance invited her destruction. The firing upon the national flag at Sumter aroused a burning indignation throughout the loyal States of the Republic, and nowhere was it more intense than in Iowa. And when the proclamation of the President was published, April 15, 1861, calling for 75,000 citizen soldiers to "maintain the honor, the integrity, and the existence of our national Union, and the perpetuity of popular government," they were more than willing to respond to the call. Party lines gave way, and for a while, at least, party spirit was hushed, and the cause of our common country was supreme in the affections of the people. Peculiarly fortunate were the people of Iowa at this crisis, in having a truly representative man as executive of the State. Thoroughly honest and thoroughly earnest, wholly imbued with the enthusiasm of the hour, fully aroused to the importance of the crises, and the magnitude of the struggle upon which we were entering, with an indomitable will under the control of a strong common sense, Samuel J. Kirkwood, was, indeed, a worthy chief to organize and direct the energies of the people. Within thirty days after the date of the President's call for troops, the First Iowa Regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, a second regiment was in camp ready for the service, and the General Assembly of the State was convened in special session, and had by joint resolu-

tion solemnly pledged every resource of men and money to the national cause.

So urgent were the offers of companies, that the Governor conditionally accepted enough additional companies to compose two additional regiments. These were soon accepted by the Secretary of War. Near the close of May, the Adjutant General of the State reported that 170 companies had been tendered the Governor to serve against the enemies of the Union. The question was eagerly asked, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Iowa was monopolizing the honors of the period, and would send the larger part of the 75,000 wanted from the whole North.

There were much difficulty and considerable delay experienced in fitting the first three regiments for the field. For the First Infantry a complete outfit (not uniform) of clothing was extemporized, principally by the volunteered labor of loyal women in the different towns—from material of various colors and qualities, obtained within the limits of the State. The same was done in part for the Second Infantry. Meantime, an extra session of the General Assembly had been called by the Governor, to convene on the 15th of May. With but little delay, that body authorized a loan of $800,000, to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred, and to be incurred, by the Executive Department, in consequence of the new emergency. A wealthy merchant of the State (ex-Gov. Merrell, then a resident of McGregor) immediately took from the Governor a contract to supply a complete outfit of clothing for three regiments organized, agreeing to receive, should the Governor so elect, his pay therefor in the State bonds at par. This contract he executed to the letter, and a portion of the clothing (which was manufactured in Boston, at his order) was delivered at Keokuk, the place at which the troops had rendezvoused, in exactly one month from the day in which the contract had been entered into. The remainder arrived only a few days later. This clothing was delivered to the soldiers, but was subsequently condemned by the Government, for the reason that its color was gray, and blue had been adopted as the color to be worn by the National troops. Other States had also clothed their troops, sent forward under the first call of President Lincoln, with gray uniforms, but it was soon found that the Confederate forces were also clothed in gray, and that color was at once abandoned by the Union troops. If both armies were clothed alike, annoying, if not fatal, mistakes were liable to be made.

While engaged in these efforts to discharge her whole duty in common with all the other Union-loving States in the great emergency, Iowa was compelled to make immediate and ample provision for the protection of her own borders from threatened invasions on the south by the secessionists of Missouri, and from danger of incursions from the west and northwest by bands of hostile Indians, who were freed from the usual restraint imposed upon them by the presence of regular troops stationed at the frontier posts. These troops were withdrawn to meet the greater and more pressing danger threatening the life of the Nation at its very heart.

The Governor of the State, in order to provide for the adequate defense of Iowa's

borders from the ravages of both rebels in arms against the Government and of the more irresistible foes from the Western plains, was authorized to raise and equip two regiments of infantry, a squadron of cavalry (not less than five companies) and a battalion of artillery (not less than three companies). Only cavalry were enlisted for home defense, however, but in times of special danger, or when calls were made by the Unionists of Northern Missouri for assistance against their disloyal enemies, large numbers of militia on foot often turned out, and remained in the field until the necessity for their services had passed.

June 13th, Gen. Lyon, then commanding the United States forces in Missouri, issued the first order for the Iowa volunteers to move to the field. The First and Second Infantry immediately embarked in steamboats and proceeded to Hannibal. Two weeks later the Third Infantry was ordered to the same point. These three, together with many other of the earlier organized Iowa regiments, rendered their first field service in Missouri. The First Infantry formed a part of the little army with which Gen. Lyon moved on Springfield, and fought the bloody battle of Wilson's creek. It received unqualified praise for its gallant bearing on the field. In the following month (September), the Third Iowa, with but very slight support, fought with honor the sanguinary engagement of Blue Mills Landing; and in November the Seventh Iowa, as a part of the force commanded by Gen. Grant, greatly distinguished itself in the battle of Belmont, where it poured out its blood like water—losing more than half of the men it took into action.

The initial operations in which the battles referred to took place were followed by the more important movements led by Gen. Grant, Gen. Curtis, of this State, and other commanders, which resulted in defeating the armies defending the chief strategic lines held by the Confederates in Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Arkansas, compelling their withdrawal from much of the territory previously controlled by them in those States. In these and other movements, down to the grand culminating campaign by which Vicksburg was captured and the Confederacy permanently severed on the line of the Mississippi river, Iowa troops took part in steadily increasing numbers. In the investment and siege of Vicksburg, the State was represented by thirty regiments and two batteries, in addition to which eight regiments and one battery were employed on the outposts of the besieging army. The brilliancy of their exploits on the many fields where they served, won for them the highest meed of praise, both in military and civil circles. Multiplied were the terms in which expression was given to this sentiment, but these words of the journals of a neighboring State: "The Iowa troops have been heroes among heroes," embody the spirit of all.

In the veteran re-enlistment that distinguished the closing month of 1863, above all other periods in the history of re-enlistment for the National armies, the Iowa three-years' men (who were relatively more numerous than those of any other State), were prompt to set the example of volunteering for another term of equal length, thereby adding many thousands to the great army of those who

gave this renewed and practical assurance that the cause of the Union should not be left without defenders.

In all the important movements of 1864 and '65, by which the confederacy was penetrated in every quarter, and its military power finally overthrown, the Iowa troops took part. Their drum-beat was heard on the banks of every great river of the South, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and everywhere they rendered the same faithful devoted service, maintaining on all occasions their wonted reputation for valor in the field, and endurance on the march.

Two Iowa 3-year cavalry regiments were employed during their whole term of service in the operations that were in progress from 1863 to 1866 against the hostile Indians of the Western plains. A portion of these men were among the last of the volunteer troops to be mustered out of service. The State also supplied a considerable number of men to the navy, who took part in most of the naval operations prosecuted against the Confederate power on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, and the rivers of the West.

The people of Iowa were early and constant workers in the sanitary field, and by their liberal gifts and personal efforts for the benefit of the soldiery, placed their State in the front rank of those who became distinguished for their exhibitions of patriotic benevolence during the period covered by the war. Agents appointed by the governor were stationed at points convenient for rendering assistance to the sick and needy soldiers of the State, while others were employed in visiting, from time to time, hospitals, camps and armies in the field, and doing whatever the circumstances rendered possible for the health and comfort of such of the Iowa soldiery as might be found there.

Charitable enterprises also found a ready support in Iowa. Some of the benevolent people of the State early conceived the idea of establishing a home for such of the children of deceased soldiers as might be left in destitute circumstances. This idea first took form in 1863, and in the following year a home was opened at Farmington, VanBuren county, in a building leased for that purpose, and which soon became filled to its utmost capacity. The institution received liberal donations from the general public, and also from the soldiers in the field. In 1865 it became necessary to provide increased accommodations for the large number of children who were seeking the benefits of its care. This was done by establishing a branch at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and by securing, during the same year, for the use of the parent home, Camp Kinsman, near the city of Davenport. This property, by act of Congress, was soon afterward donated to the institution. In 1866, in pursuance of a law enacted for that purpose, the Soldiers' Orphans' Home (which then contained about 450 inmates), became a State institution, and thereafter the sums necessary for its support were appropriated from the State treasury. A second branch was established at Glenwood, Mills county. Convenient tracks were secured, and valuable improvements made at all the different points. Schools were also established, and employments provided for such of the children as were of suitable age. In every way the provision made for these wards

of the State has been such as to challenge the approval of every benevolent mind. The number of children who have been inmates of the home from its foundation to the present time is considerably more than 2,000.

No bounty was paid by the State on account of the men she placed in the field. In some instances, toward the close of the war, bounty, to a comparatively small amount, was paid by cities and towns On only one occasion, that of the call of July 18, 1864, was a draft made in Iowa. This did not occur on account of her proper liability, as established by previous rulings of the War Department, to supply men under that call, but grew out of the great necessity that there existed for raising men. The Government insisted on temporarily setting aside, in part, the former rule of settlements, and enforcing a draft in all cases where sub-districts in any of the States should be found deficient in their supply of men. In no instance was Iowa, as a whole, found to be indebted to the General Government for men, on a settlement of her quota accounts.

Not satisfied with merely doing her duty under the law, Iowa, of her patriotic generosity, did more than was required. The 17th, 18th and 37th regiments of infantry, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th regiments of cavalry were all enrolled, not to meet any call from the General Government, but to enable citizens of the State to enlist under the banners of the Union, in excess of all demands which could lawfully be made.

The State also contributed a large number of men and many officers to regiments in Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and out of a population of less than 2,000 arms-bearing colored citizens, raised nearly a whole regiment of African troops. But besides the troops thus regularly enrolled within the State, and those who formed part of regiments in neighboring States, there were not a few of Iowa's citizens in the regular army, in the different staff departments of the volunteer army, and in commands to far distant States.

Those, also, should be noticed who were called upon to protect the State and adjoining States from raids, to preserve the internal peace of the State, etc., in 1861, when Northern Missouri was overrun by predatory bands, and the loyal citizens were being driven from their homes by hundreds, and suffering in life, person and estate, the border Iowa yeomanry, unskilled in anything pertaining to war, responded to the Macedonian cry of their neighbors and speeded across the line to help them to the number of 1,500; they were armed with old fowling pieces and antiquated militia gear, but they proved effective, nevertheless, their hearts being in the right place. In the same year three expeditions were sent out to beat back the Jackson bushwhackers who were advancing on Iowa, driving out the Union people on their way. These expeditions numbered about 1,300 men, and performed valuable service in Missouri.

On the northern border, during the same year, the Sioux City cavalry, ninety-three men, and Captain Tripp's company, about fifty men, were employed to protect the borders against the Indians.

In 1862, under authority of the General Assembly, the Northern and Southern Border Brigades were organized—the one

for the protection of the State against guerilla bands on the south along the entire border, the other to keep in check the disaffected Indians intent on mischief in the northwest. There were five companies of the Northern Border Brigade, two hundred and fifty men, and ten companies of the Southern Border Brigade, seven hundred and ninety-four men, judiciously stationed at exposed points. For two years the State, at her own expense, supported these organizations. There can be no doubt that this was a wise expenditure, considering the service done—that of staying murder, rapine and arson, which were threatening to stalk through the State.

Subsequently eight hundred militia in eleven companies were called out to suppress the celebrated Talley treason in Keokuk county, and five hundred on account of the disturbances in Poweshiek and Davies counties.

At the beginning of the war, the population of Iowa included about 150,000 men presumably liable to render military service. The State raised for general service thirty-nine regiments of infantry, nine regiments of cavalry, and four companies of artillery, composed of three years' men; one regiment of infantry, composed of three months' men, and four regiments and one batallion of infantry, composed of 100 days' men. The original enlistments in these various organizations, including 1,727 men raised by draft, numbered a little more than 69,000. The re-enlistments, including upward of 7,000 veterans, numbered very nearly 8,000. The enlistments in the regular army and navy, and organizations of other States, will, if added, raise the total to upward of 80,000. The number of men who, under special enlistments, and as militia, took part at different times in the operations on the exposed borders of the State, was probably as many as 5,000.

As an inevitable result of war, many became prisoners, and suffered the cruelties of Libby, Andersonville and other "pens" in the South, which have become famous the world over, solely because of the incredible barbarities practiced in them. Considerable portions of the 8th, 12th and 14th Regiments were captured, after hard fighting, at Shiloh; the 16th was nearly all surrendered at Atlanta; the 17th at Tilton; the 19th at Sterling farm; the 36th at Mark's Mill. Many escaped heroically from rebel imprisonment, and the narratives of their sufferings would make many interesting volumes.

Every loyal State of the Union had many women who devoted much time and great labor toward relieving the wants of our sick and wounded soldiery, but for Iowa can be claimed the honor of inaugurating the great charitable movement which was so successfully supported by the noble women of the North. Mrs. Harlan, wife of Hon. James Harlan, United States Senator, was the first woman of our country among those moving in high circles of society who personally visited the army and ministered to the wants of the suffering soldiery. In many of her visits to the army, Mrs. Harlan was accompanied by Mrs. Joseph T. Fales, wife of the first State Auditor of Iowa. No words can describe the good done, the lives saved, and the deaths made easy by the host of noble women of Iowa, whose names it would take a volume to print.

Every county, every town, every neighborhood in the State had these true heroines, whose praise can never be fully known, till the final rendering of all accounts of deeds done in the body. The contributions of the State to "sanitary fairs" during the war were enormous, amounting to many hundred thousand dollars. Highly successful fairs were held at Dubuque, Muscatine, Burlington and Marshalltown, while all the towns contributed most generously to fairs of a less general nature. All this must be added to the work of the many "Florence Nightingales" of Iowa, whose heroic sacrifices have won for them the undying gratitude of the nation.

It is said, to the honor and credit of Iowa, that while many of the loyal States, older and larger in population and wealth, incurred heavy State debts for the purpose of fulfilling their obligations to the General Government, Iowa, while she was foremost in duty, while she promptly discharged all her obligations to her sister States and the Union, found herself at the close of the war without any material additions to her pecuniary liabilities incurred before the war commenced. Upon final settlement after restoration of peace, her claims upon the Federal Government were found to be fully equal to the amount of her bond issued and sold during the war to provide the means for raising and equipping her troops sent into the field, and to meet the inevitable demands upon her treasury in consequence of the war.

It was in view of these facts that Iowa had done more than her duty during the war, and that without incurring any considerable indebtedness, and that her troops had fought most gallantly on nearly every battle-field of the war, that the Newark *Advertiser* and other prominent Eastern journals called Iowa the "Model State of the Republic."

In the following pages a brief account is given of each regiment, which was credited to Iowa during the war.

The First Regiment was organized under the President's first proclamation for volunteers for three months, with John Francis Bates, of Dubuque, as Colonel; William H. Merritt, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and A. B. Porter, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States May 14th, 1861, at Keokuk. The different companies were independent military organizations before the war; and tendered their service before the breaking out of hostilities. The regiment was in quarters in Keokuk for two weeks, During this time they became proficient in the use of arms, and they learned something of practical camp life. June 13th, the regiment received orders to join General Lyon in Missouri. They immediately embarked on board a steamer, and by midnight were at Hannibal, Mo., where they slept on the floor of a large warehouse. They proceeded without delay to the interior of the State, where Gen. Lyon had just defeated Gov. Jackson with his so-called State troops. Joining Lyon, they were soon given a taste of active service. For two months they were almost constantly on the march, and occasionally skirmished with the enemy. August 10th, a sharp battle was fought with the enemy at Wilson's Creek, when the gallant and

noble Gen. Lyon was killed, and the regiment lost 10 killed and 50 wounded. After the battle the regiment proceeded to St. Louis, and their three months having expired, were mustered out August 25th, 1861. The number of officers and men in this regiment were 959. Of these 13 were killed, 13 died, 141 were wounded, and three were missing.

The Second Infantry was organized soon after the commencement of the war, with Samuel R. Curtis, of Keokuk, as Colonel; James M. Tuttle, of Keosauqua, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and M. M. Crocker, of DesMoines, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, in May, 1861. It participated in the following engagements: Fort Donelson, Shiloh, advance on Corinth, Corinth, Little Bear Creek, Ala., Resaca, Ga., Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, in front of Atlanta, January 22, 1864, siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Eden Station, Little Ogeechee, Savannah, Columbia, Lynch's Creek and Bentonville; went with Sherman on his march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. This regiment was one of Iowa's most distinguished commands in the war. It was the first three years' regiment, and it left for the theatre of war even before the First Regiment, by a few hours.

Its companies were enrolled during that first splendid enthusiasm which followed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and they contained many men of talent and reputation. The regiment especially distinguished itself in the capture of Fort Donelson, in entering which it was awarded the post of honor. It was then that the unenthusiastic Gen. Halleck pronounced the Iowa Second the "bravest of the brave." The Second Veteran Infantry was formed by the consolidation of the battalions of the Second and Third Veteran Infantry, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The total number of officers and men who inlisted in this regiment was 1,247. Of this number during the war 65 were kil'ed, 134 died, 330 were discharged, 268 were wounded, 14 were missing and 24 were captured.

The Third Infantry was organized at about the same time as the Second, with Nelson G. Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story county, Lieutenant-Colonel; William N. Stone, of Marian county, as Major, and was mustered into the United States service in June, 1861, at Keokuk. The regiment was engaged at Blue Mills, Mo., Shiloh, Hatchie river, Matamoras, Vicksburg, Johnson, Miss., in the Meridian expedition at Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond and Washington. The regiment was veteranized and organized as a battalion in 1864, but before the officers received their commissions the battalion bravely fought itself out of existence at the battle of Atlanta.

The remnant was consolidated with the veterans of the Second, and the regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1864. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,074. Of this number, during the war, 57 were killed, 133 died, 231 were discharged, 269 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 19 were transferred.

The Fourth Infantry was organized with G. M. Dodge, of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; John Galligan, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. R. English, of Glenwood, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Jackson, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Resaca and Taylor's Ridge. It came home on veteran furlough February 26, 1864; returned in April; was in the campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and thence through the Carolinas to Washington, and home; was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 24, 1865. The total number of officers and men in this regiment was 1,184, of whom 61 were killed, 205 died, 299 were discharged, 338 were wounded, 5 were missing, 44 were captured and 37 were transferred.

The Fifth Infantry was organized with Wm. H. Worthington, of Keokuk, as Colonel; C. Z. Mathias, of Burlington, as Lieutenant-Colonel; W. S. Robertson, of Columbus City, as Major, and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Burlington, July 15, 1861. The regiment was engaged at New Madrid, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills, siege of Vicksburg and Chickamauga. Went home on veteran furlough in April, 1864, the non-veterans went home in July, 1864, leaving 180 veterans, who were transferred to the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. The Fifth Cavalry was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., August 11, 1865. The regiment had done brave service, and amply deserves the high encomium passed upon it by the generals of the army. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,037, of whom 65 were killed, 126 died, 244 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 103 were captured, and 50 were transferred.

The Sixth Infantry was organized with John A. McDowell, of Keokuk, as Colonel; Markoe Cummins, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John M. Corse, of Burlington, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States July 6, 1861, at Burlington. It was engaged at Shiloh, Mission Ridge, Resaca, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Jackson, Black River Bridge, Jones' Ford, in Sherman's march, then returned through the Carolinas. The regiment served with distinction at the siege of Jackson, winning high praise from General Smith, commanding. It marched through most of the Southern States, thousands of miles, and bore its share of fatigue with unflinching devotion to duty. The total number of officers and men in the regiment was 1,013, of whom 109 were killed, 157 died, 265 were discharged, 355 were wounded, 3 were missing, and 8 were transferred.

The Seventh Infantry was organized with J. G. Lauman, of Burlington, as Colonel; Augustus Wentz, of Davenport, as Lieut.-Colonel; E. M. Rice, of Oskaloosa, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Burlington, July 24, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battles of Belmont, Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Rome Cross Roads, Dallas, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, siege of Atlanta, July 22d in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, through the Carolinas to Richmond, and thence to Louisville. Was mustered

out at Louisville, Ky., July 12, 1865. The battle in which the Seventh did the most service was that of Belmont, in which it lost 227 in killed, wounded and missing. The regiment, by four years of faithful service, earned as honorable a name as can be found anywhere in the annals of our volunteer soldiery. The Seventh contained altogether 1,138 officers and men, and of these, during the war, 98 were killed, 178 died, 291 discharged, 354 were wounded, and 29 were transferred.

The Eighth Infantry was organized with Frederick Steel, of the regular army, as Colonel; James L. Gedds, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; J. C. Ferguson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States September 12, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa. The regiment was engaged in the following battles: Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Jackson and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Selma, Ala., April 20, 1866. The Eighth fought nobly at Shiloh for ten hours, but was finally forced to surrender. Most of the command then suffered in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were paroled or released. A portion of the regiment was not surrendered, and it went into the famous "Union Brigade." The regiment was re-organized in 1863, and performed faithful service until mustered out in 1866. It was on duty in Alabama nearly a year after the collapse of the Rebellion, and by the "Campaign of Mobile" earned as warm a reception as Iowa gave to any of her returning heroes. Of 1,027 officers and men, 53 were killed, 187 died, 314 were discharged, 288 were wounded, 8 were missing, 394 were captured, and 38 were transferred.

The Ninth Infantry was organized with Wm. Vandever, of Dubuque, as Colonel; Frank G. Herron, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. H. Coyle, of Decorah, as Major. The regiment was in the following engagements: Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, siege of Vicksburg, Ringgold, Dallas and Lookout Mountain. It also participated in the Atlanta campaign, Sherman's march to the sea, and the return home through North and South Carolina to Richmond. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 18, 1865. The Ninth Iowa was recruited and organized by its first colonel, Wm. Vandever, who was, in 1862, made a Brigadier-General. The regiment performed most brilliant service during the whole war, and took a prominent part in the battle of Pea Ridge. It had marched more than 4,000 miles, been transported by rail and steamer more than 6,000, and traversed every State by the Confederacy except Florida and Texas. The regiment brought home four flags, of which two were deposited with the Adjutant-General, one given to the State Historical Society, and one was kept by the regimental association, formed by them on being mustered out. Of 1,090 men and officers, 84 were killed, 275 died, 274 were discharged, 385 were wounded, 1 was missing, 32 were captured, and 30 were transferred.

The Tenth Infantry was organized with Nicholas Perczel, of Davenport, as Colonel; W. E. Small, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John C. Bennett, of

Polk county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Iowa City, September 6, 1861. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Vicksburg and Mission Ridge. Was mustered out August 15, 1865.

The bloodiest battle in which the Tenth took a prominent part was that of Champion Hills, in which it lost half its number in killed, wounded and missing. Many regiments, on coming home, gave to the State banners with the names on them of the principal battles in which they had been engaged. The Tenth gave up its colors with the simple inscription, "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers;" and when a visitor to the State Department looks at this banner, torn and bloody with four years of hard service, he will think that "Tenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers" is as proud an inscription as flag ever unfurled to the breeze of heaven. Of 1,027 officers and men, 63 were killed, 170 died, 256 were discharged, 277 were wounded, 17 were captured, and 49 were transferred.

The Eleventh Infantry was organized with A. M. Hare, of Muscatine, as Colonel; John C. Abercrombie as Lieutenant-Colonel; Wm. Hall, of Davenport, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, in September and October, 1861. The regiment was engaged in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, Atlanta campaign, and battle of Atlanta. Was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 15, 1865. No regiment did better service in the war, and no regiment met with heartier welcome on its return home. Of 1,022 men, 58 were killed, 178 died, 158 were discharged, 234 were wounded, 4 were missing, 63 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

The Twelfth Infantry was recruited soon after the disaster at Bull Run, under a proclamation by President Lincoln calling for more volunteers. It was organized with J. J. Wood, of Maquoketa, as Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel D. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States in October and November, 1861, the last company November 25. The regiment was engaged at Shiloh, Fort Donelson, siege of Vicksburg, Tupelo, Mississippi, White River, Nashville and Spanish Fort. Was mustered out at Memphis, January 20, 1866. In the battle of Shiloh the Twelfth fought gallantly all day in company with the Eighth and Fourteenth, and at sunset surrendered. They endured a loathsome captivity in rebel prisons for eight months, when they were exchanged, and the regiment was re-organized. A few who were not captured at Shiloh performed active service in the "Union Brigade," during these eight months. The newly equipped regiment immediately joined the army before Vicksburg, and served actively the rest of the war. When the regiment veteranized, January 4, 1864, a larger proportion of men re-enlisted than in any other regiment from Iowa. The following spring the regiment was home for a few weeks on veteran furlough. After Lee's surrender the regiment was continued in the service in Alabama, on guard and gar-

rison duty for several months. Of 981 officers and men, 33 were killed, 285 died, 258 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 404 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The Thirteenth Infantry was organized with M. M. Crocker, of DesMoines, as Colonel; M. M. Price, of Davenport, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John Shane, of Vinton, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States, November 1, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, siege of Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, home. Was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865. This regiment was especially fortunate in having such a commander as Col. Crocker. The men at first objected to drilling five or six hours every day, and other severe discipline; but afterward, in the battle of Shiloh and elsewhere, they had ample reason to be grateful for their drill under Col. Crocker. The Thirteenth did noble service in many important affairs of the war, and had the honor of being the first Union troops to enter Columbia, S. C., where the secession movement first began. Of a total of 989 officers and men, 68 were killed, 224 died, 270 were discharged, 313 were wounded, 6 were missing, 88 were captured, and 34 were transferred.

The Fourteenth Infantry was organized in the fall of 1861, under the call of October 3. Before the regiment was organized, the first three companies raised, A, B and C, were ordered on garrison duty at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, and remained ever afterward detached from the regiment. So that, although in form they were a part of the Fourteenth Iowa for some time, they were never under its commanding officer. Afterward, these companies for a time were called the First Battalion of the 41st Infantry; but this regiment never being organized, they finally were attached to a cavalry regiment. The Fourteenth, therefore, had at first but seven companies. In June, 1863, the number of companies was raised to 10, and thus constituted for the first time a full regiment. The regiment was first organized with Wm. T. Shaw, of Anamosa, as Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, of DesMoines county, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, in October, 1861. The regiment was in the battle of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Corinth, Pleasant Hill, Meridian, Fort De Russey, Tupelo, Town Creek, Tallahatchie, Pilot Knob, Old Town, Yellow Bayou, and others. Was mustered out, except veterans and recruits, at Davenport, November 16, 1864. The regiment was nearly all captured at the battle of Shiloh, but was after a few months exchanged and reorganized. The Fourteenth did some of the hardest fighting that was done in the war. Of 840 officers and men, 31 were killed, 148 died, 191 were discharged, 186 were wounded, 1 was missing, 269 were captured, and 23 were transferred.

The Fifteenth Infantry was organized in the winter of 1861–2, with Hugh T. Reid, of Keokuk, as Colonel; William Dewey, of Freemont county, as Lieutenant-

Colonel; W. W. Belnap, of Keokuk, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, March 19, 1862.

The regiment participated in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, battles of Corinth, Vicksburg, campaign against Atlanta, battle in front of Atlanta, in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond, Washington and Louisville, where it was mustered out August 1, 1864. The regiment was most actively engaged at the siege of Atlanta, where it was under fire from the rebels for 81 days. The gallant Fifteenth will long be honored by the grateful people of Iowa for its faithful service of three years and a half in the heart of the rebellion. Of 1,196 men, 58 were killed, 277 died, 306 were discharged, 416 were wounded, 7 were missing, 83 were captured, and 27 were transferred.

The Sixteenth Infantry was organized under the first call of 1861, and was at that time supposed to be the last Iowa would be called upon to furnish. But the war was only begun, and Iowa was destined to furnish more troops after the Sixteenth than before. As organized, the Sixteenth had Alexander Chambers for Colonel; A. H. Sanders, of Davenport, for Lieutenant-Colonel; and William Purcell, of Muscatine, for Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, December 10, 1861.

The Sixteenth was in the battles of Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Iuka, Corinth, Kenesaw Mountain, Nickajack Creek, and the various battles around Atlanta; in Sherman's campaigns, and those in the Carolinas. Its first battle was the bloodiest of the war—Shiloh; and that they behaved so well under their first fire, showed that they were good men. After the battle of Shiloh, the "Iowa Brigade" was formed, of which the Sixteenth ever after formed a part. This "Iowa Brigade" was most highly praised by the Inspector-General of the Seventeenth Army Corps, who declared in his official report that he had never seen a finer looking body of men, in any respect. In the battle before Atlanta, the greater part of the regiment was captured, and remained in captivity two months. The Sixteenth was mustered out July 19, 1865, at Louisville. Of its 819 officers and men, 62 were killed, 255 died, 211 were discharged, 311 were wounded, 14 were missing, 257 were captured, and 29 were transferred.

The Seventeenth Infantry was raised during the spring of 1862, and organized with John W. Rankin, of Keokuk, as Colonel; D. B. Hillis, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel M. Wise, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, April 16, 1862.

The Seventeenth was in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hills, Fort Hill, siege of Vicksburg, Mission Ridge, and Tilton, Ga., where most of the regiment were made prisoners of war, October 13, 1864. The regiment won special commendation at the battle of Corinth. Of its 956 members, 45 were killed, 121 died, 222 were discharged, 245 were wounded, 8 were missing, 278 were captured, and 28 were transferred.

The Eighteenth Infantry, as well as the Seventeenth, was not recruited in response to any call of the President, but was a free gift from the people of Iowa. It was raised in the early summer of 1862, and was mustered into the service of the United States at Clinton, August 5, 6 and 7, 1862, with John Edwards, of Chariton, as Colonel; T. Z. Cook, of Cedar Rapids, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hugh J. Campbell, of Muscatine, as Major. It was engaged in the battles of Springfield, Moscow, Poison Spring, Ark., and others. Much of its time was spent in garrison duty, west of the Mississippi, and therefore it did not share in the brilliant honors of the great battles east of that river. Had opportunity offered, no doubt they would have assaulted Vicksburg, or fought above the clouds on Lookout Mountain, as bravely as any troops in the Union. It was mustered out July 20, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas. Of 875 officers and men, 28 were killed, 122 died, 233 were discharged, 79 were wounded, 63 were captured, and 15 were transferred.

The Nineteenth Infantry was the first regiment organized under President Lincoln's call of July 2, 1862, made when the cause of the Union looked most gloomy. It was mustered into the United States service August 17, 1862, at Keokuk, with Benjamin Crabb, of Washington, as Colonel; Samuel McFarland, of Mt. Pleasant, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Daniel Kent, of Ohio, as Major.

The regiment served faithfully at Prairie Grove, Vicksburg, in the Yazoo river expedition, at Sterling Farm, and at Spanish Fort. At Sterling Farm, September 29, 1863, most of the regiment surrendered, after a hard fight. They were exchanged July 22d of the following year, when they rejoined their regiment at New Orleans. The Nineteenth was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 18, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 58 were killed, 133 died, 191 were discharged, 198 were wounded, 216 were captured, and 43 were transferred.

The Twentieth Infantry was the second of the twenty-two regiments raised in Iowa under the call of July 2, 1862. The regiment was raised within two counties, Linn and Scott, each of which contributed five companies, and which vied with each other in patriotism. Wm. McE. Dye, of Marion, Linn county, was commissioned Colonel; J. B. Leek, of Davenport, Lieut.-Colonel; and Wm. G. Thompson, of Marion, Major. The muster-in took place at Clinton, August 25, 1862. The Twentieth fought at Prairie Grove and at Ft. Blakely. Though not engaged in prominent battles, it performed valuable garrison duties on the southern coast. It was on Mustang Island, off the coast of Texas, seven months. Was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., July 8, 1865, and on its return home received a royal welcome from Iowa's citizens. Of 925 officers and men in the Twentieth, 9 were killed, 144 died, 166 were discharged, 52 were wounded, 13 were captured and 39 were transferred.

The Twenty-First Infantry was raised in August, 1862, with Samuel Merrill (ex-Governor of Iowa) as Colonel; Cornelius W. Dunlap, of Mitchell, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. F. Van Anda, of Delhi, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the

United States August 18, 20, 22 and 23, except one company, which had been mustered in June. The Twenty-first was engaged at Hartsville, Mo., Black River Bridge, Fort Beauregard, siege of Vicksburg, and battles of Mobile and Fort Blakely. For nearly a year the regiment served in Missouri, where it distinguished itself by the well-fought battle of Hartsville. Then it fought in Mississippi, in Louisiana, in Texas, in Louisiana again, in Arkansas, in Tennessee, in Louisiana once more, and in Alabama. In the battle of Fort Gibson, this and several other Iowa regiments were prominent. The Twenty-first was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., July 15, 1865. Of its 980 officers and men, 39 were killed, 192 died, 159 were discharged, 161 were wounded, 2 were missing, 21 were captured, and 56 were transferred.

The Twenty-Second Infantry was organized in August, 1862, with Wm. M. Stone, of Knoxville (formerly Major of the Third Infantry, and since Governor of Iowa), as Colonel; John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Lieut.-Colonel; Harvey Graham, of Iowa City, as Major; and was mustered into the United States service at Iowa City, September 10, 1862.

The Twenty-second served in many of the Southern States, and was engaged at Vicksburg, Tompson's Hills, in Sherman's campaign to Jackson, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek. The regiment particularly distinguished itself in an assault upon the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and in the battle of Winchester, in the Shenandoah Valley, where it lost 109 men. In the Vicksburg assault, the regiment lost 164 men. General Grant says in that assault, only Sergeant Griffith and 11 privates (of the Twenty-second,) succeeded in entering the fort. Of these, only the Sergeant and one man returned. Altogether, there were 30 Iowa regiments concerned in the siege of Vicksburg. The regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 25, 1865. Of 1,008 members, 58 were killed, 182 died, 161 were discharged, 267 were wounded, 84 were captured, and 42 were transferred.

The Twenty-Third Infantry was organized with William Dewey, of Fremont county, as Colonel; W. H. Kinsman, of Council Bluffs, as Lieut.-Colonel; S. L. Glasgow, of Corydon, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at DesMoines, September 19, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Black River, Champion Hills, Jackson, Milliken's Bend, and Ft. Blakely. The Twenty-third are the acknowledged heroes of the battle of Black River Bridge, and the equal sharers with other troops of the honors of many battle-fields. At Black River but a few minutes were used in assaulting and carrying the rebel works, but those few were fought with fearful loss to the Twenty-third Iowa. After the successful fight, in which the Twenty-first also took part, Gen. Lawler passed down the line and shook every man's hand, so great was his emotion. Gen. Grant called it a brilliant and daring movement. It was mustered out at Harrisburg, Texas, July 26, 1865. Of its 961 officers and men, 41 were killed, 233 died, 181 were discharged, 135 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 42 transferred.

The Twenty-Fourth Infantry, called "The Iowa Temperance regiment," was raised by Eber C. Byarn, of Linn county, and consisted of men who were pledged to abstain from the use of liquor in any shape. Eber C. Byarn, of Mt. Vernon, was Colonel; John Q. Wilds, of Mt. Vernon, Lieutenant-Colonel; Ed. Wright, of Springdale, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Muscatine, September 18, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort Gibson, Champion Hills, General Banks' Red river expedition, Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. The battles in which the Twenty-fourth took the most prominent part were those of Sabine Cross Roads (in the Red river expedition) and Fisher's Hill. Of 979 men and officers, 56 were killed, 259 died, 205 were discharged, 260 were wounded, 2 were missing, 76 were captured and 55 were transferred.

The Twenty-Fifth Infantry was organized near the beautiful little city of Mt. Pleasant, with George A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; Fabian Brydolph as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Calom Taylor, of Bloomfield, as Major. Was mustered into the United States service, at Mt. Pleasant, September 27, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Walnut Bluff, Chattanooga, Campain, Ringgold, Resaca, Dallas, Kenasaw Mountain, battles around Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro, Ships Gap, Bentonville and was with Sherman on his march through Georgia and the Carolinas, to Richmond and Washington. The capture of Columbia, the capital of the chief disloyal State, was effected by Iowa troops, among which were those of the Twenty-fifth. The regiment was mustered out at Washington, D. C, June 6, 1865. Of 995 men and officers, 39 were killed, 223 died, 140 were discharged, 183 were wounded, 4 were missing, 18 were captured and 71 were transferred.

The Twenty-Sixth Infantry was organized near the city of Clinton. Milo Smith, of Clinton, was Colonel; S. G. Magill, of Lyons, was Lieutenant-Colonel; Samuel Clark, of De Witt, was Major; and the regiment was mustered in at Clinton, in August of 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Vicksburg, Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, siege of Atlanta, Ezra Church, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station, Ship's Gap, in Sherman's campaign to Savannah and home through the Carolinas. The regiment took part in many great battles, and did faithful service all through the war, after winning commendations from its Generals. On the return home, the regimental flag was deposited with the State archives, inscribed in golden colors with the names of the battles and victories in which they had shared. It was mustered out of the service at Washington, D. C., June 6, 1865. Of 919 men and officers, 44 were killed, 244 died, 147 were discharged, 165 were wounded, 27 were captured and 70 were transferred.

The Twenty-Seventh Infantry was recruited in the northern part of Iowa, and was organized with James I. Gilbert, of Lansing, as Colonel; Jed Lake, of Independence, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. W. Howard, of Bradford, as Major. It

was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 3, 1862. The Twenty-seventh was engaged at Little Rock, Ark., the battles of the Red river expedition, Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Old Town Creek and Fort Blakely. This regiment had varied experience in the matter of climate; for their first active service was in Minnesota, while before the war was over they made a voyage on the gulf, from the Balize to Mobile Bay. After faithful service through the rest of the war, the regiment was mustered out August 8, 1865, at Clinton, Iowa. Of 940 officers and men, 9 were killed, 183 died, 207 were discharged, 142 wounded, 6 were missing, 32 were captured and 47 were transferred.

The Twenty-Eighth Infantry was organized during the autumn of 1862, with the following officers: Wm. E. Miller, of Iowa City, Colonel; John Connell, of Toledo, Lieutenant-Colonel; and H. B. Lynch, of Millersburg, as Major. The regiment was engaged at Port Gibson, Jackson and siege of Vicksburg; was in Bank's Red river expedition, and fought at Sabine Cross Roads, in the Shenandoah Valley, at Winchester, Fisher's Hill and Cedar Creek. In this last the regiment was most prominently engaged. During its service it fought a dozen battles, and traveled well-nigh the entire circuit of the Confederacy. The Twenty-eighth was mustered out of the service at Savannah, Ga., July 31, 1865. Of its 956 officers and men, 56 were killed, 111 died, 187 were discharged, 262 were wounded, 10 were missing, 93 were captured and 44 were transferred.

The Twenty-Ninth Infantry was organized at Council Bluffs, and mustered into the service of the United States, December 1, 1862, with Thomas H. Benton, Jr., of Council Bluffs, as Colonel; R. F. Patterson, of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles B. Shoemaker, of Clarinda, as Major.

The Twenty-ninth was engaged at Helena, Arkansas Post, Terre Noir, and Spanish Fort. Though it was one of the best disciplined and bravest regiments in the war, it was long kept from participation in active service by being stationed in Arkansas The regiment was mustered out at New Orleans, August 15, 1865. Of a total of 1,005 officers and men, 21 were killed, 268 died, 132 were discharged, 107 were wounded, 1 was missing, 55 were captured and 37 were transferred.

The Thirtieth Infantry was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles B. Abbott, of Louisa county, as Colonel; William M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Lieut.-Colonel; Lauren Dewey, of Mt. Pleasant, as Major; was mustered into the service of the United States at Keokuk, September 23, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Yazoo City, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Ala., Chattanooga, Ringgold, Resaeka, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Lovejoy Station, Jonesboro and Taylor's Ridge; accompanied Sherman in his campaign to Savannah and through the Carolinas to Richmond, and was in the grand review at Washington, D. C. The Thirtieth was in the thickest of the war, and came home loaded with honors, leaving its honored dead on a score of battlefields. It was mustered out June 5, 1865.

Of 978 officers and men in this regiment, 44 were killed, 264 died, 145 were discharged, 222 were wounded, 2 were missing, 19 were captured, and 48 were transferred.

The Thirty-First Infantry was organized in the summer of 1862, with William Smyth, of Marion, as Colonel; J. W. Jenkins, of Maquoketa, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Ezekiel Cutler, of Anamosa, as Major. It was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, October 13, 1862.

The Thirty-first was engaged at Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Raymond, Jackson, Black River, Vicksburg, Cherokee, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Ringgold, Taylor's Hills, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta and Jonesboro; was in Sherman's campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., June 27, 1865. The regiment always did its part nobly. It was received home with speeches, feasting, etc., but the people's joy was tempered with sadness, as the regiment had gone forth 1,000 strong, and returned with 370. But had not so many regiments returned with thinned ranks, the Rebellion had not been conquered—the Union had not been saved. Of 977 officers and men, 13 were killed, 279 died, 176 were discharged, 85 were wounded, 13 were captured, and 72 were transferred.

The Thirty-Second Infantry was organized in the fall of 1862, with John Scott, of Nevada, as Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Shell Rock, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. A Eberhart, of Waterloo, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, October 5, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Fort De Russey, Pleasant Hill, Tupelo, Old Tower Creek, Nashville and other battles. For some time the regiment was separated, and the detachments in different fields, but at last they were all united, and the regiment served as a unit. It was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Of 925 officers and men, 59 were killed, 242 died, 174 were discharged, 142 were wounded, 98 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

The Thirty-Third Infantry was organized in the fall of 1862, with Samuel A. Rice, a popular politician of Central Iowa, as Colonel; Cyrus H. Maskey, of Sigourney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram D. Gibson, of Knoxville, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Oskaloosa, October 1, 1862. The regiment was engaged at Little Rock, Helena, Saline River, Spanish Fort and Yazoo Pass. The regiment worked to best advantage at the brilliant victory of Helena. It remained in Arkansas till the early part of 1865, when it moved south to take part in the closing scenes in Alabama. The Thirty-third was mustered out of service at New Orleans, July 17, 1865. Of 985 men and officers, 26 were killed, 241 died, 145 were discharged, 177 were wounded, 7 were missing, 74 were captured, and 32 were transferred.

The Thirty-Fourth Infantry was organized in the fall of 1862, with George W. Clarke, of Indianola, as Colonel; W.

S. Dungan, of Chariton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; R. D. Kellogg, of Decatur, as Major; and was mustered into the service of the United States at Burlington, October 15, 1862.

The regiment was engaged at Arkansas Post, Fort Gaines and other places in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. January 1, 1865, the regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-eighth. Recruits from the Twenty-first and Twenty-third had been, on the muster-out of those regiments, transferred to the Thirty-fourth, and this regiment had a total of 1,131 officers and men at its muster-out at Houston, Texas, August 15, 1865. Of 953 properly belonging to this regiment, 4 were killed, 234 died, 314 were discharged, 16 were wounded, 4 were captured and 22 were transferred. The regiment traveled over 15,000 miles in its service.

The Thirty-Fifth Infantry was recruited in the summer of 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States, at Muscatine, September 18, with S. G. Hill, of Muscatine, as Colonel; James S. Rothrock, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Henry O'Conner, of Muscatine, as Major.

The regiment participated in the battles of Jackson, siege of Vicksburg, Bayou Rapids, Bayou de Glaze, Pleasant Hill, Old River Lake, Tupelo, Nashville and the Mobile campaign. The Thirty-fifth served bravely in a dozen battles, and traveled 10,000 miles. On its return home, it was greeted with a most hearty reception, and a reunion of old soldiers. The regiment was mustered out at Davenport, August 10, 1865, and paid and disbanded at Muscatine six days later. Of 984 officers and men, 38 were killed, 208 died, 192 were discharged, 95 were wounded, 3 were missing, 15 were captured and 65 were transferred.

The Thirty-Sixth Infantry was organized in the summer of 1862, with Charles W. Kittredge, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; F. M. Drake, of Unionville, Appanoose county, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. C. Woodward, of Ottumwa, as Major. The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States, at Keokuk, October 4, 1862.

The Thirty-sixth was engaged at Mark's Mills Ark., Elkins' Ford, Camden, Helena, Jenkins' Ferry and other places during the "Little Rock expedition." The regiment suffered greatly from sickness Before it was fully organized, even, small-pox and measels attacked the men, and the command lost 100 men Then it was obliged to encounter the malarial fluences of Yazoo river and Helena. Before they recovered their vigor fully, more of them were forced to surrender to the rebels. The regiment was mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., August 24, 1865. Of 986 officers and men, 35 were killed, 258 died, 191 were discharged, 166 were wounded, 460 were captured and 24 were transferred.

The Thirty-Seventh Infantry was generally known as the "Gray-beard Regiment." It was composed of men over 45 years of age, and hence not subject to military service, but their patriotism induced them to enlist, and the services of the regiment were accepted by the Secretary of War, for post and garrison service.

It was organized with George W. Kincaid, of Muscatine, as Colonel; Geo. R. West, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Lyman Allen, of Iowa City, as Major. The muster-in took place at Muscatine, December 15, 1862.

The regiment served at St. Louis in guard of military prisons, then on the line of the Pacific railway, then at Alton, Ill. Here they remained guarding the rebel prisoners till January, 1864, when they moved to Rock Island to perform similar duties until June 5. They served the next three months, in very hot weather, at Memphis. Thence the command moved to Indianapolis. From here five companies went to Cincinnati, three to Columbus and two to Gallipolis, Ohio. At these posts they remained till May, 1865. This "Graybeard Regiment" was the only one of its kind in the war, and it received many favorable expressions from commanding officers under whom it served. It was mustered out May 24, 1865, the day of the grand review at Washington. The Thirty-seventh was the first Iowa three-years' regiment to come home, and was mustered out thus early by special request of General Willich, in whose brigade they were, in order that they might save their crops, most of them being farmers. Of 914 officers and men, 3 were killed, 145 died, 359 were discharged, 2 were wounded, none were missing and none captured.

The Thirty-Eighth Infantry was recruited in August, 1862, and mustered into the service of the United States at Dubuque, November 4, with D. H. Hughes, of Decorah, as Colonel; J. O. Hudmitt, of Waverly, as Lieut.-Colonel; and Charles Chadwick, of West Union, as Major. The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg and Banks' Red River expedition, and was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Infantry, January 1, 1865. Of all Iowa's regiments, the Thirty-eighth was most unfortunate in regard to sickness. It had not been in the service two years when more than 300 enlisted men and a number of officers had died of disease. During the same period 100 had been discharged for inability. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick—not even enough to bury the dead. It was at last obliged to give up its own existence. Though the regiment had not had an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did fulfill a no less honored destiny than many whose banners were covered with the names of battles. It did all that men could do—it gave itself up for the good of the service. Of its 910 men, 1 was killed, 314 died, 120 were discharged, 2 were wounded and 14 were transferred.

The Thirty-Ninth Infantry was organized with H. J. B. Cummings, of Winterset, as Colonel; James Redfield, of Redfield, Dallas county, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. M. Griffiths, of DesMoines, as Major.

The regiment was engaged at Parker's Cross Roads, Tenn., Corinth, Allatoona, Ga., Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, and was in Sherman's march to the sea, and through the Carolinas to Richmond. The regiment was one of the most distinguished in the field, and met with a royal welcome from the warm-hearted people

of Iowa, on its return home. It had previously taken part in the grand review at Washington. It was mustered out at Washington, June 5, 1865, and was disbanded at Clinton, Iowa. Of its 933 officers and men, 41 were killed, 143 died, 123 were discharged, 113 were wounded, 206 were captured and 16 were transferred.

The Fortieth Infantry was the highest in numerical order of Iowa's three-year's regiments, but not the last to leave the State. Three or four other regimental organizations, too, were commenced, but not completed. Some 300 men were enlisted for the Forty-first, who united with the three companies of the Fourteenth, stationed at Fort Randall, Dakota Territory; another regiment, to be called the Forth-second, was attempted, with camp at Dubuque; and still another, at Ottumwa, was to be called the Forty-third. These attempts were unsuccessful in so far as the complete formation of an infantry regiment after the Fortieth was concerned. The Fortieth was organized at Iowa City, November 15, 1862, with John A. Garrett, of Newton, as Colonel; S. F. Cooper, of Grinnell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. G. Smith, of Newton, as Major.

The regiment participated in the siege of Vicksburg, Steele's expedition, Bank's Red River expedition, and the battle of Jenkins' Ferry. It was called the "Copperhead Regiment," by political partisans, but it bore its share of the fatigues of war in a patriotic way that might have been emulated by some of their political enemies The fact is, moreover, the regiment always gave a small Republican majority, though the contrary was believed for a time. The Fortieth was mustered out at Port Gibson, August 2, 1865. Of 900 officers and men, 5 were killed, 196 died, 134 were discharged, 43 were wounded, 3 were captured, and 26 were transferred.

The Forty-First Infantry was never completed as an infantry regiment. It contained three companies Its infantry organization was under the command of John Pattee, of Iowa City. Under authority from the War Department, these three companies became K, L and M of the Seventh Cavalry.

The Forty-Fourth Infantry was raised in the summer of 1864. Generals Grant and Sherman being actively engaged with large armies against the enemy, the Governors of the Northwestern States proposed to the authorities of the War Department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. Gov. Stone accordingly issued his proclamation calling for such troops, and the citizens responded with four regiments and one battalion. Because commissions had been issued to persons designated as officers of the Forty-first, Forty-second and Forty-third Regiments, which were never organized, however, although considerable was done in the way of their formation, the number of the regiments of 100 days' men commenced

with Forty-four. This regiment was under the command of Colonel Stephen H. Henderson, and was mustered in at Davenport, June 1, 1864.

The regiment did garrison duty at Memphis and La Grange, Tenn., and was mustered out at Davenport, September 15, 1864. Of 867 officers and men in the Forty fourth, 1 was killed and 18 died. There were no other casualties.

The Forty-Fifth Infantry was mustered in at Keokuk, May 25, 1864, with A. J. Bereman, of Mt. Pleasant, as Colonel; S. A. Moore, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and J. B. Hope, of Washington, as Major. This was the first of the regiments of 100 days' men organized; it even preceded the Forty-fourth. It performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Keokuk, September 16, 1864 Of 912 officers and men, 2 were killed, 19 died, 1 wounded, and 2 were transferred.

The Forty-Sixth Infantry was organized with D. B. Henderson, of Clermont, as Colonel; L. D. Durbin, of Tipton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. L. Tarbet as Major. It was mustered in at Dubuque, June 10, 1864.

The Forty-sixth performed garrison duty in Tennessee, and was mustered out at Davenport, September 23, 1864. Of its 892 officers and men, 2 were killed, 24 died, 1 was wounded, and 3 were captured.

The Forty-Seventh Infantry was mustered into the service of the United States at Davenport, June 1, 1864, with James P. Sanford, of Oskaloosa, as Colonel; John Williams, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and G. J. Wright, of Des Moines, as Major.

This regiment was stationed at the sickly place of Helena, Arkansas, where many succumbed to disease. Of 884 officers and men, 1 was killed, 46 died, and 1 was transferred.

The Forty-Eighth Infantry (Battalion) was mustered into the United States service at Davenport, July 13, 1864, with O. H. P. Scott, of Farmington, as Lieutenant-Colonel. The battalion served its time guarding rebel prisoners on Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, opposite Davenport. It was mustered out at Rock Island barracks, October 21, 1864. Of 346 officers and men, 4 died and 4 were transferred. The services of these 100-days' men were of great value to the national cause. They were acknowledged by the President of the United States, in a special executive order, returning his hearty thanks to officers and men.

The First Cavalry was organized in the spring of 1861, with Fritz Henry Warren, of Burlington, as Colonel; Charles E. Moss of Keokuk, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. W. Chamberlain, of Burlington, James O. Gower, of Iowa City, and W. M. G. Torrence, of Keokuk, as Majors.

The regiment was engaged at Pleasant Hill, Mo , Rolla, New Lexington, Elkin's Ford, Little Rock, Bayou Metoe, Warrensburg, Big Creek Bluffs, Antwineville, and Clear Creek. The regiment veteranized in the spring of 1864. It did not take the usual 30 days' furlough until May, for their services were needed in the field, and they

gallantly volunteered to remain. After the war was closed the First served in Texas, with Gen. Custer, until its muster-out, February 15, 1866. Of 1,478 officers and men, 43 were killed, 215 died, 207 were discharged, 88 were wounded, 2 were missing, 22 were captured, and 39 were transferred.

The Second Cavalry was organized with W. L. Elliott, a Captain in the third cavalry of the regular army, as Colonel; Edward Hatch, of Muscatine, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and N. P. Hepburn, of Marshalltown, D. E. Coon, of Mason City, and H. W. Love, of Iowa City, as Majors. The regiment was mustered in at Davenport, September 1, 1861.

The Second participated in the siege of Corinth, the battles of Farmington, Booneville, Rienzi, Iuka, Corinth, Coffeeville, Palo Alto, Birmingham, Jackson, Grenada, Collierville, Moscow, Pontotoc, Tupelo, Old Town, Oxford and Nashville. The regiment performed active and arduous service all through the war, and so often distinguished itself as to become well known throughout the nation. It was mustered out at Selma, Ala., September 19, 1865. Of its 1,394 officers and men, 41 were killed, 224 died, 147 were discharged, 173 were wounded, 10 were missing, 74 were captured and 42 were transferred.

The Third Cavalry was mustered in at Keokuk, August and September, 1861, with Cyrus Bussey, of Bloomfield, as Colonel; H. H. Trimble, of Bloomfield, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and C. H. Perry, H. C. Caldwell and W. C. Drake, of Corydon, as Majors. The Third was engaged at Pea Ridge, La Grange, Sycamore, near Little Rock, Columbus, Pope's Farm, Big Blue, Ripley, Coldwater, Osage, Tallahatchie, Moore's Mill, near Montevallo, near Independence, Pine Bluff, Bott's Farm, Gun Town, White's Station, Tupelo and Village Creek. The regiment was raised by Hon. Cyrus Bussey, who, in his call for volunteers, requested each man to bring with him a good cavalry horse to sell to the Government. In two weeks he had a thousand men well mounted, in the rendesvous at Keokuk. In order to still further hasten matters, Colonel Bussey personally contracted in Chicago for equipments. In this way the delay experienced by other regiments in preparing for the field was entirely avoided. The regiment took an active part in many battles and raids, and always behaved with distinguished gallantry. Was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga., August 9, 1865. Of 1,360 officers and men, 65 were killed, 251 died, 311 were discharged, 166 were wounded 1 was missing, 146 were captured and 34 were transferred.

The Fourth Cavalry was organized and mustered into the service of the United States at Mt. Pleasant, November 21, 1861, with Asbury B. Porter, of Mt Pleasant, as Colonel; Thomas Drummond, of Vinton, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and S. D. Swan, of Mt. Pleasant, J. E. Jewett, of DesMoines, and G. A. Stone, of Mt. Pleasant, as Majors. The Fourth fought bravely, and lost men at every one of the following engagements: Gun Town, Miss., Helena, Bear Creek, Memphis, Town Creek, Columbus, Mechanicsburg, Little

Blue river, Brownsville, Ripley, Black River Bridge, Grenada, Tupelo, Yazoo River, White River, Osage, Lock Creek, Okalona, and St. Francis River. The Fourth was one of the bravest and most successful regiments in the field, and its services were of the utmost value to the Union arms. It was mustered out at Atlanta, Ga.. August 10, 1865. Of 1,227 officers and men, 44 were killed, 207 died, 241 were discharged, 119 were wounded, 3 were missing, 94 were captured, and 35 were transferred.

The Fifth Cavalry was but in part an Iowa regiment. The States of Minnesota and Missouri and the Territory of Nebraska were largely represented; but as Iowa had the most, it was designated as an Iowa regiment. It was organized and mustered into the service at Omaha, with Wm. W. Lowe, of the regular army, as Colonel; M. T. Patrick, of Omaha, as Lieutenant-Colonel; and Carl Schaeffer de Bernstein, a German baron, Wm. Kelsay and Alfred B. Brackett as Majors. This regiment was engaged at the second battle of Fort Donelson, Wartrace, Duck River Bridge, Sugar Creek, Newman, Camp Creek, Cumberland works, Tenn., Jonesboro, Ebenezer Church, Lockbridge's Mills, Pulaski and Cheraw. The gallant Fifth was in many situations requiring the greatest coolnes and courage, and always acquitted itself with high honor. At one time the regiment was surrounded by rebels, and the Colonel in charge of the brigade had escaped with two other regiments to the Union lines, reporting the Fifth all killed or captured. But the result was far from that. At the critical time the brave Major Young, afterward the Colonel of the regiment, thundered out in the still night air, "The Fifth Iowa is going straight through; let the brave follow!" Then came the single word of command, "Forward!" and when they reached the rebel lines, "Charge!" Fifteen hundred troopers dashed at full speed over the bodies of the surprised rebels, and escaped to the Union lines with the loss of but 15 men. The regiment was finally mustered out at Nashville, Tenn, August 11, 1865. Of its 1,245 officers and men, 47 were killed, 141 died, 224 were discharged, 56 were wounded, 217 were captured and 17 were transferred.

The Sixth Cavalry was organized and mustered in at Davenport, January 31, 1863, with D. S. Wilson, of Dubuque, as Colonel; S. M. Pollock, of Dubuque, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and T. H. Shepherd, of Iowa City, E. P. TenBroeck, of Clinton, and A. E. House, of Delhi, as Majors

This regiment was employed on the frontier against the Indians, and did excellent service. Their principal engagement was the battle of White Stone Hill, in which they severely punished a band of hostiles. The Sixth was mustered out at Sioux City, October 17, 1865. Of 1,125 officers and men, 19 were killed, 72 died, 89 were discharged, 19 were wounded and 7 were transferred.

The Seventh Cavalry was organized and mustered into the service at Davenport, April 27, 1863, with S. W. Summers, of Ottumwa, as Colonel; John Pattee, of Iowa City, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and H. H. Heath and G. M. O'Brien, of Dubuque, and John S. Wood, of Ottumwa, as Majors

This regiment also served against the Indians in the West. It fought bravely in many battles and won the lasting gratitude of the people of the West. It was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kan., May 17, 1866, except Companies K, L and M, which were mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866. Of its 562 officers and men, 47 were killed, 101 died, 252 were discharged, 8 were wounded and 9 were transferred.

THE EIGHTH CAVALRY was recruited by Lieutenant Dorr, of the Twelfth Infantry. As the result of his energy, 2,000 were soon enlisted for the Eighth. Some 300 were rejected, 450 were turned over to the Ninth Cavalry and about 75 to the Fourth Battery. The Eighth was organized with Joseph B. Dorr, of Dubuque, as Colonel; H. G. Barner, of Sidney, as Lieutenant-Colonel; John J. Bowen, of Hopkinton; J. D. Thompson, of Eldora, and A. J. Price, of Guttenberg, as Majors; and was mustered into the United States service, at Davenport, September 30, 1863.

This regiment served gallantly in guarding Sherman's communications, and at the battles of Lost Mountain, Lovejoy's Station, Newman and Nashville. It participated in Stoneman's cavalry raid round Atlanta, and Wilson's raid through Alabama. After the close of hostilities and before the muster-out, Col. Dorr died of disease. He was much beloved by his command, and highly respected at home, where he had been an able editor. The Eighth was mustered out at Macon, Ga., August 13, 1865. Of its 1,234 officers and men, 30 were killed, 106 died, 67 were discharged, 87 were wounded, 2 were missing, 259 were captured and 22 were transferred.

THE NINTH CAVALRY was the last three years' regiment recruited in Iowa. It was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, at Davenport, November 30, 1863, with M. M. Trumbull, of Cedar Falls, as Colonel; J. P. Knight, of Mitchell, as Lieutenant-Colonel; E. T. Ensign, of DesMoines, Willis Drummond, of McGregor, and William Haddock, of Waterloo, as Majors.

The regiment performed heavy scouting, guard and garrison duties in Arkansas, for the small part of the war after it was organized. It was mustered out at Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1866. Of its 1,178 officers and men, 6 were killed, 178 died, 64 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured and 11 were transferred.

THE FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY was enrolled in the counties of Wapello, DesMoines, Dubuque, Jefferson, Black Hawk and others, and was mustered into the service at Burlington, August 17, 1861, with C. H. Fletcher, of Burlington, as Captain; was engaged at Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, in the Atlanta campaign, at Chickasaw Bayon, Lookout Mountain, etc.; was mustered out at Davenport, July 5, 1865. Of 149 members, 7 were killed, 55 died, 35 were discharged, 31 were wounded and 3 transferred.

THE SECOND BATTERY was enrolled in the counties of Dallas, Polk, Harrison, Fremont and Pottawatamie, and mustered in at Council Bluffs, and at St. Louis, Aug-

ust 8 and 31, 1861, with Nelson I. Spoor, of Council Bluffs, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Farmington, Corinth, and other places Was mustered out at Davenport, August 7, 1865. Of a total of 123 officers and men, 1 was killed, 30 died, 16 were discharged, 15 were wounded, 1 was captured, and 6 were transferred.

The Third Battery was enrolled in the counties of Dubuque, Black Hawk, Butler and Floyd, and was mustered into the service at Dubuque, in September, 1861, with M. M. Hayden, of Dubuque, as Captain. The battery was engaged at Pea Ridge and other important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, October 23, 1865. Of 142 officers and men, 3 were killed, 34 died, 28 were discharged, and 18 were wounded.

The Fourth Battery was enrolled in Mahaska, Henry, Mills and Fremont counties, and was mustered in at Davenport, November 23, 1863. This battery was on duty most of the time in Louisiana, but did not serve in any important battles. Was mustered out at Davenport, July 14, 1865. Of 152 officers and men, 6 died, 11 were discharged, and 1 was transferred.

The Iowa Regiment of Colored Troops was organized and mustered into the service of the United States, October 23, 1863. John G. Hudson, Captain Company B, Thirty-third Missouri, was Colonel; M. F. Collins, of Keokuk, was Lieut.-Colonel; and J. L. Murphy, of Keokuk, was Major. This regiment was afterward the Sixtieth Regiment of United States Colored Troops. It was not called upon to fight, but it performed valuable guard and garrison duties at St. Louis and elsewhere South.

The Northern Border Brigade was organized by the State of Iowa to protect the Northwestern frontier. James A. Sawyer, of Sioux City, was elected Colonel. It consisted of five companies, all enlisted from the northwestern counties.

The Southern Border Brigade was organized by the State for the purpose of protecting the southern border of the State, and was organized in the counties on the border of Missouri. It consisted of seven companies in three battalions.

PROMOTIONS.

The following promotions were made by the United States Government from Iowa regiments :

MAJOR-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Brigadier-General, from March 21, 1862.

Frederick Steele, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Brigadier-General, from November 29, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1864.

BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Samuel R. Curtis, Colonel 2d Infantry, from May 17, 1861.

Frederick Steele, Colonel 8th Infantry, from February 6, 1862.

Jacob G. Lauman, Colonel 7th Infantry, from March 21, 1862.

Grenville M. Dodge, Colonel 4th Infantry, from March 31, 1862.

James M. Tuttle, Colonel 2d Infantry, from June 9, 1862.

Washington L. Elliot, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from June 11, 1862.

Fitz Henry Warren, Colonel 1st Cavalry, from July 6, 1862.

Frank J. Herron, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Infantry, from July 30, 1962.

Charles L. Matthies, Colonel 5th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

William Vandever, Colonel 9th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Marcellus M. Crocker, Colonel 13th Infantry, from November 29, 1862.

Hugh T. Reid, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1863.

Samuel A. Rice, Colonel 33d Infantry, from August 4, 1863.

John M. Corse, Colonel 6th Infantry, from August 11, 1863.

Cyrus Bussey, Colonel 3d Cavalry, from January 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from April 27, 1864.

Elliott W. Rice, Colonel 7th Infantry, from June 20, 1864.

Wm. W. Belknap, Colonel 5th Infantry, from July 30, 1864.

John Edwards, Colonel 18th Infantry, from September 26, 1864.

James A. Williamson, Colonel 4th Infantry, from January 13, 1864.

James I. Gilbert, Colonel 27th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Thomas J. McKean, from November 21, 1861.

BREVET MAJOR-GENERALS.

John M. Corse, Brigadier-General, from October 5, 1864.

Edward Hatch, Brigadier-General, from December 15, 1864.

William W. Belknap, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

W. L. Elliott, Brigadier-General, from March 13, 1865.

Wm. Vandever, Brigadier-General, from June 7, 1865.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERALS.

Wm. T. Clark, A.A.G., late of 13th Infantry, from July 22, 1864.

Edward F. Winslow, Colonel 4th Cavalry, from December 12, 1864.

S. G. Hill, Colonel 35th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Thos. H. Benton, Colonel 29th Infantry, from December 15, 1864.

Samuel S. Glasgow, Colonel 23d Infantry, from December 19, 1864.

Clark R. Weaver, Colonel 17th Infantry, from February 9, 1865.

Geo. A. Stone, Colonel 25th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Francis M. Drake, Lieut.-Colonel 36th Infantry, from February 22, 1865.

Datus E. Coon, Colonel 2d Cavalry, from March 8, 1865.

George W. Clark, Colonel 34th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

Herman H. Heath, Colonel 7th Cavalry, from March 13, 1865.

J. M. Hedrick, Colonel 15th Infantry, from March 13, 1865.

W. W. Lowe, Colonel 5th Cavalry, from March 3, 1865.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The people of Iowa have ever taken a deep interest in education, and in this direction no State in the Union can show a better record. The system of free public schools was planted by the early settlers, and it has expanded and improved until now it is one of the most complete, comprehensive and liberal in the country. In the lead-mining regions of the State, the first to be settled by the whites, the hardy pioneers provided the means for the education of their children even before they had comfortable dwellings for themselves. School teachers were among the first immigrants to Iowa. Wherever a little settlement was made, the school house was the first thing undertaken by the settlers in a body, and the rude, primitive structures of the early time only disappeared when the communities increased in population and wealth, and were able to replace them with more commodious and comfortable buildings. Perhaps in no single instance has the magnificent progress of the State of Iowa been more marked and rapid than in her common school system and in her school houses. To-day the school houses which everywhere dot the broad and fertile prairies of Iowa are unsurpassed by those of any other State in this great Union. More especially is this true in all her cities and villages, where liberal and lavish appropriations have been voted by a generous people for the erection of large, commodious and elegant buildings, furnished with all the modern improvements, and costing from $10,000 to $60,000 each. The people of the State have expended more than $10,000,000 for the erection of public school buildings.

The first school house within the limits of Iowa was a log cabin at Dubuque, built by J. L. Langworthy, and a few other miners, in the autumn of 1833. When it was completed, George Cabbage was employed as teacher during the winter of 1833–4, and thirty-five pupils attended his school. Barrett Whittemore taught the school term, with twenty-five pupils in attendance. Mrs. Caroline Dexter commenced teaching in Dubuque in March, 1836. She was the first female teacher there, and probably the first in Iowa. In 1839, Thomas H. Benton, Jr., afterward for ten years Superintendent of Public Instruction, opened an English and classical school in Dubuque. The first tax for the support of schools at Dubuque was levied in 1840.

At Burlington, a commodious log school house, built in 1834, was among the first buildings erected. A Mr. Johnson taught the first school in the winter of 1834–5.

In Scott county, in the winter of 1835–6, Simon Crazin taught a four-months term of school in the house of J. B. Chamberlin.

In Muscatine county, the first school was taught by George Bumgardner, in the spring of 1837. In 1839 a log school house was erected in Muscatine, which served for a long time as school house, church and public hall.

The first school in Davenport was taught in 1838. In Fairfield, Miss Clarissa Sawyer, James F. Chambers and Mrs. Reed taught school in 1839.

Johnson county was an entire wilderness when Iowa City was located as the capital of the Territory of Iowa, in May, 1839. The first sale of lots took place August 18, 1839, and before January 1, 1840, about twenty families had settled within the limits of the town. During the same year Mr. Jesse Berry opened a school in a small frame building he had erected on what is now College street.

In Monroe county, the first settlement was made in 1843, by Mr. John R. Gray, about two miles from the present site of Eddyville; and in the summer of 1844 a log school house was built by Gray, Wm. V. Beedle, C. Renfro, Joseph McMullen and Willoughby Randolph, and the first school was opened by Miss Urania Adams. The building was occupied for school purposes for nearly ten years.

About a year after the first cabin was built at Oskaloosa, a log school house was built, in which school was opened by Samuel W. Caldwell, in 1844.

At Fort DesMoines, now the capital of the State, the first school was taught by Lewis Whitten, Clerk of the District Court, in the winter of 1846-'7, in one of the rooms on "Coon Row," built for barracks.

The first school in Pottawattamie county was opened by George Green, a Mormon, at Council Point, prior to 1849; and until about 1854 nearly all the teachers in that vicinity were Mormons.

The first school in Decorah was taught in 1855, by Cyrus C. Carpenter, since Governor of the State. In Crawford county the first school house was built in Mason's Grove, in 1856, and Morris McHenry first occupied it as teacher.

During the first twenty years of the history of Iowa, the log school house prevailed, and in 1861 there were 893 of these primitive structures in use for school purposes in the State. Since that time they have been gradually disappearing. In 1865 there were 796; in 1870, 336; and in 1875, 121.

January 1, 1839, the Territorial Legislature passed an act providing that "there shall be established a common school, or schools, in each of the counties in this Territory; which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years." The second section of the act provided that "the County Board shall, from time to time, form school districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for the purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by boards of trustees, usually of three persons; each district was required to maintain school at least three months in every year; and later, laws were enacted providing for county school taxes for the payment of teachers, and that whatever

additional sum might be required should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the length of time sent.

In 1846, the year of Iowa's admission as a State, there were 20,000 scholars, out of 100,000 inhabitants. About 400 school districts had been organized. In 1850 there was 1,200, and in 1857 the number had increased to 3,265.

In March, 1858, upon the recommendation of Hon. M. L. Fisher, then Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Seventh General Assembly enacted that "each civil township is declared a school district," and provided that these should be livided into sub-districts. This law went into force March 20, 1858, and reduced the number of school districts from about 3,500 to less than 900. This change of school organization resulted in a very material reduction of the expenditures for the compensation of district secretaries and treasurers. An effort was made for several years, from 1867 to 1872, to abolish the sub-district system. Mr. Kissell, Superintendent, recommended this in his report of January 1, 1872, and Governor Merrill forcibly endorsed his views in his annual message. But the Legislature of that year provided for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of district townships.

The system of graded schools was inaugurated in 1849, and new schools, in which more than one teacher is employed, are universally graded.

Teachers' institutes were organized early in the history of the State. The first official mention of them occurs in the annual report of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, Jr., made December 2, 1850, who said: "An institution of this character was organized a few years ago, composed of the teachers of the mineral regions of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa. An association of teachers has also been formed in the county of Henry, and an effort was made in October last to organize a regular institute in the county of Jones." At that time, although the beneficial influence of these institutes was admitted, it was urged that the expenses of attending them was greater than teachers with limited compensation were able to bear. To obviate this objection, Mr. Benton recommended that "the sum of $150 should be appropriated annually for three years, to be drawn in installments of $50 by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and expended for these institutions." He proposed that three institutes should be held annually at points to be designated by the superintendent.

The expense of this would be trifling, and all recognized the benefits to be derived; and yet no legislation was had until March, 1858, when an act was passed authorizing the holding of teachers' institutes for periods not less than six working days, whenever not less than 30 teachers should desire. The superintendent was authorized to expend not exceeding $100 for any one institute, to be paid out by the county superintendent, as the institute might direct, for teachers and lecturers, and $1,000 was appropriated to defray the expenses of these institutes.

Mr. Fisher at once pushed the matter of holding institutes, and December 6, 1858, he reported to the Board of Education that institutes had been appointed in 20 counties within the preceding six months, and more would have been held but the

appropriation had been exhausted. At the first session of the Board of Education, commencing December 6, 1858, a code of school laws was enacted, which retained the existing provisions for teachers' institutes.

In March, 1860, the General Assembly amended the act of the Board by appropriating "a sum not exceeding $50 annually for one such institute, held as provided by law in each county." In 1865, the superintendent, Mr. Faville, reported that "the provision made by the State for the benefit of teachers' institutes had never been so fully appreciated, both by the people and the teachers, as during the last two years."

By an act approved March 19, 1874 normal institutes were established in each county, to be held annually by the county superintendents. This was regarded a very decided step in advance by Mr. Abernethy, and in 1876 the General Assembly established the first permanent State Normal School, at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, appropriating the building and property of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that place for that purpose. This school is now "in the full tide of successful experiment."

The present public school system is admirably organized, and if the various officers who are entrusted with educational interests of the commonwealth continue faithful and competent, should and will constantly improve.

Funds for the support of public schools are derived in several ways. The 16th section of every congressional township was set apart by the General Government for school purposes, being one-thirty-sixth part of all the lands in the State. The minimum price of these lands was fixed at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Congress also made an additional donation to the State of 500,000 acres, and an appropriation of five per cent. on all the sales of public lands to the school fund. The State gives to this fund the proceeds of the sales of all lands which escheat to it; the proceeds of all fines for the violation of the liquor and criminal laws. The money derived from these sources constitutes the permanent school fund of the State, which cannot be diverted to any other purpose. The penalties collected by the courts for fines and forfeitures go to the school fund in the counties where collected. The proceeds of the sale of these lands and the five per cent. fund go into the State treasury, and the State distributes these proceeds to the several counties according to their request, and the counties loan the money to individuals, for long terms, at eight per cent. interest, on security of land valued at three times the amount of the loan, exclusive of all buildings and improvements thereon. The interest on these loans is paid into the State treasury, and becomes the available school fund of the State. The counties are responsible to the State for all money so loaned, and the State is likewise responsible to the school fund for all moneys transferred to the counties. The interest on these loans is apportioned by the State Auditor semi-annually to the several counties of the State, in proportion to the number of persons between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The counties also levy an annual tax for school purposes, which is apportioned to the several district townships in the same way. A district tax is also levied for the same purpose. The money

arising from these several sources constitutes the support of the public schools, and is sufficient to enable every sub-district in the State to afford from six to nine months' school each year.

The burden of direct taxation is thus lightened, and the efficiency of the schools increased. The taxes levied for the support of the schools are self-imposed. Under the admirable school laws of the State, no taxes can be legally assessed or collected for the erection of school houses until they have been ordered by the election of a district at a school meeting legally called. The school houses of Iowa are the pride of the State and an honor to the people. If they have been built sometimes at a prodigal expense, the tax-payers have no one to blame but themselves. The teachers' and contingent funds are determined by the Board of Directors, under certain legal instructions. These Boards are elected annually, except in the independent districts, in which the Board may be entirely changed every three years. The only exception to this mode of levying taxes for support of schools is the county school tax, which is determined by the County Board of Supervisors. The tax is from one to three mills on the dollar; usually, however, but one.

In 1881 there were in the State 4,339 school districts, containing 11,244 schools, and employing 21,776 teachers. The average monthly pay of male teachers was $32.50, and of female teachers $27 25. There were 594,730 persons of school age, of whom 431,513 were enrolled in the public schools. The average cost of tuition for each pupil per month was $1.62. The expenditures for all school purposes was $5,129,819.49. The permanent school fund is now $3,547,123.82, on which the income for 1881 was $234,622.40. In each county a teachers' institute is held annually, under the direction of the county superintendent, the State contributing annually $50 to each of these institutes.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY.

By act of Congress, approved July 20, 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to "set apart and reserve from sale out of any of the public lands within the Territory of Iowa not otherwise claimed or appropriated, a quantity of land not exceeding two entire townships, for the use and support of a University within said Territory when it becomes a State." The first General Assembly, therefore, by act approved February 25, 1847, established the "State University of Iowa," at Iowa City, then the Capital of the State. The public buildings and other property at Iowa City, were appropriated to the University, but the legislative sessions and State offices were to be held in them until a permanent location for a Capital was made.

The control and management of the University were committed to a board of fifteen trustees, to be appointed by the Legislature, and five were to be chosen every two years. The Superintendent of Public Instruction was made President of this Board. The organic act provided that the University should never be under the control of any religious denomination whatever; and that as soon as the revenue from the grant and donations should amount to $2,000 a year, the University should commence and continue the instruction, free of charge, of fifty students annu-

ally. Of course the organization of the University at Iowa City was impracticable, so long as the seat of government was retained there.

In January, 1849, two branches of the University and three normal schools were established. The branches were located at Fairfield and Dubuque, and were placed upon an equal footing, in respect to funds and all other matters, with the University at Iowa City. At Fairfield, the Board of Directors organized and erected a building at a cost of $3,500. This was nearly destroyed by a hurricane the following year, but was rebuilt more substantially by the citizens of Fairfield. This branch never received any aid from the State, and, January 24, 1853, at the request of the Board, the General Assembly terminated its relation to the State. The branch at Dubuque had only a nominal existence.

The normal schools were located at Andrew, Oskaloosa and Mt. Pleasant. Each was to be governed by a Board of seven Trustees, to be appointed by the Trustees of the University. Each was to receive $500 annually from the income of the University fund, upon condition that they should educate eight common-school teachers, free of charge for tuition, and that the citizens should contribute an equal sum for the erection of the requisite buildings. The school at Andrew was organized November 21, 1849, with Samuel Ray as Principal. A building was commenced, and over $1,000 expended on it, but it was never completed. The school at Oskaloosa was started in the court house, September 13, 1852, under the charge of Prof. G. M. Drake and wife. A two-story brick building was completed in 1853, costing $2,473. The school at Mt. Pleasant was never organized. Neither of these schools received any aid from the University fund, but in 1857 the Legislature appropriated $1,000 for each of the two schools, and repealed the laws authorizing the payment to them of money from the University fund. From that time they made no further effort to continue in operation.

From 1847 to 1855, the Board of Trustees was kept full by regular elections by the Legislature, and the trustees held frequent meetings, but there was no actual organization of the University. In March, 1855, it was partially opened for a term of 16 weeks. July 16, 1855, Amos Dean, of Albany, N. Y., was elected President, but he never entered fully upon its duties. The University was again opened in September, 1855, and continued in operation until June, 1856, under Professors Johnson, Welton, Van Valkenburg and Griffin.

The faculty was then re-organized, with some changes, and the University was again opened on the third Wednesday of September, 1856. There were 124 students (83 males and 41 females) in attendance during the years 1856-7, and the first regular catalogue was published

At a special meeting of the Board, September 22, 1857, the honorary degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on D. Franklin Wells. This was the first degree conferred by the University.

The new constitution, adopted in 1857, definitely fixed the Capital at DesMoines, the State University at Iowa City, and provided that it should have no branches. In December of that year, the old capitol building was turned over to the Trustees of the University. In 1858, $10,000 were

appropriated for the erection of a boarding hall. The Board closed the University April 27, 1858, on account of insufficient funds, and dismissed all the faculty except Chancellor Dean. At the same time a resolution was passed excluding females. This was soon after reversed by the General Assembly.

The University was re-opened September 19, 1860, and from this date the real existence of the University dates. Mr. Dean had resigned before this, and Silas Totten, D.D., LL D., was elected President, at a salary of $2,000. August 19, 1862, he resigned, and was succeeded by Prof. Oliver M. Spencer. President Spencer was granted leave of absence for fifteen months to visit Europe. Prof. Nathan R. Leonard was elected President *pro tem.* President Spencer resigning, James Black, D D., Vice-President of Washington and Jefferson College, Penn., was elected President. He entered upon his duties in September, 1868.

The Law Department was established in June, 1868, and, soon after, the Iowa Law School, at DesMoines, which had been in successful operation for three years, was transferred to Iowa City and merged in the department.

The Medical Department was established in 1869. Since April 11, 1870, the government of the University has been in the hands of a Board of Regents.

Dr. Black resigned in 1870, to take effect December 1; and March 1, 1871, Rev George Thatcher was elected President.

In June, 1874, the chair of military instruction was established, and Lieutenant A. D. Schenk, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was detailed by the President of the United States as Professor of Military Science and Tactics.

In June, 1877, Dr. Thatcher's connection with the University was terminated, and C. W. Slagle was elected President. He was succeeded in 1878 by J. L. Pickard, LL D., who is the present incumbent.

The University has gained a reputation as one of the leading institutions of the West, and this position will doubtless be maintained. The present educational corps consists of the following, besides President Pickard: in the Collegiate Department, nine professors and six instructors, including the Professor of Military Science; in the Law Department, a chancellor, two professors and four lecturers; in the Medical Department, eight professors and ten assistant professors and lecturers.

No preparatory work is done in the University, but different high schools in the State, with approved courses of study, are admitted as preparatory departments of the University, whose graduates are admitted without examination. Common schools, high schools and university are thus made one connected system.

The present number of students in the Collegiate Department is: males, 163; females, 69; total, 232; in Law Department, 140; in Medical Department, 195.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This is located at Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was opened in 1876. The institution trains teachers for our schools, and is doing excellent, though limited, work. What is wanted is more

room and increased facilities of every kind. Other institutions of a similar kind should also be established throughout the State.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The State Agricultural College and Farm were established by act of the General Assembly, approved March 23, 1858. The farm was located in Story county, at Ames. In 1862 Congress granted to Iowa 240,000 acres of land for the endowment of schools of agriculture and the mechanical arts. In 1864 the Assembly voted $20,000 for the erection of the college building. In 1866 $91,000 more were appropriated for the same purpose. The building was completed in 1868, and the institution was opened in the following year. The college is modeled to some extent after Michigan Agricultural College.

Tuition is free to pupils from the State over sixteen years of age. Students are required to work on the model farm two and a half hours each day. The faculty is of a very high character, and the institution one of the best of its kind. Sale of spirits, wine and beer as a beverage is forbidden by law within three miles of the college. The current expenses of this institution are paid by the income from the permanent endowment. A. S. Welch, LL. D., is President, and is assisted by twelve professors and eight instructors. Whole number of students admitted, 2,600; present number, 240. The college farm consists of 860 acres, of which 400 are under cultivation.

Besides the State University, State Agricultural College and State Normal School, ample provision for higher education has been made by the different religious denominations, assisted by local and individual munificence. There are, exclusive of State institutions, 23 universities and colleges, 111 academies and other private schools. All these are in active operation, and most of them stand high. A list of the universities and colleges, and a brief notice of each, is herewith given:

Amity College is located at College Springs, Page county. S. C. Marshall is President. There are 6 instructors and 225 students.

Burlington University is located at Burlington, Des Moines county. E. F Stearns is President of the faculty. There are 5 instructors and 63 students.

Callanan College is located at Des Moines, Polk county. There are 14 in the faculty, of which C. R. Pomeroy is President, and 188 students are enrolled.

Central University is located at Pella, Marian county. It is an institution of the Baptist denomination. Rev. G. W. Gardner is President of the faculty, which numbers 7. There are 196 students.

Coe College is located at Cedar Rapids, Linn county. S. Phelps is President. There are 10 in the faculty and 100 students.

Cornell College is located at Mt. Vernon, Linn county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. W. F. King is President. There are 20 instructors and 400

students. This college is one of the highest in character, and has a large attendance.

Drake University is located at Des Moines, Polk county. G. T. Carpenter is President, and is ably assisted by 25 instructors. There are 125 students.

Griswold College is located at Davenport, Scott County, and is under the control of the Episcopal Church. W. S. Perry is President. There are 7 instructors and 80 students.

Iowa College is located at Grinnell, Poweshiek county. G. F. Magoun is President. There are 14 instructors and 359 students. The institution is one of the leading colleges in Iowa, and is permanently endowed.

Iowa Wesleyan University is located at Mt. Pleasant, Henry county,. W. J. Spaulding is President. There are 6 in the faculty, and over 160 students in attendance. The University is under the auspices of the M. E. Church, and enjoys a high degree of prosperity.

Luther College is situated in Decorah, Winneshiek county. L. Larson is President of the faculty, which numbers 10. There are 165 students in attendance.

Olin College is located at Olin, Jones county. C. L. Porter is President.

Oskaloosa College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. G. H. McLaughlin is President. The faculty numbers 5, and the students 190. The college stands very high.

Penn College is situated in Oskaloosa, Mahaska county. B. Trueblood is President of the faculty, which numbers 5. There are 175 students in attendance.

Simpson Centenary College is located at Indianola, Warren county. E. L. Parks is President. There are 9 instructors and 150 students.

Tabor College is located at Tabor, Fremont county. Wm. M. Brooks is President. The college was modeled after Oberlin college, in Ohio. The faculty consists of 6, and there are 109 students.

Upper Iowa University is located at Fayette, Fayette county, and is under the control of the M. E. Church. Rev. J. W. Bissell is President. There are 11 instructors and 350 students. This University stands very high among the educational institutions of the State.

University of Des Moines, at DesMoines, has 5 instructors and 80 students.

Whittier College was established at Salem, Henry county, by the Friends. J. W. Coltrane is President. There are 4 instructors and 105 students.

Riverside Institute.—This school is located at Lyons, on a beautiful elevation overlooking the Mississippi river. Rev. W. T. Currie is the Principal of this Academy.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE.

By an act of the Legislature of Iowa, approved January 24, 1855, the Iowa Institute for the Deaf and Dumb was established at Iowa City.

In 1866 a great effort was made to remove the Institute to DesMoines; but it was finally permanently located at Council Bluffs, and the school opened in a rented building. In 1868 Commissioners were to locate a site, and superintend the erection of new building, for which the Legislature appropriated $125,000. The Commissioners selected 90 acres of land two miles south of the city.

In October, 1870, the main building and one wing were completed and occupied. In February, 1877, fire destroyed the main building and east wing, and during the summer following a tornado blew off the roof of the new west wing and the walls were partially demolished. About 150 pupils were in attendance at the time of the fire. After that, half of the class were dismissed, and the number of pupils reduced to 70.

The present officers are: B. F. Clayton, President, Macedonia, term expires in 1886; A Rogers, Secretary, term expires 1884; John H. Stubenranch, term expires in 1884. The county superintendent of schools annually reports all persons of school age that are deaf and dumb; also those too deaf to acquire learning in the common schools. The cost per pupil is $28 per quarter, and is paid by the parents or guardian; but when unable to do so, the expense is borne by the respective county. The regular appropriation is $11,000 per annum, drawn quarterly. Parents and guardians are allowed to clothe their children.

The whole number admitted to the Institution is 621. Present number, 221. Last biennial appropriation, $27,839.

COLLEGE FOR THE BLIND.

The first person to agitate the subject of an Institute for the Blind was Prof. Samuel Bacon, himself blind, who, in 1852, established a school of instruction at Keokuk. The next year the Institute was adopted by the State, and moved to Iowa City, by act of the Legislature, approved January 18, 1853, and opened for the reception of pupils, April 4, 1853. During the first term 23 pupils were admitted. Prof. Bacon, the Principal, made his first report in 1854, and suggested that the name be changed from "Asylum for the Blind" (which was the name first adopted) to that of "Institution for the Instruction of the Blind." This change was made in 1855, and the Legislature made an annual appropriation of $55 per quarter for each pupil; afterward this appropriation was changed to $3,000 per annum.

Prof. Bacon was a fine scholar, an economical manager, and in every way adapted to his position. During his administration the institution was, in a great measure, self-supporting by the sale of articles manufactured by the blind pupils. There was also a charge of $25 as an admission fee for each pupil. Prof. Bacon founded the Blind Asylum at Jacksonville, Illinois.

In 1858 the citizens of Vinton, Benton county, donated a quarter section of land and $5,000 for the establishment of the asylum at that place. On the 8th of May,

that same year, the trustees met at Vinton and made arrangements for securing the donation, and adopted a plan for the erection of a suitable building. In 1860 the contract for enclosing was let to Messrs Finkbine and Lovelace, for $10,420. In August, 1862, the goods and furniture were removed from Iowa City to Vinton, and in the fall of the same year the school was opened with 24 pupils.

The institution has been built at a vast expenditure of money, much greater than it seemed to require for the number of occupants. The Legislative Committee, who visited the college in 1878, expressed their astonishment at this utter disregard of the fitness of things. They could not understand why $282,000 should have been expended for a massive building for the accommodation of only 130 people, costing the State over $5,000 a year to heat it, and about $500 a year for each pupil.

The present officers are: Robert Carothers, Superintendent; T. F. McCune, Assistant Superintendent; Trustees: Jacob Springer, President; M. H. Westbrook, J. F. White, C. O. Harrington, W. H. Leavitt, S. H. Watson. Whole number of occupants, 436. Present number, males, 36; females, 50. Salary of superintendent, $1,200; assistant, $700; trustees, $4.00 per day and mileage. Annual appropriation, $8,000, and $128 per year allowed for each pupil. Annual meeting of trustees in June. Biennial appropriation in 1880, $3,000.

IOWA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE

The Iowa Hospital for the Insane was established by an act of the Legislature, approved January 24, 1855. Gov. Grimes, Edward Johnson, of Lee county, and Chas. S. Blake, of Henry county, were appointed to locate the institution and superintend the erection of the building; $4,425 were appropriated by the Legislature for the site, and $500,000 for the building. The commissioners located the institution at Mount Pleasant, Henry county, and a plan of the building was drawn by Dr. Bell, of Massachusetts. The building was designed to accommodate 300 patients, and in October work commenced, superintended by Henry Winslow. The Legislature had appropriated $258,555.67 before it was completed. One hundred patients were admitted within three months. In April, 1876, a portion of the building was destroyed by fire From the opening of the Hospital to the close of October, 1877, there were admitted 3,684 patients. Of these, 1,141 recovered, 505 were improved, 589 were discharged unimproved, and 1 died. During this period 1,384 of the patients were females.

The trustees are elected by the Legislature, and all officers are chosen by the trustees. Superintendents are chosen for six years. Dr. Ranney was first chosen in 1865; salary, $2,000 annual. Whole number of patients admitted, 4,598; present number males, 298; present number females, 235 Trustees paid $5 per day and mileage, not to exceed 30 days each year. Annual meeting, first Wednesday in October: quarterly, January, April and September.

Present officers are: Mark Ranney, M. D, Superintendent; H. M. Bassett, M. D., J. P. Brubaker, M. D., and Max Witte, M. D., assistant physicians.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE, AT INDEPENDENCE.

The Legislature of 1867–8 adopted measures providing for an additional hospital for the insane, and an appropriation of $125,000 was made for that purpose. Maturin L. Fisher, of Clayton county, E. G. Morgan, of Webster county, and Albert Clark, of Buchanan county, were appointed commissioners to locate and superintend the erection of a building. These commissioners commenced their labors June 8, 1868, at Independence. They were authorized to select the most desirable location, of not less than 320 acres, within two miles of the city of Independence, that might be offered by the citizens free of charge. They finally selected a site on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about a mile from its banks, and about the same distance from Independence. The contract for building was awarded to David Armstrong, of Dubuque, for $88,114. It was signed November 7, 1868, and work was immediately commenced. George Josselyn was appointed superintendent of the work. The first meeting of the trustees was called in July, 1872 At the September meeting, Albert Reynolds, M. D , was elected Superintendent of the Hospital; George Josselyn, Steward, and Mrs. Anna B. Josselyn, Matron.

The Hospital opened May 1,1873. Whole number of patients admitted, 2,000; present number (1882), 533; males, 290; females, 243. Biennial appropriation (1880), $35,300.

The present officers are: G. H. Hill, Superintendent; term expires in 1882; salary, $1,600. H. G. Brainard, M. D., Assistant Superintendent; salary, $1,000. Noyes Appleman, Steward; salary, $900. Mrs. Lucy M. Gray, Matron; salary, $600.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

This institution is located at Davenport, Scott county, and was originated by Mrs. Annie Wittenmeyer, during the late rebellion. This noble woman called a convention at Muscatine, September 7, 1863, for the purpose of devising means for the education and support of the orphan children of Iowa, whose fathers lost their lives in defending their country's honor. The public interest in the movement was so great that all parts of the State were largely represented, and an association was organized, called the Iowa State Orphan Asylum. The first meeting of the trustees was held February 14, 1864, at Des Moines, when Gov. Kirkwood suggested that a home for disabled soldiers should be connected with the Asylum, and arrangements were made for raising funds. At the next meeting, in Davenport, the following month, a committee was appointed, of which Mr. Howell, of Keokuk, was chairman, to lease a suitable building, solicit donations, and procure suitable furniture. This committee secured a large brick building in Lawrence, Van Buren county, and engaged Mr. Fuller, of Mount Pleasant, as Steward. The work of preparation was conducted so vigorously that July 13, following, the executive committee announced that they were ready to receive children. Within three weeks 21 were admitted, and in a little more than six months the soldiers' orphans admitted numbered 70.

Miss M. Elliott, of Washington, was appointed the first Matron, but she resigned the following February, and was sueceeded by Mrs. E G. Platt, of Fremont county.

The Home was sustained by voluntary contributions, until 1866, when it was taken charge of by the State. The Legislature appropriated $10 per month for eaeh orphan aetually supported, and provided for the establishment of three homes. The one in Cedar Falls was organized in 1865; an old hotel building was fitted up for it, and by the following January there were 96 inmates. In Oetober, 1869, the Home was removed to a large briek building about two miles west of Cedar Falls, and was very prosperous for several years; but in 1876 the Legislature devoted this building to the State Normal Sehool. The same year the Legislature also devoted the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Glenwood, Mills eounty, to an Institution for the Support of Feeble-Minded Children. It also provided for the removal of the soldiers' orphans at Glenwood and Cedar Falls Homes to the institution located at Davenport.

The present officers are: S. W. Pierce, Superintendent; Mrs. F.W. Pierce, Matron. Whole number admitted, 1,525; present number, males, 79; females, 90. The 18th Grand Army Corps appropriated $2,000 to build eight cottages, sehool house and other buildings; these have been completed, and the home will, when finished, aeeommodate 200 ehildren. Superintendent's salary, $1,200 per annum. Trustees are elected for two years.

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

An aet of the General Assembly, approved Mareh 17, 1878, provided for the establishment of an asylum for feeble-minded ehildren at Glenwood, Mills county; and the buildings and grounds of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home at that plaee were taken for this purpose. The asylum was plaeed under the management of three trustees, one of whom should be a resident of Mills County.

The grounds to be used were found to be in a very dilapidated condition, and thorough changes were deemed necessary. The institution was opened September 1, 1876, and the first pupil admitted September 4. By November, 1877, the number of pupils had increased to 87. The whole number admitted has been 257. Present inmates number 200.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first penal institution was established by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved January 25, 1839. This act authorized the Governor to draw the sum of $20,000, appropriated by an act of Congress in 1838, for publie buildings in the Territory of Iowa. It provided for a Board of Directors, consisting of three persons, to be eleeted by the Legislature, who should superintend the building of a penitentiary to be loeated within a mile of the publie square, in the town of Fort Madison, county of Lee, provided that the latter deeded a suitable tract of land for the purpose, also a spring or stream of water for the use of the penitentiary.

The first directors were John S. David and John Claypole. They were given the power of appointing the warden, the latter

to appoint his own assistants. The citizens of Fort Madison executed a deed of 10 acres of land for the building, and Amos Ladd was appointed superintendent June 5, 1839. The work was soon entered upon, and the main building and warden's house were completed in the fall of 1841. It continued to meet with additions and improvements until the arrangements were all completed according to the design of the directors. The estimated cost of the building was $55,933.90, and was designed of sufficient capacity to accommodate 138 convicts.

Iowa has adopted the enlightened policy of humane treatment of prisoners, and utilizes their labor for their own support. Their labor is let out to contractors, who pay the State a stipulated sum therefor, the latter furnishing shops, tools, machinery, etc, and the supervision of the convicts.

The present officers of the prison are: E. C. McMillen, Warden, elected 1878 and 1880; Hiel Hale, Deputy Warden; W. C. Gunn, Chaplain; A. W. Hoffmeister, Physician; M. T. Butterfield, Clerk.

The whole number of convicts admitted up to the present time (1882) is 3,387. Number of males in 1881, 350; females, 3; number of guards, 33. The Warden is chosen biennially by the Legislature, and receives a salary of $2,000 per annum.

ANAMOSA PENITENTIARY.

In 1872 the first steps toward the erection of a prison at Anamosa, Jones county, were taken, and by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 23, this year, William Ure, Foster L. Downing and Martin Heisey were appointed commissioners to construct and control prison buildings, They met on the 4th of June, following, and selected a site donated by the citizens of Anamosa. The plan, drawings and specifications were furnished by L. W. Foster & Co., of DesMoines, and work on the building was commenced September 28, 1872. In 1873, 20 convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison prison to Anamosa.

The officers of the Anamosa prison are: A. E. Martin, Warden; L. B. Peet, Deputy Warden; Mrs. A. C. Merrill, Chaplain; L. J. Adair, Physician; T. P. Parsons, Clerk. The whole number admitted since it was opened is 816. Number of males in 1882, 133; females, 2. Salaries of officers the same as those of the Fort Madison penitentiary.

BOYS' REFORM SCHOOL.

By act approved March 31, 1868, the General Assembly established a reform school at Salem, Henry county, and provided for a Board of Trustees, to consist of one person from each Congressional District. The trustees immediately leased the property of the Iowa Manual Labor Institute, and October 7 following, the school received its first inmate. The law at first provided for the admission of children of both sexes under 18 years of age. The trustees were directed to organize a separate school for girls.

In 1872 the school was permanently located at Eldora, Hardin county, and $45,000 were appropriated for the necessary buildings.

In 1876 the law was so amended that only children over 7 and under 16 years of age were admitted.

The children are taught the elements of education, in particular the useful branches, and are also trained in some regular course of labor, as is best suited to their age, disposition and capacity. They are kept until they arrive at majority, unless bound out to some responsible party, which relieves the State of their care. Occasionally they are discharged before the age of 21, for good conduct.

The institution is managed by five trustees, elected by the Legislature. Whole number of boys admitted, 818. There are 204 inmates at present, and also 63 in the girls' department, at Micheliville. The biennial appropriation for 1880 was $16,900.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

By act of the General Assembly approved January 28, 1857, a State Historical Society was provided for in connection with the University. At the commencement, an appropriation of $250 was made, to be expended in collecting and preserving a library of books, pamphlets, papers, paintings and other materials illustrative of the history of Iowa. There was appropriated the sum of $500 per annum to maintain this Society. The management consists of a board of 18 curators, nine appointed by the Governor and nine elected by vote of the Society.

The State Historical Society has published a series of very valuable collections, including history, biography, sketches, reminiscences, etc., with quite a large number of finely engraved portraits of prominent and early settlers, under the title of "Annals of Iowa."

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society is conducted under the auspices of the State, and is one of the greatest promoters of the welfare of the people under the management of the State government. It should receive more pecuniary assistance than it does. The Society holds an annual fair, which has occurred at Des Moines since 1878. At its meetings subjects are discussed of the highest interest and value, and these proceedings are published at the expense of the State.

The officers are a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer and five Directors. The last hold office for two years, and the other officers one year.

FISH HATCHING-HOUSE.

This was established in 1874, and has for its object the supplying of rivers and lakes with valuable fish. The General Assembly first appropriated the sum of $3,000. Three fish commissioners were appointed, and the State is divided into three districts, one for each commissioner. The Hatching-House was erected near Anamosa, Jones county, and is conducted in the same manner as similar houses in other States. Since 1876 there has been but one commissioner, B. F. Shaw. Mr. Shaw is enthusiastic in his work, and has distributed hundreds of thousands of small fish of various kinds in the rivers and lakes of Iowa. The 16th General Assembly passed an act in 1878 prohibiting the catching of any kind of fish except brook trout from March until June of each year.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The Territory of Iowa was organized in 1838, and the following Territorial officers were appointed by President Van Buren: Governor, Robert Lucas, of Ohio; Secretary of the Territory, William B. Conway; Chief Justice, Charles Mason, of Burlington; Associate Justices, Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, and Joseph Williams, of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General, M. Van Allen, of New York; Marshal, Francis Gehon, of Dubuque.

The first election was for members of the Territorial Legislature and a delegate to Congress. The Democracy controlled the Legislature by a large majority. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

Wm. W. Chapman, Dem	1,490
Peter H. Engle, Dem	1,454
B. F. Wallace, Whig	913
David Rorer, Dem	605
Mr. Talliafero	30

The election of 1839 was for members of the Second Territorial Legislature, and created little interest.

In 1840, the year of the "hard cider campaign," the interest was awakened, and both parties put in nomination candidates for Delegate to Congress. There was also an election for Constitutional Convention, which was defeated. The vote on Delegate was as follows:

A. C. Dodge, Dem	4,009—515
Alfred Rich, Whig	3,494
Mr. Churchman	92

The Whigs held a convention in 1841, at Davenport, on the 5th day of May, and adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Governor of the Universe, by one of those inscrutable acts the righteousness of which no man may question, to take from the American people their beloved Chief Magistrate, William Henry Harrison, and transfer him from this to another, and, we trust, to a better world; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn over and deplore the loss of one whose services in every department of society have been so pre-eminently useful. As a citizen, he was beloved for his rectitude and benevolence; as a soldier, distinguished for his bravery and success; as a statesman, his ability, purity and patriotism were remarkable; as a Christian, he was humble and pious. In short, his whole character was made up of traits seldom to be found in men occupying the place in society he filled, and is worthy of imitation by all those who love their country.

Resolved, As a token of our sorrow on this providential bereavement, we will wear the usual badge of mourning thirty days; and that we concur with President Tyler on recommending to the people of the United States that the 14th of May be observed as a day of fasting and prayer.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the ability and current political sentiments of John

Tyler, who, by the voice of the people and the Providence of God, now fills the Executive Chair of the United States.

Resolved, That we recognize in John Chambers, the gentleman lately appointed to the Executive Chair of Iowa, a sterling Democratic Whig; one whose early life is honorably identified with the history of our late war with Great Britain; and whose uniform devotion to the best interests of our country affords us a sure guaranty of his usefulness in this Territory.

Alfred Rich was again nominated for Delegate to Congress.

The Democrats held their convention June 7, at Iowa City, and passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, The Federalists, or self-styled Whigs of Iowa, flushed with their recent victory in the Presidential contest, and secure in the enjoyment of power, are laboring zealously and perseveringly to effect a revolution in the political character of the Territory, to accomplish which all their united energies will be brought into action at the next general election; and,

WHEREAS, The Democracy here, as well as elsewhere, believing the principles of their party to be based upon the immutable and eternal doctrines of right and justice, feel it to be their duty to maintain and assert them upon all proper occasions—in the hour of defeat as when triumphant; and,

WHEREAS, By union and harmony, exertion and activity, we can administer a rebuke to the arrogant spirit of Federalism, at our next general election, which, while it will exhibit Iowa to the Democracy of the Union in the most enviable light, will also demonstrate to the enemies of our principles the futility and hopelessness of their efforts to obtain the ascendency; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every Democrat of Iowa, no matter what may be his station in life, to be watchful, vigilant and active in maintaining the ascendency of his party in the Territory; and it is earnestly urged upon all that they lay aside local questions and sectional feelings, and unite heart and hand in exterminating their common enemy, Federalism, from the Territory.

Resolved, That Iowa, in defiance of the efforts of the National administration to throw around her the shackles of Federalism, is, and will continue to be, Democratic to the core; and she spurns, with a proper indignation, the attempt of those in power to enslave her, by sending her rulers from abroad, whose chief recommendation is, that they have not only been noisy, but brawling, clamorous politicians.

Resolved, That in the appointment of David Webster to be Secretary of the State, we see the destinies of our beloved country committed to the hands of a man who, during the late war with Great Britain, pursued a course to which the epithet of "moral treason" was justly applied at the time. In the gloomiest period of the war, Mr. Webster was found acting, upon all occasions, in opposition to every war measure brought forward by the friends of the country; and the journals of Congress and speeches of Mr. Webster clearly established the fact that, though not a member, he connived at and leagued in with the traitorous Hartford Convention.

Resolved, That the recent astounding and extraordinary disclosures made by the stockholders of the United States Bank, with regard to the mismanagement, fraud and corruption of that wholesale swindling institution, prove the correctness of the course of the Democracy of the Nation in refusing to grant it a new charter, and redounds greatly to the sagacity, honesty and Roman firmness of our late venerable and iron-nerved President, Andrew Jackson.

Resolved, That the distribution of the public lands is a measure not only fraught with evil, on the grounds of its illegality, but that, were it carried into effect, would greatly prejudice the rights and interests of the new States and Territories.

Resolved, That a permanent prospective preemption law is the only effectual means of securing to the hardy pioneer his home,—the

result of his enterprise and toil, which alone has brought our lovely and cultivated plains from the rude hand of nature to their present high state of cultivation.

Resolved, That in Thomas H. Benton, the bold and fearless leader of the Democracy of our country, on this as well as all the matters of western policy, we behold the poor man's true and firmest friend, in whom, as the advocate of their interests and rights, they have the highest confidence, and on whom they can rely for support and protection in the enjoyment of rights and privileges which it has ever been the policy of the Federalists to divest them of.

Resolved, That Democracy is based upon the principles of equal rights and justice to all men; that to deprive man of the privileges bestowed upon him by the laws of nature and his country, without yielding him a just equivalent, is to take from him all that renders life worthy his possession—independence of action; such we believe to be the effect of the recent order of the present Chief Magistrate.

Resolved, That we respect all, of whatever station, who boldly and fearlessly advocate our rights and secure us in the free enjoyment of the same, while we heartily despise and condemn those, come from whence they may, who are leagued with our enemies in their efforts to wrest from us our homes and sacred altars.

Resolved, That it is the characteristic doctrine of Democracy to secure to all the enjoyment of rights and privileges inalienable to freemen, and that the proscription of foreigners by the Federalists is a contracted effort to secure to themselves the inestimable privileges of freedom and free government, and thus cut off a large portion of the human family from rights which the charter of our liberties declare are granted to all.

Gen. A. C. Dodge was placed in nomination, and elected by the following vote:

A. C. Dodge, Dem ....4,828—513
Alfred Rich, Whig 4,315

No platforms were adopted by the parties in 1842; neither was there in 1843. William H. Wallace was nominated by the Whigs and A. C. Dodge by the Democrats for Delegate to Congress. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem .....6,084—1,272
William Wallace, Whig.....4,812

On the 9th day of January, 1844, the Whigs met in convention, at Iowa City, and without making nominations adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That public meetings for the free interchange of feelings and opinions on the part of the American people, in regard to important measures, are interwoven with our political institutions, and necessary to the perpetuity of our national liberty.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all patriots to keep a watchful eye upon their rulers, and to resist at the threshold every inroad to corruption; that we deprecate the prostitution of the patronage of the President and of the different officers of the Government to the services of a party and the practice of offering the offices of honor and profit as a reward for political treachery; that we believe this exercise of power to be eminently dangerous to the political integrity and patriotism of the country, and that a limitation to one Presidential term would, in a great degree, arrest the progress of corruption and political profligacy.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the States, in the formation of the constitution, surrendered to the General Government exclusive control of all the sources of incidental revenue and reserved to themselves the right of taxation alone as a source of revenue to meet their individual wants; justice, reason, and common honesty require that the General Government should provide an incidental revenue equal to all the wants of the Government, without resorting to the proceeds of the public lands or the odious and oppressive measure of direct taxation as contended for by the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we regard the proceeds of the sales of public lands as the legitimate property of the States, and as only a trust fund in the hands of the General Government, and that the trust should be executed without further delay by a distribution of the same among the States and Territories; that this measure is especially a debt of justice at this time, when many of the States are groaning with taxation and almost driven to bankruptcy by an accumulation of debts, which have resulted in a great measure from the ruinous policy of the so-called Democratic party.

Resolved, That we deprecate experiments in legislation where the result is uncertain and unascertainable, and that while we should avoid the errors of the past, we should cling with unflinching tenacity to those institutions which have successfully stood the test of experiment, and have received the sanction and support of the framers of the constitution.

Resolved, That we deem the establishment of a national currency of certain value and everywhere received, as indispensably necessary to the greatest degree of national prosperity; that the international commerce of this widely extended country is greatly retarded and heavily burdened with taxation by the want of a common medium of exchange, and that it is the constitutional duty of the General Government to remove all impediments to its successful prosecution, and to foster and encourage the internal commerce and enterprise, the interchange of commodities among the States, not only by a reasonable system of internal improvements of a general character, but also by furnishing to the nation a currency of equal value in all parts of its wide-spread domain, and that the experience of the past fully proves that this end has been accomplished by a national bank, can be again accomplished by a national bank, and in no way so safely and so certainly as by the agency of a well regulated national bank.

Resolved, That a tariff which will afford a revenue adequate to all the wants of the General Government, and at the same time protect the agricultural and mechanical industry of the American people, is a measure necessary to secure the prosperity of the country, and warmly advocated by the Whig party of this Territory.

Resolved, That although we have no right to vote at the approaching Presidential election, yet we look forward to the exertions of our friends of the States for the elevation of Henry Clay to the Chief Magistracy of the Union with intense interest and assurance of our most ardent wishes for their success.

Resolved, That governments should be administered so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number, and that this is true *Democracy*; that the self-styled Democratic party, by the policy they have pursued for the last ten years in their efforts to destroy the prosperity of our farmers and mechanics by rejecting a tariff for revenue and protection, by destroying the best currency ever possessed in any nation, by seeking to deprive us of all currency except gold and silver, in refusing to the indebted States relief by paying to them their proportion of the proceeds of the public lands, in their continued uniform and violent opposition to all measures calculated to advance the national and individual prosperity, by means of the encouragement of commerce and internal improvements, by a narrow and selfish policy in converting the executive power into an engine of party, by their federal and aristocratic exertions to maintain the veto power, and consolidate all the powers of Government in one leader, thereby rendering the administration of the Government a mere machine of party, in their repeated efforts to undermine and destroy the constitution and laws of Congress, by openly disregarding the rights secured by those laws, in their demoralizing efforts to induce the States to disregard their honor and repudiate their debts, in their open violation of private rights, by repealing charters and violating the obligation of contract; in short, by their whole policy and principles which, in a time of peace, and abundant crops, and with the smiles of heaven, have reduced this wealthy, proud and prosperous nation to actual bankruptcy, national and individual, they have forfeited the name of Democrats, and as a party are no longer to be trusted with the reins of power.

The Democrats adopted no platform in 1844.

The Legislature on the 12th of February, 1844, passed another act submitting the question of a constitutional convention to the people, which was carried. A constitution was framed by this convention, and Congress passed an act providing for the admission of Iowa as a State; but curtailing the northern and western boundaries. At an election held in April, 1845, the people rejected the constitution. The August election, 1845, was for Delegate to Congress. Ralph P. Lowe secured the Whig nomination, while A. C. Dodge was nominated for re-election by the Democrats. The vote stood:

A. C. Dodge, Dem.....7,512—831
R. P. Lowe, Whig,.....6,681

In April, 1876, delegates were chosen to a second constitutional convention, which met at Iowa City, May 4, 1846 The constitution framed by this body was accepted by the people in August, Congress having repealed the obnoxious features respecting boundaries, giving Iowa the territory to which it was justly entitled.

After the adoption of this constitution, the Whigs met in convention at Iowa City, September 25, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, Thos. McKnight; Secretary of State, James H. Cowles; Auditor of State, Eastin Morris; Treasurer of State, Egbert T. Smith. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That, considering it our duty, as Whigs, to effect a thorough organization of our party, and, by use of all honorable means, faithfully and diligently strive to ensure the success of our political principles in the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we, as Whigs, do proudly and unhesitatingly proclaim to the world the following distinctive and leading principles, that we, as a party, avow and advocate, and which, if carried out, we honestly believe will restore our beloved country to its prosperity, and its institutions to their pristine purity:

1. A sound national currency, regulated by the will and authority of the people.
2. A tariff that shall afford sufficient revenue to the national treasury and just protection to American labor.
3. More perfect restraints upon executive power, especially upon the exercise of the veto.
4. An equitable distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among all the States.
5. One Presidential term.
6. Expenditure of the surplus revenue in national improvements that will embrace the great rivers, lakes, and main arteries of communication throughout our country, thus securing the most efficient means of defense in war and commercial intercourse in peace.

Resolved, That the re-enactment of the thrice condemned sub-treasury, which will have the effect of drawing all coin from circulation and locking it up in the vaults and safes of the General Government, the passage of McKay's British tariff bill discriminating in favor of foreign and against American labor, and striking a blow, intended to be fatal, to home market for American agricultural productions, and the executive veto of the river and harbor bill which paralyzes the western farmer's hope of just facilities for transporting his surplus products to a market, and cripples the energies of commerce in every division of the Union, should consign the present administration to a condemnation so deep that the hand of political resurrection could never reach it.

Resolved, That we hold these truths to be self-evident, that the forty-ninth degree of north latitude is not fifty-four degrees, forty minutes; that James K. Polk's late letter was a deception and falsehood of a character so base as none but the most dishonorable mind would have resorted to; that McKay's tariff is not a judicious revenue

tariff affording incidental protect to American industry; that the annexation of Texas is not a peaceful acquisition; that lamp-black and rags, though called treasury notes and drawn on a bankrupt treasury, are not the constitutional currency, and that locofocoism is not Democracy.

Resolved, That we believe the American system of Henry Clay, as exemplified in the tariff of 1842, is essential to the independence and happiness of the producing classes of the United States; that in its protection of home protections it nerves the arm of the farmer and makes glad the hearts of the mechanic and manufacturer by ensuring them a constant and satisfactory remuneration for their toils, and that it is found by the test of experience to be the only permanent check on the excessive importations of former years, which have been the principal cause of hard times, repudiation, bankruptcy, and dishonor.

Resolved, That we regard the adoption of the constitution at the recent election, by reason of the highly illiberal character of some of its provisions, as an event not calculated to promote the future welfare and prosperity of the State of Iowa, and that it is our imperative duty to procure its speedy amendment.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to keep up a thorough organization of the Whig party in Iowa; and although our opponents claim erroneously, as we believe, to possess an advantage in numbers and depend upon ignorance, prejudice and credulity for success, yet, having a superiority in the principles we profess, we have implicit confidence in the dawning of a brighter day, when the clouds and darkness of locofocoism will be dispelled by the cheering rays and invigorating influence of truth and knowledge.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That we recommend to the support of the people of Iowa, at the coming election, the ticket nominated by this convention; that we believe the candidates to be good men, and that the members of this convention, in behalf of those for whom they act, pledge to them a cordial and zealous support.

The Democratic Convention was held September 24, which nominated the following ticket: Governor, Ansel Briggs; Secretary of State, E. Cutler, Jr.; Auditor of State, J. T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno.

The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the conduct of James K. Polk, since he has been President of the United States, and particularly during the last session of Congress, has been that of an unwavering and unflinching Democrat; that Young Hickory has proved himself to be a true scion of Old Hickory; and we tender to him and his coadjutors in the executive department the gratitude of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That the recent session of Congress has been one of the greatest importance to the people of these United States, since the time of Mr. Jefferson, and we confidently regard the acts passed by it, particularly the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, the settlement of the Oregon question (though the people of Iowa would have preferred 54, 40), and the repeal of the odious tariff act of 1842, as destined to advance the welfare, promote the interest, and add to the peace and harmony not only of our people, but of the civilized world.

Resolved, That the repeal of the unjust, unequal and fraudulent tariff act of 1842, at the recent session of Congress, deserves the highest praise from the people of Iowa, and entitles those members of Congress who voted for it to the lasting gratitude of all good citizens; that by its minimum and specific duties—by its unequal and unjust protection of the capitalists and moneyed institutions, and by its casting the burden of taxation upon the laboring masses, and exempting the uper ten thousand, it was absolutely a federal tariff, based on the doctrines of the great God-like Belshazzar of Massachusetts, viz: "Let the Government take care of the rich, and the rich take care of the poor"; that the conduct of the Vice-President of the United States, upon that great question of the age, entitles him to the highest place in the confidence of the Democracy of the United States.

Resolved, That all modes of raising revenue for the support of Government are taxes upon the capital, labor and industry of the country; and that it is the duty of a good government to impose its taxes in such a manner as to bear equally on all classes of society; and that any government which, in levying duties for raising revenue, impresses burdens on any one class of society, to build up others, though republican in form, is tyranical in deed, ceases to be a just government, and is unworthy of the confidence or support of a free people.

Resolved, That the separation of the public moneys from the banking institutions of the country, in the passage of the Independent Treasury Bill, meets the approbation of this Convention, and the recent vote of the people of this State, adopting the Constitution, is a decisive indication of public sentiment against all banking institutions of whatever name, nature or description.

Resolved, That the repeated unjust aggression of the Mexican people and Mexican Government have long since called for redress, and the spirit which has discouraged, opposed and denounced the war which our Government is now carrying on against Mexico, is the same spirit which opposed the formation of a Republican Government, opposed Jefferson and denounced the last war with Great Britain, and now, as they did then, from a federal fountain.

Resolved, That General Taylor and our little army have won for themselves the everlasting gratitude of the country, for which they will never, like Scott, be exposed to a shot in their rear from Washington or any other part of the country.

Resolved, That we repudiate the idea of party without principles; that Democracy has certain fixed and unalterable principles, among which are equal rights and equal protection to all, unlimited rights of suffrage to every freeman, no property qualifications or religious tests, sovereignty of the people, subjection of the Legislature to the will of the people, obedience to the instructions of constituents, or resignation, and restriction of all exclusive privileges to corporations to a level with individual rights.

Resolved, That henceforth, as a political party, we are determined to know nothing but Democracy, and that we will support men only for their principles. Our motto will be: Less legislation, few laws, strict obedience, short sessions, light taxes, and no State debt.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

Ansel Briggs, Dem.....7,626—247
Thomas McKnight, Whig.....7,379

The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction having been vacated, it was provided in the act that an election should be held the first Monday in April, 1847, for the purpose of filling the office. The Whigs placed James Harlan in nomination, and the Democrats, Charles Mason. Harlan was elected by a majority of 413 out of a total vote of 15,663.

By act approved February 24, 1847, the Legislature created a Board of Public Works for the improvement of DesMoines river, and provided for the election of a President, Secretary and Treasurer of such on the first Monday in August. The Democrats in State convention at Iowa City, June 11, placed the following ticket in the field: President of Board, H. W. Sample; Secretary, Charles Corkery; Treasurer, Paul Bratton. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, Our country is at present engaged in an expensive and sanguinary war, forced upon her against her will, and carried on to repel aggravated and repeated instances of insult and injustice; and,

WHEREAS, There are those among us, native-born Americans, who maintain that Mexico is in the right and the United States in the wrong in this war; and,

WHEREAS, The public mind is, at the present time, agitated by other great questions of national policy, in relation to which it is proper that the Democracy of Iowa should speak out

through their representatives here assembled; therefore,

Resolved, That we indignantly repel the charge made by the Whig press and the Whig leaders, that the war is one of aggression and conquest. The United States, we fearlessly assert, have for years submitted to treatment at the hands of Mexico which, by any European government, would have been regarded as a good cause of war, and which our own government would have made cause of quarrel with any transatlantic power.

Resolved, That we triumphantly point to the repeated efforts made by our government, since the commencement of the war, to re-open negotiations with Mexico with a view of putting an end to hostilities as evidence of the pacific motives by which it is actuated, and we rely upon this testimony for the justification of our government in the eyes of the civilized world. We also point, with the highest satisfaction, to the humane and Christian like manner in which the war has been conducted on our part, showing, as it does, that the United States have throughout acted upon principle in every respect worthy of the enlightened and civilized age in which we live.

Resolved, That we have the most unlimited confidence in the ability and statesman-like qualities of President Polk; that the measures of his administration, standing, as they have done, the test of time, have our most cordial approbation; that in the prosecution of the war with Mexico, he and the several members of his cabinet have evinced the most signal energy and capacity; that the brilliant success of our arms at every point, and the fact that in the short space of one year more than one-half of Mexico has been overcome by our troops, and is now in our possession, furnishes a refutation of the assertion sometimes heard from the Whigs, that the war has been inefficiently conducted, and that the country has the amplest cause to congratulate itself that, great and important as the crisis is, it has men at the head of affairs fully equal to the emergency.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to Major-Generals Scott and Taylor, their officers and men, for their courage, bravery and endurance; that in the victories they have achieved, they have shed imperishable honor upon their country's flag at the same time that they have won for themselves, one and all, chaplets of imperishable renown.

Resolved, That in the demand which now exists in the countries of the old world for American provisions, we have an illustration of the incalculable benefits which are sure to result to the United States, and particularly to the great West, from reciprocal interchange of commodities; that the agriculturists of Iowa have sensibly partaken of the benefits resulting from this liberal system of policy, and in the name of the Democratic party of Iowa, we tender to President Polk and the Democratic members of Congress our thanks for the enactment of a tariff, which is likely to have the effect of causing foreign countries to still further abolish their restrictions upon American grain and American provisions.

Resolved, That the evidence to be found in the fact that, within the last three months, the enormous sum of fifty-five millions of dollars has been offered to be loaned to the Government at a premium, is a proud vindication of the financial ability of the Government, at the same time that it rebukes with merited severity the croaking of those who, at the commencement of the war, predicted that the treasury would be beggared in less than a year, with no means of replenishing it.

Resolved, That we approve of the conduct of the Democratic members of our first State Legislature. Under the peculiar circumstances by which they were surrounded, their conduct was such as became them, and is sustained by the entire Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That the Democratic party have ever regarded education as the only means of preserving and perpetuating our republican institutions; that it is now and ever has been solicitous for its extension throughout the whole length and breadth of our land; and that it is one of the chief objects of the Democratic party of this State to establish such a system of free schools as will enable every child within its borders to

qualify himself to perform all the duties devolving upon a citizen of this favored country.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves collectively to support the nominees of this convention; that in our respective counties we will spare no efforts to promote their success; that we will permit no selfish consideration, no sectional feelings, to influence us, but, rallying under the banner of the good old cause, the cause of Democracy, we will march on to victory, triumphant victory!

The Whigs nominated for President of the Board, Geo. Wilson; Secretary, Madison Dagger; Treasurer, Pierre B Fagan. Sample was elected over Wilson by 510 majority, out of a total vote of 16,250.

The Whigs of Iowa were first in the field in 1848, meeting in convention May 11th, at Iowa City. They nominated for Secretary of State J. M. Coleman; Auditor, M. Morley; Treasurer, Robert Holmes. The following platform was adopted:

The Government of the United States is based upon and exists only by the consent of the people; and,

WHEREAS, It is the duty as well as the rights of the citizens of the United States to meet in their primary capacity, whenever their judgment may dictate, to examine into the affairs of the Government; and,

WHEREAS, This right carries with it the power to approve the conduct of their public servants, whenever approval is merited by faithfulness and integrity, so it equally confers the duty of exposing imbecility, selfishness and corruption, when they exist in the administration of the Republic, and of denouncing those who, disregarding the example and admonitions of the Fathers of the Republic, are abandoning the true principles on which our civil institutions are founded, and proclaiming and carrying out measures that cannot but prove detrimental to the harmony and best interests of the Union, and may eventuate in the overthrow of our present Republican form of government; therefore,

Resolved, By the Whigs of Iowa, through their Representatives in State Convention assembled, that the Government of the United States is a limited Government, divided into three departments, each having its appropriate sphere, and separate and well-defined duties to perform; that it is necessary to the stability and perpetuity of our institutions, that the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments should be kept distinct, and confined to their legitimate duties; and that any encroachment, by one department, upon either of the others, is a violation of the spirit and letter of the constitution, and should call down the severest reprehension of the American people.

Resolved, That the admonition of a late President of the United States, "Keep your eye upon the President," should especially recommend itself to all the people in times like the present; that the Government can only be kept pure by the constant watchfulness of the people and the expression of their loudest censure, when speculation and corruption is detected.

Resolved, That entertaining these opinions, we have no hesitation in declaring that the elevation of James K. Polk to the Presidential office was a sad mishap to the American Government; and that his administration, by its total abandonment of the principles of true Republicanism, as taught by Washington, Jefferson and Madison; by its encroachments on the national constitution, and its entire disregard of the will of the people, as expressed through their Representatives in Congress; by its denunciations of its own constituents, its futile attempt to misrepresent facts and conceal the truth, its endeavors to prostrate the industrial energies of the people and discriminate in favor of the manufactures and machinery of Europe, its violation of its own much lauded system of finance, the sub-treasury, thereby furnishing the people with promise to pay its officers with gold and silver; by its war, commenced without the assent of the war-making power, against a weak and distracted sister Republic, while at the same time, it ignobly and cowardly crouched before the lion of England, and took back its own assertions; its public debt of one hundred millions

and its sacrifice of human life; its veto of measures that met the approval of every former President; and, worse than all, by its infamous attempt to rob of their well-earned laurels, won on the teuted field, in the heart of the enemy's country, those who commanded the armies of the Republic, and bring them into unmerited disgrace before the American people,—by this aggregation of misdeeds, has signalized itself as the worst, most selfish and corrupt administratiou the United States ever had.

Resolved, That, while we concede that it is the duty of every citizen to support his country when engaged in a conflict with a foreign power, yet we equally insist that it is the duty of the people to hold their public servants to a strict accountability, and houestly to condemn whatever their judgmeut cannot approve; that we indignantly hurl back the imputation of James K. Polk and his parasites, that the Whig party of the Unicn are wanting in love of couutry, and deficient in its defense, and in evideuce of the patriotism of the Whig party, we proudly point to the commanding generals, the distinguished officers and the brave soldiers who, in our army in Mexico, have shed luster upon themselves and renown upon the flag of their country.

Resolved, That, believing the war terminated, our convictions require us to declare that the war with Mexico was a war brought on by the Executive, without the approbation of the war-making power, that had the same prudence which governed the administration in its intercourse with Great Britain, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, exercised toward Mexico, a nation whose internal dissensions and weakness demauded our forbearance, the war would have been averted, and the boundaries between the two nations amicably and satisfactorily settled.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the application of the principle contained in the Wilmot proviso (so called), to all territory to be incorporated into this Union, and are utterly opposed to the further extension of slave territory.

Resolved, That our opposition to the sub-treasury and the tariff of 1845 has not been diminished by the evidence furnished us of their operations; that they are twin measures, calculated and designed to depress the free labor of the country, for the benefit of a minority of the people—the one operating to lessen the price of labor, and bring down the wages of freemen, and the other throwing open our ports for the introduction of the productions of the pauper labor of Europe, thereby crippling our own manufacturers and compelling them either to sacrifice their laborers or close their business; that the one has failed as a disturbing system of the Government, the administration having been compelled to resort to banks aud paper in making their payments, and the other, as a revenue measure, has proved entirely inadequate to the support of the ordinary expenses of the Government; that the one, by withdrawing from circulation, and shutting up in its vaults a large amount of specie, and the other, by overstocking the market with foreign goods, have largely contributed towards, if they have not entirely produced, the present financial difficulties; and that we cannot but foresee that the country will soon be visited, if these measures are continued, with a commercial revulsion as great and disastrous as that of 1837.

Resolved, That the profession of the administration of James K. Polk, that it is in favor of, and devoted to, an exclusively metallic currency, while it is issuing millions upon millions of paper money, in shape of treasury notes, irredeemable in specie, is an insult to the American people, and deserves the unqualified denunciation of every lover of truth and honesty.

Resolved, That the great West, whose population and commerce are rapidly increasing, bearing, as it does, its full proportion of the public burdens, is entitled to some consideration at the hands of the General Government, and to some participation in the Union; that the Mississippi river is to the whole Mississippi Valley what the Atlantic is to the Eastern and the lakes are to the Northern States; that if it is constitutional to clear and improve any harbors in the latter, it is equally constitutional to do the same in the former; that the River and Harbor Bill of the last session of Congress contained only appro-

priations for work that had met the approval of Jackson and VanBuren; that the veto of that measure by the Executive was a high-handed usurpation upon the rights of the people and their representatives, uncalled for and unnecessary, and that, by that act, James K. Polk proved himself false to the principles of his predecessors, and hostile to the future growth and best interests of the West.

Resolved, That in view of the misrule, venality and infractions of the Constitution which have characterized the present administration, we deem the approaching Presidential election one of the most important that has occurred since the organization of the Government; that it is necessary to the preservation of the institutions bequeathed to us by our fathers, that there should be a change of rulers as well as a change of measures; that, animated by a sincere desire to promote the welfare and honor of our country, we have determined to buckle on our armor and enlist for the war; and, in the language of one who never faltered in his devotion to his country, we call upon every Whig in Iowa to "Arouse! Awake! Shake off the dew-drops that glitter on your garments!" and, in company with your brethren throughout the Union, "Once more march forth to battle and to victory!"

Resolved, That, although the Whig party of Iowa has expressed a preference for General Taylor as the Whig candidate for President, yet they deem it due to themselves to declare that they commit the whole subject into the hands of the Whig National Convention, and whoever may be the nominee of that body for President, the Whigs of Iowa will give him a cordial support.

Resolved, That locofocoism in Iowa has proved itself a faction, "held together by the coercive power of public plunder," and devoid alike of generosity and principle; that, under cover of an assumed love of law and order, it has undertaken and cast from office a citizen chosen by a large majority of the popular voice, while, at the same time, it is represented in Congress by men elected without the shadow of law; that in foisting into the halls of Legislature, men who had no right there, for the purpose of carrying out their own selfish designs, they were guilty of a clear violation of constitutional law, and of usurpation upon the rights of the people; and that the Whig members of the Legislature, by refusing to go into the election of Senators and Supreme Judges, while those individuals exercised the functions of Representatives, truly reflected the will of their constituents, and deserve the thanks of every friend of good government.

Resolved, That we most cordially commend to the support of the people of Iowa the ticket placed in nomination by this convention, of State officers and electors of President and Vice President; that they are citizens distinguished for their ability, integrity, patriotism and correct moral deportment; and that we pledge to this ticket a full, hearty and zealous co-operation in the ensuing canvass, with the confident assurance that if every Whig does his "duty, his whole duty, and nothing short of his duty," at the ballot-box, they will receive from the people of Iowa a majority of their suffrages.

Resolved, That we are watching with deep interest the recent movements in Europe, indicating as they do, the spread of popular liberty, and the determination on the part of the masses to throw off the fetters of despotism and kingly rule; that we joyfully admit into the brotherhood of republicanism the new republic of France, trusting that an all-wise Providence will guide and watch over the destinies of the new government and establish it on a permanent basis; and that to the masses of the other nations of Europe, who are now struggling to be free, we tender our warmest sympathies, and bid them a heartfelt God-speed in their efforts to obtain a recognition of their rights and liberties.

The Democrats placed the following ticket in nomination at a State convention held June 1st, at Iowa City: Secretary of State, Josiah H. Bonney; Auditor, Joseph T. Fales; Treasurer, Morgan Reno. The official vote showed Bonney to be elected Secretary of State by 1,212 majority, out of a total of 23,522.

The campaign of 1849 was opened by the Democrats, who met in convention at Iowa City, and nominated William Patterson, President of Board of Public Works; for Secretary, Jesse Williams; Treasurer, George Gillaspie. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That, in view of the large interest at stake in the judicious and vigorous prosecution of the public works on the DesMoines river, and in view also of the efforts on foot by the Whig party to obtain the control and direction of the same, by means of a Whig Board of Public Works, it is important that the Democracy of the State should take immediate and energetic steps toward a thorough and complete organization of the party, and be ready on the day of the election to secure to themselves, by a triumphant majority, the choice of the officers; and that, while we cordially and unreservedly recommend the nominees of this convention to the confidence and support of the people, we should also take occasion to admonish our friends, that in union there is strength, and in vigilance, success.

Resolved, That this convention has received, with feelings of profound grief, the intelligence of the death of that pure patriot and able statesman, James K. Polk, late President of the United States; and that for his eminent and distinguished services to his country, for his faithfulness to principle, and for his purity of private life, his memory will ever live in the cherished recollections of the Democracy of the nation, by none more honored than the people of this State.

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements, and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of coward silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere as firmly as ever to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the federal high tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, and low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle or weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may once have admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor, before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That the appointment of a bureau officer from this State, in the person of Fitz Henry Warren, is an act deserving the censure and undistinguished condemnation which it is receiving from a large majority of the Whigs of Iowa; and that his retention in office, in the face of these open and emphatic expressions of

public disgust, is well calculated to prepare the mind of every one to be surprised at nothing, in the way of moral turpitude, which may mark the future character of General Taylor's administration.

Resolved, That the Democrats who have been removed from office in this State by the federal and proscriptive administration now in power, retire from their respective posts without reproach from government, and with the unimpaired confidence and respect of the Democracy of the State.

Resolved, That we deprecate any separate and sectional organizations, in any portion of the country, having for their object the advocacy of an isolated point involving feeling, and not fact—pride, and not principle, as destructive to the peace and happiness of the people and dangerous to the stability of the Union.

Resolved, That inasmuch as the Territories of New Mexico and California come to us free, and are free now by law, it is our desire that they should remain forever free; but that until it is proposed to repeal the laws making the country free, and to erect others in their stead for the extension of slavery, we deem it inexpedient and improper to add to the further distraction of the public mind by demanding, in the name of the Wilmot Proviso, what is already amply secured by the laws of the land.

The Whigs met in convention June 30, at Iowa City, where they nominated the following ticket: President of Board, Thomas J. McKean; Secretary, William M. Allison; Treasurer, Henry G. Stewart. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention has unlimited confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Zachary Taylor. The illustrious services he has rendered his country in forty years' devotion to her interests and her glory in the field, and the abundant evidence he has given since his inauguration as Chief Magistrate of the Republic, of the possession of eminent administrative talents, afford a sure guaranty that his administration will be devoted to the highest and best interests of the country, the whole country, and nothing but the country. With such a leader, one who has successfully encountered every danger, whether in front, rear or rank, we may look with confidence to the speedy restoration of the country to her true Republican destiny.

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform, and the correction of those abuses which have brought the patronage of the Federal Government into conflict with the freedom of election; and that as vacancies by death are few, by resignation none, the task of reform and the correction of those abuses can be accomplished only by removal; and we regard the wailings of the locofoco press at the salutary and essential changes which the administration has seen proper to make, as involving a disregard of the important truth here referred to, and a contempt of the first principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State Constitution, by which the incubus, imposed in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity, shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not visit their condemnation upon a party that, with professions of Democracy perpetually upon its lips, has shown itself in practice to be destitute of the true principles of Democracy.

Resolved, That the course of the dominant party of this State, in the late General Assembly, in its daring assaults upon the most sacred provision of the constitution; in the outrage which it committed against the great principles of civil and religious liberty, in depriving one of the counties of the State, as a punishment for the free exercise by its voters of the elective franchise of the rights of representation, in excluding it from all the judicial districts of the

State, and in its flagitious attempt to destroy its organization altogether, and to excommunicate its inhabitants, indiscriminately, from the protection of civil society; in its contemptuous refusal to allow the people of the State the privilege of expressing their opinion on the subject of a convention to amend the State constitution; in its refusal to instruct the Senators in Congress from this State to favor the policy of the Wilmot Proviso, by excluding the institution of slavery from our newly acquired Territory; in its attempt to create new offices, not demanded by the public interest, as a sort of pension to partisan favorites—offices which would have imposed new burdens in the shape of increased taxation without any corresponding benefit,—and in its reckless prodigality of the public money, should consign it to the perpetual condemnation of a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the extension of slavery into territory now free, and that we believe it to be the duty of the Federal Government to relieve itself of the responsibility of that institution, wherever it has the constitutional authority so to do; and that the legislation necessary to effect those objects should be adopted.

Resolved, That for the compliment paid to our State, in the appointment of one of our fellow-citizens to the important office of Assistant Postmaster, the President is entitled to our thanks.

Resolved, That we commend the ticket presented by this convention to the people of this State for their cordial support.

Patterson was elected President over McKean by a majority of 712 out of a total vote of 22,632.

The Whigs met in convention May 15, 1850, at Iowa City, and made the following nominations: Governor, James L Thompson; Secretary of State, Isaac Cook; Auditor of State, William H. Seevers; Treasurer of State, Evan Jay; Treasurer of Board of Public Works, James Nosler. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

Resolved, That every day's experience vindicates the sentiment proclaimed by the Whig State Convention last year, that the welfare and interests of the people of Iowa imperatively require an amendment to the State constitution, by which the incubus imported in some of its provisions upon their resources and prosperity shall be removed.

Resolved, That the people have a right to demand that this question shall be submitted to them for their action, and in the judgment of this convention they will be recreant to their interests if they do not so determine by their votes at the approaching election.

Resolved, That we have undiminished confidence in the integrity, ability and patriotism of the people's President, General Z. Taylor, and in the wisdom of the policy by him recommended to Congress.

Resolved, That the Whigs of the country owe it to themselves and the great principles they profess to cherish, to give the President a Congress disposed to co-operate with him in his patriotic purposes to serve the country, instead of pursuing a factious opposition to the bitter end.

Resolved, That we cherish an ardent attachment to the union of the States, and a firm determination to adhere to it at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Resolved, That we hail with the highest gratification the rising of a new State upon the borders of the Pacific, and that we are in favor of its immediate admission into the family of States upon no other conditions than those imposed by the constitution of the United States, and untrammelled by any question of Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That while we hold it to be the duty of all to be ready and willing to stand to and abide by the provisions of the constitution of the United States, we are nevertheless free to reaffirm, as we now do, the opinion heretofore expressed by the Whig party in Iowa, that we are in favor of free men, free territory, and free States.

Resolved, That the Surveyor General's office of Wisconsin and Iowa, under the control of the Democratic party, has been, and is, an engine of vast political power, and that its extensive patronage has been used to subserve the interest of that party. We, therefore, respectively and earnestly request of the President of the United States the immediate removal of C. H. Booth, Esq., the present incumbent, and the appointment of one who will not use the patronage of this office for political ends.

Resolved, That we cordially recommend the candidates nominated by this convention, for the various State offices to be filled at the next August election, to the confidence and support of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats met at Iowa City June 12, 1850, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Stephen Hempstead; Secretary of State, G. W. McCleary; Auditor, Wm. Pattee; Treasurer, Israel Keister; Treasurer Board Public Works, George Gillaspie. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That the events of the past year, having served to demonstrate the soundness and wisdom of the resolutions adopted by the last Democratic State Convention, we re-assert and re-adopt them, as follows:

Resolved, That we recur with pride to the triumphant success, the splendid achievements and the imperishable renown of the late administration; and that, while we point to these as the glorious results of past labors, we should remember that, as they were gained by a strict adherence to honest principles, and the adoption of an honest policy, they can be sullied or impaired only by a base abandonment of them upon the altar of expediency, or by a disgraceful surrender in the form of a cowardly silence.

Resolved, That we still adhere, as firmly as ever, to the principles and measures which dictated and governed the course of the late administration; and that we derive a high pleasure from the fact that a Democratic Senate is vouchsafed to us as an impassable barrier between the Federal high-tariff, bank and paper policy, hopes and designs of the present dynasty, and the gold and silver currency, low tariff and independent treasury policy of the people.

Resolved, That the administration of General Taylor, as far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsified every promise and grossly violated every pledge given before the election by its nominal chief; and that a party which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncompromising hostility of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play, in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle, or a weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualifies him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst predictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency; and that, although we may have once admired the soldier in the tented field, we are now reluctantly brought to condemn and to repudiate the cipher in the Cabinet of the country.

Resolved, That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of General Taylor before the election; and that the appointments which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions.

Resolved, That it is as gratifying to the pride as it is creditable to the patriotism of the Democrats of Iowa, that prominent statesmen of all parties, in seeking for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties which unfortunately exist between the slave and non-slaveholding States, are found uniting, in main, on the policy of non-intervention; and while they arrogate to themselves no right to question the course of other States on this subject, they point to the fact, with feelings of unmingled satisfaction, and they, in co-operating with those who are striving to preserve the Union, are required to "tread no steps backward."

Resolved, That, regarding the preservation of our happy form of government as paramount to all other considerations, and believing that the threatened danger may be averted, we approve of the bill recently introduced into the United States Senate by the Committee of Thirteen, generally known as the "Compromise Bill."

Resolved, That, as this bill authorizes the immediate admission of California, organizes the Territories of New Mexico and Utah, provides for the settlement of the Texan boundary question, enforces the provisions of the constitution with regard to the reclamation of persons escaping from service, and abolishes the slave trade in the District of Columbia, we believe its adoption, as a whole, would be hailed as a peace-offering by an overwhelming majority of the people; nor is our confidence in the wisdom of the measure diminished by the fact that the ultraists of both extremes are found united in opposition to it, but rather increased.

Resolved, That the late decision of Secretary Ewing, by which the State of Iowa has been robbed of nearly a million of acres of valuable land, and the improvement of her principal interior river, retarded, if not wholly destroyed, is an act which finds no justification in the precedent or usages of the government; that it is a derogation of both the letter and spirit of the act of Congress making the donation, and that, in the name of the people of Iowa, we feel called upon to denounce it as illegal and unjust.

Resolved, That this decision, taking away from the State, by a Whig administration, the greater portion of a valuable grant, made to it under a Democratic rule, the people of Iowa have suffered a wrong which, while they have no alternative but submission, they cannot but feel most deeply and sensibly that the administration at Washington is not less responsible for the decision than those who defend it; and that it is the duty of the Democracy to arraign them at the bar of public opinion at the approaching election for aiding and abetting in crippling the energies of our young and expanding commonwealth.

Resolved, that President Taylor's Cabinet have, in the recent Galphin swindle and other speculations of the same kind, proven to the world that their promises of retrenchments and reform in the administration of the government were made to deceive the people, and not with the intention of being kept.

Resolved, That the present Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer, whose terms of office are about to expire, each and all of them, by the honest, efficient and impartial discharge of their duties, deserve the cordial approbation of the people of the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we confidently present the nominees of the convention to the voters of the State of Iowa for their support; and that we, ourselves, will individually use all honorable means to secure their election.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

Stephen Hempstead, Dem.....	13,486	-2,083
James L. Thompson, Whig	11,403	
William Penn Clark.....	575	

In 1851, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Democrats nominated Thomas H. Benton, while the Whigs supported William G. Woodward, an Independent candidate. Benton was elected by a majority of 1,351.

In 1852 the Whigs were early in the field, meeting in convention at Iowa City, February 26, and placing in nomination the following ticket: Secretary of State, J. W. Jenkins; Auditor of State, Asbury Porter; Treasurer of State, Hosea B. Horn. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the administration of President Fillmore, and have the fullest confidence in the executive officers of our government, and that the administration of our foreign and domestic affairs deserves our highest admiration and firmest support; and we have the assurance that under such an administration our republic will always be safe.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to those of whatsoever political party, who have, for the last two years, battled for the union of these States, and that we now regard the question out of which our apprehension of disunion arose as settled *now and forever*.

Resolved, That we rejoice to see our Democratic fellow-citizens in the Western States occupying a part of our political platform, especially that relating to currency, to the improvement of rivers and harbors by appropriations from the national treasury, and a revision of the tariff of 1846.

Resolved, That, as by alone following the advice of the illustrious Father of our Country for three-quarters of a century, our nation is prosperous and happy, we are still for adhering to that which teaches us to be at peace with all nations, and to form entangling alliances with none.

Resolved, That the delegates to the National Convention be left free to act according to their own judgment, when they meet their brethren in the National Convention, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, according to the lights that there may be presented, and so to act as to harmonize conflicting claims and interests, and to maintain the integrity of the Whig party and the ascendancy of Whig principles.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that a convention to revise the constitution of the States should be called at as early a day as is practicable; and, with a view to the advancement of this object, it is hereby recommended to State and local candidates in every part of the State to make this issue distinctly and strongly before the people.

Resolved, That this convention request the executive committee of the State, and of each county and of each district composed of several counties, to effect a complete and efficient organization of the Whig party in their respective counties and districts.

The Democratic convention met May 28th, at Iowa city, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor, William Pattee; Treasurer, M. L. Morris. The following platform was adopted:

Resolved, That paramount to all questions of a party or sectional nature, we are in favor of "The Union now and forever."

Resolved, That to carefully regard the rights of States, is the only possible way to strengthen and perpetuate our glorious confederacy.

Resolved, That a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States is the only safeguard for the rights of the States, and that we fully recognize the doctrine of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and 1799 and the Baltimore platform of 1844.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a national bank, a high protective tariff and all measures and monopolies of a like nature, and are in favor of the independent treasury and tariff of 1836.

Resolved, That we are opposed to a wasteful, extravagant and corrupt system of internal improvements; but hold that improvements of a national character may properly be made with the nation's money, and that, in justice, the general government, as a great landholder in the States, should contribute of her large domain to those public enterprises by which her interests are secured and promoted and the value of that domain enhanced.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the "*compromise*" as a final settlement of the question which has so long agitated the country upon the subject of domestic slavery.

Resolved, That we are opposed to "*nullification*" of every kind, whether in the legislature of Vermont, or in the latitude of South Carolina, and are in favor of a faithful execution of laws of Congress until they are repealed, or declared inoperative by the proper tribunals of the country.

Resolved, That our adopted citizens well deserve the political blessings which are now extended to them by the existing naturaliza-

tion laws passed by our Democratic forefathers, and we are opposed to any alteration of them sought for by native "Americanism."

Resolved, That we are opposed to the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency upon the naked idea of availability, but are in favor of a candidate whose principles are known to be national and in conformity to the time-honored tenets of the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the nominee of the Baltimore convention, as our candidate for the Presidency, and to such nominee we pledge our hearty and individual support.

In regard to State policy—

Resolved, That we heartily concur in the great principles of judicial and financial reform which are agitating the civilized world, and which have to some extent been recognized by the adoption of our revised code; but at the same time reprobate many of the provisions as destructive of the great ends sought after, and earnestly recommend a thorough revision of all obnoxious features.

The official vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

George G. McCleary, Dem.....16,884—1,857
J. W. Kenkins, Whig.....15,027

In 1853 the Democrats inaugurated the campaign by nominating David C. Cloud for Attorney General, and adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates this day in convention assembled, congratulate the Democracy of the Union, upon the emphatic verdict of the people in favor of Democratic principles, as expressed in the election of Franklin Pierce and Wm. R. King, to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of this Republic.

Resolved, That we recognize as principles cardinal in the Democratic faith: "The election of all officers by the people." "The limits of State indebtedness." "Equal taxation"—compelling the property of the rich, invested in stock, to bear its proportion of the public burthen of contribution to the taxes of the State. The restraint of the legislative power—confining it to the legitimate subject of general legislation, and the crowning glory of repeal, which secures the people sovereign from ever becoming slaves to any law or charter passed by their servants.

Resolved, That a wise political economy demands a more liberal system of disposing of the public lands, and that the prosperity of the country, and the happiness of individuals would be eminently promoted by the passage of a law giving the public domain in limited quantities to actual settlers at a price covering the cost of survey and other necessary expenses.

Resolved, That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another, that no class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits, and that commerce should be unfettered, and, like the air, free.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa adhere to the known and long-established doctrines of the party relative to the currency.

Resolved, That to the Democratic, Republican, State and federal institutions, resting on universal suffrage and universal eligibility to office, do these United States owe their unexampled prosperity among nations, and that it is our duty to sympathize with every people struggling against tyrants for freedom.

Mr. Walker introduced the following resolutions, which, on motion, were adopted:

Resolved, That the present Commissioner of the DesMoines Improvement, General V. P. Van Antwerp, by the fidelity, energy and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his responsible position, is entitled to the highest esteem and gratitude of the people of this State.

Resolved, That to his faithful and judicious efforts we are indebted to the final grant by the general government of the fund for the Des Moines River Improvement, sufficient and ample to ensure a completion of the work, and develop the resources of the DesMoines Valley.

Resolved, That in prosecuting the negotiations for the State, he has displayed unsurpassed perseverance, industry and discretion against the most trying discouragements and embarassments, and that he has not only faithfully improved every opportunity to advance the interests of his trust, but has signalized his term of service by measures which will identify his name with the successful completion of the public works.

Resolved, Therefore, that in his voluntary retirement from the office which he has so ably filled, we hereby tender to him, in convention of the Democracy of the State, the endorsement, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

The Whigs made no nomination, but supported Samuel A. Rice for the office of Attorney-General. Cloud was elected over Rice by 7,564.

In 1854 the Democrats convened on the 9th of January, at Iowa City, placed the following ticket in the field, and adopted a platform: Governor, Curtis Bates; Secretary of State, Geo. W. McCleary; Auditor of State, Joseph L. Sharp; Treasurer of State, Martin L. Morris; Attorney-General, David C. Cloud; Supt. of Public Instruction, Jas. D. Eads. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegates of the various counties of Iowa, in State Democratic Convention assembled, do hereby re-affirm and pledge ourselves to the principles of the Baltimore National Convention of 1852, and that we hold and cons der them as constituting the true platform of the Democratic platform, and as fundamental and essential with all true Democrats.

Resolved, That we look upon ourselves as members of the real National Democratic party, a party radically identical in all parts of the Union; and that we have no sectional views to gratify, no selfish designs to accomplish, but are wholly devoted to the Union, harmony and success of the cause; we therefore repudiate all disaffection on sectional or personal grounds, and denounce all bickering among ourselves and most earnestly recommend "union, harmony, concession and compromise," as a nucleus for universal observance.

Resolved, That we have increased confidence in the talents, and in the integrity and patriotism of Franklin Pierce, that his administration of the government have been distinguished by wisdom, firmness and unwavering adherence to its sound Democratic principles; that he has fully redeemed the pledges given to the American people, previous to his election.

Resolved, That we regard the right of instruction as the sheet anchor, the main pillar of our freedom; and that we are determined never to surrender it, but to the last stand by and defend it, convinced, as we thoroughly are, that it is only by frequent and rigid exercise of this invaluable privilege that the Democratic character of this government can be preserved, and we believe the agent who disobeys to be unworthy the confidence of his constituents, and that he ought to resign his seat.

Resolved, That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privilege of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us, ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept the alien and sedition laws from our statute books.

Resolved, That in the recent development of the grand political truth of the sovereignty of the people, and their capacity and power of self-government, we feel that a high and sacred duty is devolved with increased responsibility upon the Democratic party of this country as the party of the *people*, to sustain and advance among us constitutional "liberty, equality and fraternity," by continuing to resist all monopolies and exclusive legislation for the benefit of the few, at the expense of the many, and by vigilant and constant adherence to those principles and compromises and strong to uphold the Union as it was, the Union as it is, and the

Union as it should be, in the full expansion of the energies and capacity of this great and progressive people.

Resolved, That we look upon the speedy organization of Nebraska Territory as a highly important object, and that its northern boundary should coincide, or nearly so, with the latitude of the northern boundary of Iowa.

Resolved, That we hereby pledge ourselves to abide the decision of this convention, and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the nominees.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in all the Democratic papers in the State, and copies be sent to the President, heads of departments, and to our Representatives in Congress.

The Whigs met at Iowa City, February 22, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, James W. Grimes; Secretary of State, Simeon Winters; Auditor of State, Andrew Jackson Stephens; Treasurer, Eliphalet Price; Attorney-General, James W. Sennett. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That an experience of seven years under our present constitution has demonstrated that that instrument is not suited to the political, the agricultural and commercial wants of the State or the Spirit of the age; that the wants of the people demand a constitution making liberal provisions for the promotion of works of internal improvement, and providing, also, for a well regulated system of banking, which will relieve the people of this State from the onerous and oppressive burden they now suffer in the shape of indirect taxation paid to the banks of others States, whose money is in circulation among us.

Resolved, That, in common with the Whig party throughout the Union, we recognize the binding force and obligation of the act of Congress of 1820, known as the Missouri Compromise, and we view the same as a compact between the North and South, mutually binding and obligatory, and as a *final* settlement of the question of slavery within the geographical limits to which it applies.

Resolved, That we most unqualifiedly and emphatically disapprove of the efforts now being made in Congress to legislate slavery into the free Territory of Nebraska, and we do most heartily recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to oppose by all honorable means the passage of the Nebraska Bill, as reported by Senator Douglas, of Illinois; and that we cannot otherwise look upon the *pretense* by Mr. Douglas and his aiders and abettors, that "the 8th section of the Missouri Compromise is suppressed by the acts of 1850," than as a proposition totally unreasonable and absurd on its face, conceived it bad faith and prompted by an ignoble and most unworthy ambition for party and personal political preferment; and that we do, as citizens of the West and the free State of Iowa, most earnestly desire to see an immediate organization of Nebraska Territory, without any infringement of the solemn compact of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise.

Resolved, That, as Whigs and citizens of the great valley of the Mississippi, we are heartily in favor of that well regulated Whig policy of liberal appropriations by the general government, for works of internal improvement of a national character, and that we view all navigable waters in the country, whether rivers or inland seas, as eminently national in their character, and recommend to our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor, by all honorable means, to procure appropriations for such purposes, and especially for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi river.

Resolved, That we view the proposition of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, to effect an improvement by the levying of tonnage duties on the internal commerce of the country, as entirely inadequate to the accomplishment of such a purpose, and only calculated to impose heavy and unjust burdens on the people of the West, in the shape of indirect taxation, without

securing to them any of the proposed advantages.

Resolved, That we unreservedly and cordially approve of the course and conduct of the Hon. John P. Cook, our Representative in Congress from the Second Congressional District, and we hereby pledge ourselves to sustain him in his able and independent course.

WHEREAS, The object of our educational system was to place the means of a common school education within the reach of all; and

WHEREAS, Under its present management more than one third of the proceeds of the fund set apart to cherish and maintain that system is annually absorbed by its constitutional guardians, subjecting it to a loss, in the year 1851, of $10,751.40 to pay the salaries and expenses of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioners of the School Fund, and leaving only the sum of $20,600.11 to be distributed among the public schools; and

WHEREAS, The duties of said officers may all be discharged by other State and county officers, without any or with but a trifling expense to said fund; therefore,

Resolved, That sound policy and enlightened philanthropy demand such legislation and amendment to our constitution as will preserve this fund inviolate to the purposes originally intended as an inheritance to our children and their posterity.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a donation, by Congress, of public lands, in limited quantities, to actual settlers.

Resolved, That we believe the people of this State are prepared for, and their interests require, the passage of a law prohibiting the manufacture and sale of ardent spirits within the State as a beverage.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

James W. Grimes, Whig.....23,025 – 1,823
Curtis Bates, Dem.....21,202

The election of 1855 was for minor officers. The Democrats met in convention, January 24, at the Capitol, and nominated the following ticket: Commissioner Des Moines River Improvement, O. D. Tisdale; Register DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. Dewey; Register Land Office, Stark H. Samuels. The following is the platform adopted:

WHEREAS, It is in accordance with the Democratic party, to declare, from time to time, its views upon the various political principles that occupy the attention of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That there has been a period in the history of our country, when we could with more confidence proclaim to the world our entire adherence to and approval of the old landmarks of the Democratic party.

2. That the temporary success of our foes being a result of an abandonment of principles on their part, and of the aggression of discordant elements, brought together for mercenary ends, affords no grounds for alarm; but confident of the correctness of our principles, and of the integrity of the masses, we appeal to the sober, second thought of the people with no fears as to the verdict they may render.

3. That we declare our firm determination to sustain the principles recognized as correct, in reference to slavery agitation, to support the constitution faithfully, to carry out its provisions, and discountenance all incendiary movements that tend to the overthrow of our government, from whatever source they may originate.

4. That the efforts being made to colonize free negroes in their native land, is a measure that commends itself to every philanthropist as being the only favorable plan for the ultimate accomplishment of the first wish of every friend of freedom.

5. That we endorse, to the fullest extent, the compromise measure of 1850, believing those measures to be constitutional, just, and proper.

6. That in changing his domicile from one portion of a republican government to another, man does not divest himself of his political, moral or natural rights, nor can he be deprived

of them otherwise than as he has consented to constitutionally.

7. That the liberal principles embodied by Jefferson, in the Declaration of Independence, and sanctioned in the constitution, which makes ours the land of liberty and the asylum of the oppressed of every nation, have ever been cardinal principles in the Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the right of becoming citizens and the owners of soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit that swept the alien and sedition laws from the statute books.

8. That we adhere to the doctrine of an unrestrained religious liberty, as established by the constitution of the United States, and sustained by all Democratic administrations.

The Whigs held their last State convention at Iowa City, January 25, 1855, and, without resolutions, made the following nominations: Commissioner on DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. McKay; Register DesMoines River Improvement, J. C. Lockwood; Register Land Office, Anson Hart.

The official vote for Commissioners was as follows:

William McKay, Whig.....24,743—4,737
O. D. Tisdale, Dem.....20,006

A vote was taken this year on the prohibition liquor law, with the following result:

For the law.....25,555—2,910
Against the law.....22,645

While the Whig party in this State apparently was in a well organized condition, throughout the Union it was undergoing a process of disintegration. In the South it was being absorbed by the American or Know Nothing party, and in the North by the newly organized Republican party, born out of the issues growing out of the slavery question. Representatives of the Republican party met in convention at Iowa City, February 22, 1856, and selected the following ticket: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor, John Patten; Treasurer, M. L. Morris; Attorney General, S. A. Rice. The following platform was adopted at the same time and place.

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare—

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberty of the press, the sovereignty of the State, and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom is alone national.

4. That the federal government, being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the constitution, its agents should construe these powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority —always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. If the plan is Jeffersonian, and the early policy of the government is carried out, the federal government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the State as a local institution, beyond our reach and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to every citizen in its relation to the nation, we well oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free*.

6. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principles on which that repeal was professedly based, make the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery; and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and will ever manifest and maintain a national spirit, they will shrink from no conflict and shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power, the present national administration and its adherents, having violated

this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of the law and its own profession, by encroachments upon the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants of the country, make the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States, or slavery to the slave States, and make that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the firm, consistent, and patriotic course pursued by the Republican members of the present Congress, during the arduous protracted struggle for the speakership, meets with our cordial approval, and we recognize in Hon. N. P. Banks a statesman of mature abilities, a Republican of reliable character; and we hail his election as a proud triumph of those great principles of human liberty upon which the American government was founded.

The Democratic convention met at Iowa City, June 26, 1856, and adopted a platform and made the following nominations: Secretary of State, Geo. Snyder; Auditor, Jas. Pollard; Treasurer, George Paul; Attorney-General, James Baker. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa receive with joy, and ratify with confidence, the nominations of James Buchanan and John G. Breckenridge.

2. That the platform of Democratic principles laid down by the Cincinnati convention meets our hearty concurrence, and that it is such a one as is worthy of the only National party in existence.

On motion of Col. Martin, of Scott, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That freedom and equal rights are the basis of Democracy, and that no measure or principle not embracing or recognizing these is any part or parcel of the Democratic creed; that Democracy is *equality* against *privilege*, *freedom* against *aristocracy*, *liberty* against *licentiousness*, *strict construction* against *latitudinarian interpretations of the constitution*, *law and order* against *anarchy and violence*, and the peace, harmony, prosperity and perpetuity of our glorious Union to the end of time.

The entire Republican ticket was elected. Sells, for Secretary of State, received 40,687 votes and Snyder 32,920.

There were three elections in 1857—the first in April, for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Register of Land Office and DesMoines River Commissioner; the second in August, for the purpose of a vote on the new constitution; the third in October, for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. The Democrats nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, Maturin L. Fisher; Register, Theodore S. Parvin; DesMoines River Commissioner, Gideon Bailey; Governor, Benj. M. Samuels; Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. Gillaspie.

The Republicans nominated the following ticket: Superintendent Public Instruction, L. A. Bugbee; Register, W. H. Holmes; DesMoines River Commissioner, H. F. Manning; Governor, Ralph P. Lowe; Lieutenant-Governor, Oran Faville.

The following Republican platform was adopted:

United in a common resolve to maintain right against wrong, and believing in the determination of a virtuous and intelligent people to sustain justice, we declare:

1. That governments are instituted among men to secure the inalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. That the mission of the Republican party is to maintain the liberties of the people, the sovereignty of the States and the perpetuity of the Union.

3. That under the constitution, and by right, freedom alone is national.

4. That the Federal Government being one of limited powers, derived wholly from the con-

stitution, its agents should construe those powers strictly, and never exercise a doubtful authority, always inexpedient and dangerous.

5. That if this Jeffersonism and early policy were carried out, the Federal Government would relieve itself of all responsibility for the existence of slavery, which Republicanism insists it should, and means it shall do, and that regarding slavery in the States as a local institution, beyond our reach, and above our authority, but recognizing it as of vital concern to the nation, we still oppose its spread, and demand that all national territory *shall be free.*

6. That the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the refusal of the slave power to abide by the principle on which that repeal was professedly based, made the national domain the battle ground between freedom and slavery, and while Republicans stand on a national basis, and maintain a national spirit, they will shirk no responsibility on this issue.

7. That the slave power—the present national administration and its adherents having violated this policy, and the principles on which it is based, by a disregard of law and its own professions, by an invasion of the State and personal rights, and by breaking solemn covenants, has forced upon the country the issue whether freedom shall be limited to the free States or slavery to the slave States, and makes that issue absorbing and paramount.

Resolved, That the recent opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dred Scott case, is the most alarming of those bold innovations upon the rights of the free States which have marked the administration of the government for years past, as sectional and disloyal to the spirit of our free institutions. We regard it as virtually revolutionizing the judicial action of the government, if tolerated; by giving to slavery a national instead of a local character; opening free States and free Territories for its diffusion; reducing to the condition of chattels those who are recognized by the constitution as men, belying the sentiments of the Declaration of Independence, and casting reproach upon the action of those who, amid toil and peril, laid deep the formation of the Union.

2. That the National Administration has brought disgrace upon the country by so long tolerating the demoralizing and heaven-defying practices of Brigham Young and his followers in Utah. The embarrassment experienced by the present administration in reaching and correcting the evil, is mainly attributed to the doctrine embodied in the Kansas Nebraska Bill, and the retention of the U. S. soldiery in Kansas to overawe unoffending men, instead of sending them to Utah, where the authority of the general government is brazenly defied, is humiliating evidence of perversion of the powers of the national government.

3. That we invite the affiliation and co-operation of freemen of all parties, however differing from us in other respects, in support of the principles herein declared, and believing that the spirit of our institutions as well as the constitution of our country, guarantee liberty of conscience and equality of rights among citizens, we oppose all legislation impairing their security.

4. That we congratulate the people of Iowa upon the new constitution, for many reasons, but most of all in view of the fact that it enables them to provide for themselves a sound currency, and places the annual election in October instead of August, thus consulting the convenience of an agricultural population.

5. That it is a deliberate conviction of this convention, that the next Legislature should provide a system of banking that will secure to the State a circulating medium, redeemable at all times, within its limits, in gold and silver; and we will support for State officers and the Legislature such, and such only, as are avowedly qualified favorable to this result.

6. That the administration of Governor Grimes deserves and receives our warmest endorsement, and that the thanks of all who love the character and prosperity of the State, are due to him, as well as to the Legislature, for their efforts to bring to justice a dishonorable public servant, defeat speculation, and prevent

the squandering of the fund consecrated to the education of the children of the State.

7. That in the nominees for Governor and Lieutanant-Governor we recognize men capable and honest, and every way worthy the support of the Republicau party of this State.

The Democrats adopted the following platform :

As to national policy—

1. That we have undiminished confidence in the present administration. That the policy adopted is eminently wise and proper, and should command the support and approval of every rational man.

2 That the opposition to President Buchanan is now composed of the fire eaters of the South and the Black Republicans of the North, who are vieing with each other in abusing the admiuistration aud Democratic party. We therefore place them in the same category, and brand them as a united opposition, and will treat them alike as factionists, disunionists and enemies of the Democracy and the country.

3. That we will maintain aud preserve the Constitution of the United States, with all its checks and balances, and that treaties made by the President and Senate, laws passed by Congress under the Constitutiou, and decisions made by the Supreme Court of the United States, are equally binding on the people, and must be maintained in order to preserve the country from anarchy, and that it is the duty of every citizen to sustain these departments of government against the assaults of bigots, fanatics and traitors.

As to State policy—

1. That we will preserve and maintain the institutions of this State in a just relation and harmouy toward the general government, and we repudiate and condemn any effort that has been made, or may be made, which asserts the right or remotely tends to bring our State into collision or conflict with the general government.

2. That the conflict of the Black Republican party, acting through their Representatives iu passing a law authorizing the Negroes and Indians to become witnesses against the citizens of this State, was an unjustifiable innovation upon the laws of the State, passed without necessity, aud the first step towards a system to equalize the black and white races.

3. The late Coustitutional Convention, composed of a large majority of Black Republican members, openly advocated the equality of the black and white people, and unanimously recommended, through an appendage to the constitution, that the word "white" be stricken from that instrument; we, therefore, feel free to charge upon that party the design and purpose of abolitionizing the people of this State, and placing the negro upon an equality with the white man.

4. That the National Democracy of Iowa regard the new constitution just adopted by the people, in many of its features, as essentially anti-Democratic, unjust, and containing principles that tend to subvert the distinction between the black and white races, and looking to equality between them.

We, therefore, now proclaim open and undisguised hostility to each aud every action and part of said instrument which contains these obnoxious provisions, and we here raise the standard of opposition and reform, and call upon every true patriot in the State to carry these questions to the ballot-box, and to elect officers for goverument of the State who will take every honorable measure to reform and amend said constitution.

5. That the laws of the last Legislature apportioning the State into Representative districts and the adoption of that law by the late Black Republican Constitutional Convention, by which the majority of the members of the General Assembly are given to a minority of the people, and many thousands of our citizens are virtually disfranchised, was a tyrannical and flagitious outrage,—a violation of every principle of a Republican Government,—and demands the severest rebuke from the people; that we recognize in these proceedings a manifest conspiracy against the rights of the majority, aud a wanton violation of the principles of our Republican form of Government.

6. That the refusal of the late Constitutional Convention to allow the constitution to become the supreme law of the land, when sanctioned and adopted by a majority of the people, and postponing the taking effect of portions of the same for more than two years after its adoption, which was avowedly done to withhold political power from the people, and retain it in the hands of already condemned officers, is an insult and an outrage upon the people, and deserving our condemnation.

7. That the Democracy of the State of Iowa take this method of expressing their gratitude and confidence in the Hon. George W. Jones, our Democratic Senator, and the Hon. A. Hall, late Democratic Representative, for their faithful adherence to Democratic principles, and their untiring vigilance for the welfare of our young and promising State.

Fisher was elected Superintendent over Buzbee by 505 majority; Manning over Baily, for Commissioner, by 315; Lowe over Samuels, for Governor, by 2,149.

The campaign of 1858 was opened by the Republicans, meeting in convention at Iowa City, June 17, and adopting the following platform:

WHEREAS, We, the representatives of the Republicans of Iowa, being again permitted to assemble in State Convention, deem this a fitting occasion to briefly express our views of national and State policy, and to affirm our adhesion to the principles of constitutional liberty, for which we have been long and earnestly contending. We believe this Republic specially ordained by the blood and treasure of our forefathers for the free homes of the mechanic, the operative and the farmer, and we, their descendents, are determined it shall be preserved and administered for our common welfare; and that the great problem of the ability of the people to govern themselves shall be clearly solved in the onward progress and prosperity of our Republican constitution; manifesting to the nations of this earth that the free spirit of this nation is unconquered and unconquerable; therefore,

Resolved, That the principles laid down in the Philadelphia platform, adopted on June 17, 1856, are founded upon the Constitution of the United States, are consonant with the teachings of Christianity, and are most heartily endorsed by the convention.

2. That in the contest now waging between freedom and slavery, our sympathies are wholly and strongly with the former—that we have no truce to offer, no mercy to ask, that with us the watchword is victory or death.

3. That the effort made to extend the area of slave territory on this continent, by the Democratic party, is contrary to the spirit of the age and the genius of our institutions.

4. That by the passage of the English swindle for the admission of Kansas into the Union under the infamous Lecompton Constitution, whereby an unjust discrimination is made in favor of slave and against free States in the amount of population required to form a State government, the so-called national Democracy have proven devotion to slavery extension, their opposition to the interests of free labor, and their total disregard of the popular will.

5. That the new doctrine of the so-called Democratic party originated by Chief Justice Taney, in the Dred Scott decision, and carry slavery into our national territory, has no foundation in the Federal Constitution, is at war with the verities of our history, civil and judicial, and this is calculated to tolerate the enslaving of our race in all the States.

6. That we view with satisfaction the course of those who, without respect to party feeling, and uninfluenced by the threats and in scorn of the bribes and corrupting influences of the Buchanan administration, boldly, and as freemen fighting for freemen's rights, opposed with all their might the passage of the Lecompton Constitution and the English swindle through Congress, and we trust that among the people there will continue the same strong opposition to the encroachments of the slave power, which they have so gallantly manifested before the nation.

7. That we look forward hopefully to that good time, not far distant, when it shall be deemed legitimate, proper and constitutional for this government to extend its protecting care over free labor, the commerce and industrial interests of all the country, instead of bending its whole energies and treasure for the aggrandizement of a slaveholding aristocracy in one section of the Union.

8. That the corruption which stalks abroad at noonday, pervading every department of the National Government, the gross and shameless use of Presidential power and patronage to influence the action of Congress, the astounding increase in national expenditures in a time of peace and universal financial embarrassment (involving, as it does, a debt of forty-five millions of dollars, and an expenditure of nearly one hundred millions of dollars during a single financial year), bringing upon the government the burning disgrace of bankruptcy and threatening the onerous burthens of direct taxation, demand a solemn, earnest protest from us in behalf of the people of Iowa.

9. That the mismanagement and reckless squandering of the school fund of the State by the late Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the manner in which this sacred fund has been dealt with in many counties in the State, as developed by the investigation already instituted, under a Republican State administration, demonstrates the wisdom of that thorough accountability and scrutiny provided for by the State Legislature.

10. That we, as Republicans, pledge ourselves to use all honorable efforts to promote the administration of the State and general government with strict economy and a just regard to the growing interests of our State and Union.

11. That our State should have that consideration from the general government to which her resources, power and future prospects entitle her, and that we will demand from the general government five per cent. of the proceeds of those lands hitherto entered with land warrants within the State; the improvement of the navigation of our great inland seas, and such additional grants of lands to aid the building of railroads through unoccupied portions of Iowa as will upbuild the population and wealth of our State and the general welfare of our common country.

12. That the members of this convention heartily endorse the candidates nominated today for the various offices, and promise their united and zealous support in the ensuing campaign, and, if their labors can achieve it, a triumphant election.

13. That the entire Republican delegation in Congress are entitled to the gratitude of the nation for their able and zealous advocacy of true Republican principles; and that our immediate Representatives, Messrs. Harlan, Curtis and Davis, have the unqualified approbation of their constituents for the talented and efficient manner in which they have represented the State of Iowa, and especially for the earnest and uncompromising opposition waged by them against the Lecompton English Bill bribe and other tyrannical abuses of the present administration.

The following ticket was then nominated: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, John W. Jones; Attorney-General, S. A. Rice; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller; Com. of DesMoines River Improvement, Wm. C. Drake.

The Democrats met June 23 at Des Moines, nominated the following ticket and adopted a platform: Secretary of State, Samuel Douglas; Auditor of State, Theodore S. Parvin; Treasurer of State, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Jas. S. Elwood; Commissioner DesMoines River Improvement, Charles Baldwin; Register of Land Office, James M. Reid. The following is the platform:

The Democrats of Iowa, through representatives in State Convention assembled, proclaim their unalterable devotion and adhesion to the principles embodied in the resolutions following:

Resolved, That we adopt, abide by, and will cherish and defend the platform of principles promulgated by the representatives of the Democracy of the nation, when assembled in national convention, at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, believing, as we do, that the platform there laid down is broad and strong enough to uphold and sustain every true patriot, and with such only do we desire companionship.

2. That all attempts to engender sectional prejudice and animosities are pregnant with mischief, tend to hinder the progress and development of our country, and must, if persisted in, lead to the dismemberment of the union of the States and the destruction of the only free government of the world.

3. That the rights of the people should be maintained alike against the encroachment of federal power, the zeal of blind partisanism and wiles of unscrupulous and demagogue politicians, and that the office of the Democratic party is to see these cardinal principals maintained in their party.

4. That the agitation of the slavery question tends to weaken the bonds of our union by destroying that confidence which should exist between the different States, and begetting sectional animosities, and that it is the duty of all true patriots to frown upon such attempts, and secure, by all honorable means, the discredit alike of the extremists of the South and North.

5. That the decision of the judicial tribunals of the State and Federal Government should be respected, must be submitted to, obeyed and carried into effect; and that any attempt to set them at defiance is a step toward anarchy and confusion, tends to impair respect for the government, and merits the unmeasured condemnation of all law-abiding and peaceably disposed citizens.

6. That the outrages recently committed on our shipping by officers of the British Government demands an immediate and unequivocal denial and apology; that now is an appropriate time to settle finally the question of the rights to visit and search vessels on the seas, and in the event an apology is refused, the arrogant pretensions of European powers should try the "last resort" of nations, the cannon's mouth, and the world taught the lesson that our flag cannot be degraded, nor our nation insulted with impunity.

7. That the administration of State affairs in Iowa for the last four years, under Republican rule, is of a character to warrant the most rigid investigation by the people, and that the exposure thus far of their speculations, fraud and extravagance calls for the denunciation of all honest men

8. That an empty treasury, extravagant expenditures, and the stifling of investigation into corruption, by Republican officials of Iowa, should be sufficient to arouse tax-payers to the enormous outrages perpetrated upon the people's treasury, and absolutely demand a change in the administration, that the guilty may be brought to punishment, and our State preserved from utter bankruptcy.

9. That the Democracy of Iowa pledge to the people their earnest, persistent and unalterable purpose to reform the State government, and to bring to condign punishment whoever may be found guilty of criminal default in any of its departments.

The Republicans carried the State by an average majority of 3,000.

The Republicans were again first in the field for the State campaign of 1859. They met in convention, June 22, at Des Moines, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Nicholas J. Rusch; Supreme Judges, Ralph P. Lowe, L. J. Stockton, Caleb Baldwin. The platform adopted was as follows:

Possessing an abiding confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the American people, an unwavering faith in their devotion to the eternal principles of liberty, as they came from the hand and heart of the fathers of the Republic, and invoking the blessing of heaven upon our efforts to maintain them in their purity, we

commend them most cordially to the sympathy and support of the Republicans of Iowa and of the Nation.

Resolved, That we entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines contained in the Republican National platform of 1856, and reaffirming the same, we commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the sum of nearly one hundred million dollars, supposed to be necessary to support the government under rule of the Africanized Democracy, is incompatible with just ideas of a simple, economical Republican government, and the issue of National shinplasters to meet such demand shows the hopeless financial degredation of the present administration.

3. That we condemn the principles advocated by the Democratic party—no prohibition of slavery in the Territories—and proclaim as our principles, no interference with liberty by the President, by Congress or by the federal court.

4. We claim for citizens, native and naturalized, liberty and conscience, equality of rights and the free exercise of the right of suffrage. We favor whatever legislation and administrative reform that may be necessary to protect these rights, and guard against their infringement or abuse, and oppose any abridgment whatever of the rights of naturalization now secured to emigrants, and all discrimination between naturalized citizens whatever, by the amendment of the State constitution or otherwise. And we cordially approve of the action taken by the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the amendment proposed by the Massachusetts Legislature to its constitution.

5. That the Republican party will forever oppose the demand of the Southern Democracy for the enactment of a slave code for the Territories.

6. That we look with horror upon the revival of the slave trade, and view with alarm the apathy and abortive attempts of administration and judiciary in arresting and bringing to trial and justice those who have recently been guilty of open infractions of those laws of our country which declare it piracy, and in sending such as have been arrested to places of trial where indictment was doubtful and acquittal certain; and while we will oppose, by every just means, the repeal of those laws, we will also insist upon their being hereafter faithfully executed and enforced, even though it involve the exercise of the full power of the federal government.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers suitable portions of the public lands free of charge; and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the present slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating, in the United States Senate, the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for free people, whether of native or of foreign birth.

8. That the rights of citizens are equal, and they are equally entitled to protection at home and abroad, without regard to nativity or duration of domicile; and that the late refusal by the federal government, as expressed in the late official communication of Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, to guarantee against arrest and detention, abroad, of naturalized citizens, on the ground of their allegiance to foreign power, is a cowardly abandonment of the true and noble position hitherto occupied by our government.

9. That we re-assert, as cardinal principles of Republicanism, the maintenance of a strict economy in public expenditures, and the prompt and faithful discharge by public officers of their public duties; and we congratulate the people of Iowa that the present State officers are honest and enjoy their confidence in the execution of their official duties.

10. That while our State tax has been largely reduced, being less in 1858 than the preceding year, and less the present year than in 1858, the increasing county taxation is becoming so burdensome as to call imperatively for reform in the system of county administration.

The Democrats met at DesMoines, June 23, adopted a platform, and placed the following ticket in the field: Governor, A. C. Dodge; Lieutenant-Governor, L. W. Barbitt; Supreme Judges, Charles Mason, T.

S. Wilson, C. C. Cole. The following is the platform, as to National policy:

WHEREAS, In view of the double relation in wh ch we stand toward the federal government on the one hand, and our own State on the other, we deem it expedient and proper, before entering upon a contest which may, in no small degree, influence the character and destinies of both governments, to adopt and promulgate the following declaration of principles for the government of our conduct:

Resolved, That we affirm the principles of the national Democratic platform of 1856, and reassert the doctrines of non-intervention therein contained, as the ground upon which a national party can be maintained in these confederate States.

2. That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in their Territorial condition until they attain a sufficient number of inhabitants to authorize their admission into the Union as States, and are justly entitled to self-government and the undisturbed regulation of their own domestic or local affairs, subject ouly to the constitution of the United States.

3 That, inasmuch as the legislative power of the Territories extends undeniably to all rightful subjects of legislation, no power can prevent them from passing such laws upon the subject of slavery as to them may seem proper, and whether such laws, when passed, be constitutional or not, can be finally determined, not by Congress, but by the Supreme Court on appeal, from the decisions of the Territorial courts.

4. That the Supreme Court of the United States, being under the constitution, and an independent co-ordinate branch of the government, with a tenure of office which cannot be changed by the action of parties, through the instrumentality of Congress, we hold the Democracy entirely irresponsible for its doctrines, and in no case conclusively bound by the same, except so far as to inculcate obedience to its decisions while they continue in force.

5. That without courts of justice, both State and national, respected by the people, and sustained in their proper functions by popular sentiment, anarchy and violence become inevitable, and all rights of both person and property become insecure and worthless.

6. That the action of the public authorities in some of the States, in attempting to set at defiance by State authority, decisions of the Supreme Court and acts of Congress passed in accordance with the constitution, is the very essence of nullification.

7. That a tariff for revenue alone is the true policy of this country, but an incidental protection is one of its legitimate consequences. The amount of duties levied should be limited to the necessary wants of the government, and they should be so apportioned as to fall as lightly as possible upon the people, by whom they are eventually to be paid.

8. That it is a doctrine of the Democratic party that all naturalized citizens are entitled to the same protection, both at home and abroad, that is extended to the native born citizens, and that even a voluntary return of such citizens to the land of their birth, for a temporary purpose, does not place them beyond the range of that protection, but that our government is bound to shield them from injury and insult while there, at every hazard.

9. That the expansion of our national domain is desirable whenever it shall be necessary for the safety, happiness and prosperity of the Republic, and we will hail with pleasure the acquisition of the island of Cuba, whenever it can be effected with justice and in accordance with the wishes of the people thereof, and as a nation we can never assent to its appropriation by any of the powers of Europe, and will incur all the hazards of war to avert such a result.

10. That the building of a railroad connecting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, by grants of the public lands along the line thereof, or by any other constitutional means, will meet with the hearty approval of the Democracy of Iowa.

11. That we are in favor of granting a homestead of 160 acres of land by Congress to actual settlers, subject only to such restrictions as will exclude speculators from the benefits of such acts.

12. That we are in favor of an economical administration of the federal government, and will lend our best efforts to those who advocate reform and retrenchment in our national expenditures.

13. That we are unconditionally opposed to the re opening of the African slave trade; that its revival would not only renew those cruelties which once provoked the indignation of the civilized world, but would entail a foul blot on our country's fair escutcheon.

14. That we cordially tender to the Democracy of the Union an invitation to unite with us in maintaining our organization on principles indicated in the foregoing resolutions, and that we earnestly appeal to them to drop past differences, and assemble again as a band of brothers under the panoply of the constitution and Union.

As to State policy—

Resolved, That the burdens of taxation have increased and are increasing under the present administration of State affairs, and that a complete and thorough reform of existing abuses and expenditures is demanded by the highest interests of the people.

2. That the Democracy cordially and sincerely invite emigrants to settle in the State, promising them all the protection and right they have enjoyed under the laws of Congress since the days of Jefferson; and that we earnestly deplore the acts of the Republican party in Massachusetts, and their attempts in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey, to confer upon the uncouth, semi barbarian negro from the South the right of suffrage and office in one year, and requiring for the same purpose of the naturalized citizens a residence of two years after naturalization, equivalent to an extension of the period for naturalization to seven years, thus degrading the foreign white man below the negro and mulatto.

3. That we are opposed to the policy inaugurated in this State by the Republican party, by which the immigration to this State of the African race is encouraged and promoted, thus bringing cheap negro labor into direct competition with the labor of the white man, and filling our State with a class of population that can never become citizens thereof; and we are in favor of a change which shall discourage and prevent the settlement of that race among us.

4 That, since the border States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois exclude the free negroes of the South from their limits by stringent laws, Iowa will become the great receptacle of the worthless population of the slave-holding States, to the exclusion of an equal number of free white laborers, if the present Republican policy be persisted in.

5. That such a policy leads necessarily to the intermixing of black and white children in the common schools, or the necessity of dividing the common school fund to maintain separate and independent schools in every locality where free negroes reside.

6. That the Democracy demand a total repeal of the provisions of our State constitution, and the law made in pursuance thereof, requiring negro children to be admitted into our common schools, or separate schools, to be supported out of the common school fund for their education.

7. That the Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the spirit of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations; it has vexed and harrassed the citizen, burdened the counties with expense and litigation, and proven wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance.

8. That we favor a total change in the present common school system, so as to give the people the full benefits of a common school education without the cumbersome machinery and enormous expense which the present system requires.

The vote for Governor was as follows:

L. J. Kirkwood, Rep .....56,506—2,964
A. C. Dodge, Dem.....53,542

The campaign of 1860 was the most exciting one in the history of the State, and, next to that of 1840, the most exciting campaign in the history of the Government. Abraham Lincoln had been nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency; Stephen A. Douglas by the Northern wing of the Democracy; John C.

Breckenridge by the Southern wing, and John Bell by the Union party. The Republicans of Iowa met in convention at Iowa City, May 23d, and selected the following named candidates: Secretary of State, Elijah Sells; Auditor of State, J. W. Cattell; State Treasurer, Charles C. Nourse; Register of State Land Office, A. B. Miller. The platform adopted was short, and as follows:

Resolved, That this convention approve and endorse the platform of principles laid down by the late Republican convention at Chicago, as the true and sound exposition of Republican doctrine, which we are prepared to advocate and defend.

2. That, in reference to State policy, the Republican party of the State of Iowa are in favor of a rigid economy in the expenditures of the public money, and the holding of all public officers to a strict accountability.

3. That the Republicans of the State of Iowa in convention assembled, do hereby endorse the nominations made at the Chicago convention, of Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, for President, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, for Vice-President, and pledge to them the undivided support of the party of the State.

4. That this convention have full confidence in the nominations made by it to-day, both for State and national officers, and we recommend them with entire unanimity to the support and confidence of the people of Iowa.

The Democrats held their convention July 12, at DesMoines. Their ticket was as follows: Secretary of State, James M. Corse; Auditor of State, Geo. W. Maxfield; Treasurer of State, John W. Ellis; Attorney-General, Wm McClintock; Register of Land Office, Patrick Robb. Their platform was as follows:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa, by their delegates in the State convention assembled, do hereby most cordially endorse and approve of the Democratic National Convention, which convened at Charleston on the 23d day of April, and which concluded its labors at its adjourned session, in the city of Baltimore, on the 23d day of June, by the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

2. That this convention heartily endorses and approves the platform enumerated by said convention; and that we will give that platform and the nominees of the national Democracy for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, Douglas and Johnson, our most zealous and energetic support.

3. That retaining unabated confidence in the intelligence, integrity and patriotism of the people, the Democracy of Iowa firmly adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention and popular sovereignty, laid down in the said platform, as presenting the only just and practicable solution of the question of domestic slavery.

4. That the Iowa delegates to the National Democratic Convention are entitled to the thanks of their constituency for the able and faithful manner in which they discharged the duty entrusted to them, and that this convention heartily approves of their action in said body.

5. That in view of the fact that efforts are being made in some of the States to form so-called union electoral tickets, pledged to vote for this or that candidate for the Presidency, as circumstances may subsequently determine, the Democracy of Iowa totally disapprove of all attempts to compromise the integrity of the Democratic party organization, by putting Democratic candidates for electors upon the same ticket with candidates who are not pledged to vote, if elected, for Douglas and Johnson, and for no other persons whomsoever.

6. That we approve of a homestead law, giving to every citizen of the United States a home for himself and family; and that this convention recommend to our Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law for that purpose.

7. That we cordially invite all conservative national men to fall into the Democratic ranks and help to crush the hydra-headed monster, Congressional Intervention.

8. That the dominant party, called Republi ean, during the brief period it has been in power, inflicted upon the people of Iowa a constitution and laws, the result of which has been the constant perplexity of the people, the creation of an enormous, unconstitutional debt, and the imposition of taxes too grievous to be borne, thereby exhausting and using up the hard earnings of the industrious and the prudent—all of which call loudly for reform at the hands of the people.

9. That it is high time there should be a change of men in power and policy in government; that the Legislature should pass more wholesome and stringent laws, by which men in official station occupying a judicial capacity, either as directors and officers of banks or railroad companies, shall be made personally liable for an improper use of the moneys of the people entrusted to their care and custody.

10. That the Democratic party of the State of Iowa is committed to and pledges itself to carry out, so soon as it obtains the administration of the affairs of the State, the following measures of State policy:

1. A reduction of the enormous and unnecessary expenses of the government, which have grown up under the administration, and through the corrupt partisan management of the so-called Republican party.

2. A reduction of the appropriations of money for extraordinary purposes.

3. A reduction of appropriations for charitable institutions and purposes, to the necessary requests of those classes of the unfortunate, for which it is the duty of the State to fully and liberally provide

4. To reduce the excessive taxation which now burdens the people and consumes the hard earnings of the industrious and frugal.

5. The construction of buildings for the use of our charitable institutions upon plans commensurate with the wants of those institutions and the ability of the State, without attempting to imitate the grandeur or magnificence of the public buildings erected for similar purposes in old and wealthy States or Governments.

6. The early revision of the State constitution, so as to free it from those features which render it justly obnoxious to the people.

7. The amendment of our banking laws so as to throw reasonable restrictions upon the operations of the banks, and to secure the people against the frauds and swindling which, under existing laws, enacted by Republican legislators, in the interests of the banks, may be practiced by bank officers, of which the system has already furnished its fruits in two important cases.

8. That we are in favor of removing the stocks or other securities, pledged for the prompt redemption of the issues of the banks, from the the custody and control of the State Bank to the custody of the Treasurer of the State.

9. The increase of these securities to such an extent as will furnish ample protection to the people in using the issue of the banks, which is imperatively demanded as the officers of the State Bank themselves admit that at the present time there is no real security for the redemption of the notes of the banks.

10. The entire separation of the finances of the State from the banks, and a repeal of all laws authorizing either State or county officers to deposit public money with the branches of the State Bank, save at their own risk.

Resolved, further, That the Democratic party is opposed to any and all attempts to create an enormous State debt, in violation of the constitution, for the purpose of promoting the schemes of plunder, of railroads or other speculators.

2. That the system inaugurated by the Republican party of creeting unnecessary and useless offices for the purpose of providing for the politically lame, halt or blind, and that we hold the revenues of the Government should be applied strictly and economically to the legitimate wants of the Government.

3. That while we are in favor of fostering popular education, until the means of liberal education be placed within the reach of every child in the State; that while we are in favor of providing liberally and justly for all the benev olent institutions of the State, and for all classes

of the unfortunate, which humanity demands shall be protected and cared for,—we are opposed to enormous appropriations of public money for uncalled for purposes, or placing large sums of money in the hands of men, politicians or unscrupulous persons, to be wasted in promoting private and political interests, instead of applying the same to the purpose for which the appropriations were made.

For Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

Elijah Sells, Rep.....70,706—13,670
J. M. Corse, Dem.....57,036

When the campaign of 1861 was inaugurated the war for the Union was in progress. The Republicans met in convention, and placed in nomination Samuel J. Kirkwood for Governor; John R. Needham, for Lieutenant-Governor; Ralph P. Lowe, for Supreme Judge. The following platform was adopted:

1. Renewing our declarations of unalterable devotion to the constitution and Union of the States, to the doctrine of the Declaration of Independenee, and to the law of submission to the will of the majority, constitutionally expressed, we again commend each and all of these cornerstones of our government to the unchanging affection of the people of Iowa.

2. That this convention, in behalf of its own immediate constituency, of all patriotic citizens, acknowledges, with profound gratitude, the prompt dedication of life and fortune by our gallant volunteers, in response to the appeal made to a loyal people by a patriotic President, and in this action, creditable alike to the administration and to the people, we witness a return of the noble spirit of the revolution.

3. That the new doctrine of secession is a wicked abomination, as abhorrent to patriotism, as it is alien to the constitution, demoralizing in its principle, and destructive in its action, a disguise to treason, and an apology for traitors, the ruin of commerce, and the dissolution of political society, the mother of all political crimes and the sum of all villainies, and as such we utterly reject and hold it in absolute detestation.

4. That government always means coercion when its lawful authority is resisted, and those who oppose "coercion," necessarily oppose government itself, and deny to it the only power by which it can be maintained. Anti-coercion, therefore, is only another of their disguises of treason, by which they hope so to weaken the government at present as to overthrow it in the future, and we brand it as hypocrisy and repudiate it.

5. Having, by our first war of 1776, won our independence and established our glorious constitution and Union, and having, by our second war of 1812, maintained our national integrity against the most formidable of foreign foes, it now remains for us to establish that integrity for all years to come against internal foes, and in this third and last great trial of our country's history, in its struggle to maintain that system of government which has been the admiration of the world, whoever hesitates or falters should receive the execration of mankind, as he surely will the reproaches of posterity.

6. The value of the constitution and the Union cannot be measured by dollars and cents, nor by the span of a human life, and there should be no limit to appropriations of men and money for their preservation, except the amount requisite for certain success. We therefore cordially approve both the action of the President in calling for men and money, and the action of Congress in placing at his disposal more of both than he demanded, thus giving assurance to the world of the unalterable determination of this government to perpetuate its existence as established by our fathers, to crush out the foulest rebellion known to history, and liberate the loyal people of the rebellious States from the odious despotism and terrorism which have wrenched from them the blessings of peace and prosperity in the Union of the States, and we demand the prosecution of the war until the insults to our national flag and authority are avenged by the restoration everywhere of law and order, and the supremacy acknowledged on its own terms.

7. In the State affairs we demand all the economy consistent with the public safety, and all the liberality required for the comfort and efficiency of our volunteers, and for the protection of the State against invasion. To that end we approve the action of the General Assembly, at its special session, in making appropriations for war purposes.

8. We heartily invite co-operation with us of men of all parties, whatever their former political ties, who adhere to these sentiments, and who unite in the patriotic support of the present loyal administration of the government.

The Democrats nominated William H. Merritt for Governor; Maturia L Fisher, for Lieut.-Governor; James L. Elwood, for Supreme Judge. Their platform was as follows:

The people of the State of Iowa who regard the constitution of the United States in its judicial relation to the States and people as interpreted by the Supreme Court, and its political principles as enunciated from time to time by the Democratic party, and as applied by several successive administrations in carrying on the government of the United States, being assembled by their delegates in convention, in the Capitol at DesMoines, on the 24th day of July, 1861, do make and proclaim to their fellow citizens of the sister States of the Union, the following declaration:

WHEREAS, In the vicissitudes which are incident to all governments, to human safety, and to civilization, the government and the people of the United States have become involved in a civil war, which threatens alike to be disastrous to the form of government which experience has proved to be the most conducive to the happiness of mankind, and to result in imposing upon the present and future generations onerous burdens, which it should be the duty of a government having any regard for the well being of the people to avoid, it becomes the incumbent duty upon the people for whose benefit alone government is instituted, and who, having the right to either alter or abolish it when it ceases to be administered for their happiness and prosperity, have also the right to determine and direct how it shall be administered when they find it departing from the principles upon which it was founded, and to be precipitating into waste and ruin the fabric of civil society, instead of preserving the people in peace, promoting their prosperity, and securing their rights. Viewing, therefore, dispassionately, the present condition of our distracted country, and with the single purpose of making an effort to avert impending and other threatened calamities, and of restoring peace, founded upon that fraternal patriotism which gave birth to the American Union, and which preserved its integrity till the election of a President upon a principle which was hostile to the constitution of the United States and antagonistic to the vested right of the people of nearly half the States of the Union, do declare—

1. That we regard the present condition of the country, the civil war in which the people are engaged, the effort to dismember the Union and all the concomitant evils which afflict us as a nation, as the legitimate result of the successful teaching of the doctrine and policy of the "irrepressible conflict;" a doctrine and a policy which arrayed northern sentiment in antagonism to the constitutional rights of the people of the slave States, and which proclaim an "irrepressible" and unceasing hostility to the domestic institutions of our brethren of the South.

2. That, notwithstanding the provocation given to the people of the South by the manifestation of hostility toward their institutions, by a majority of the people of the North, we unequivocally condemn the course they have pursued to obtain a redress of their grievances, believing, as we do, that, aided by the conservative people of the Northern States, their grievances would have been redressed, and their rights and interests respected and secured in a constitutional manner and by constitutional means.

3. That we are heartily opposed to the doctrine of secession, a political heresy, unwarranted by the constitution, detrimental to the

best interests of the whole country, and destructive of the Union and that glorious heritage of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers.

4. That our obligations to the government, the duty we owe to posterity and the advancement of political freedom throughout the world, alike, command of us the preservation and perpetuity of our federal Union, and we hereby pledge the whole power of the Democratic party to every just and constitutional means to maintain the same, whether its destruction be attempted by the insidious teachings of the higher law doctrine of the Abolition Republican party, or by the open attacks of men in armed rebellion against it.

5. That, as we were taught and admonished by the experience of every free people whose political existence was extinguished by the assumption of arbitrary power and the violation of fundamental principles, to resist the encroachment of executive prerogatives, we therefore emphatically and unequivocally condemn the assumption of unauthorized power by the Executive of the United States, or by any other officers of the government.

6. That our Union was formed in peace, and can never be perpetuated by force of arms, and that a republican government held together by the sword becomes a military despotism.

7. That the Democratic party are in favor of a convention of the different States of the entire Union, as soon as the same can be properly had, for such legislation as may secure equal and full rights to all sections of this Union, and a full representation of all the States, and a removal of the agitation of the question of slavery from the halls of Congress and the States of the Union.

8. That we repudiate the modern heresy that the States of this confederacy never had an independent existence distinct from the federal government, and are indebted for their present position in the Union to that government, as a gross insult to the common sense of the country, and a shameless falsification of historical facts, unworthy of the source from whence it eminated, and unless promptly met with a stern rebuke on the part of the people, fraught with consequences fatal to the liberties of the country.

9. That we are irreconcilably opposed to all paper money banking, as being a system of legalized swindling, to be indulged in only by the designing capitalist, and are opposed to every species of paper, except commercial paper, for the transaction of business and trade, and in favor of a speedy return to a specie currency; and, if for a time we must submit to the banking system, we recommend that the bank law be so amended as to make each stockholder individually liable (to the full extent of his property not exempt from execution) for the debts of the bank, and to subject their corporations to such restraints as to make them amenable to law.

10. That we are opposed to a tariff of duties upon imports, for the purpose of protection, as creating monopolies, and that, in the present crisis of affairs, when the laborer is poorly paid and the products of agriculture are almost worthless, it is the interest of the people that the present burdens imposed upon these articles which enter into the consumption of the poorer classes of our citizens be at once removed.

The official vote for Governor was as follows:

S. J. Kirkwook, Rep .....59,853 - 16,608
William H. Merritt, Dem..... 43,245

The Democratic convention was held at the Capitol in 1862, and the following ticket nominated: Secretary of State, Richard H. Sylvester; Auditor, John Browne; Treasurer, Samuel H. Lorah; Attorney-General, Benton J. Hall; Register of Land Office, Fred. Gottschalk. The following is the platform adopted:

1. That the constitution and the Union and the laws must be preserved and maintained in all their rightful supremacy, and that rebellion against them must be suppressed and put down; and that we are in favor of the employment of all constitutional means for that purpose, not merely by force of arms, but by such other

measures as common sense, reason and patriotism will readily suggest to the governing powers.

2. That the true interests of the country, as well as the dictates of humanity, require no more war or acts of war should be prosecuted or done than are necessary and proper for the prompt and complete suppression of the rebellion.

3. That the present war, as avowed by the President and Congress, and understood by the people, was commenced and prosecuted for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion, and preserving and vindicating the constitution of the Union and the laws, and for that purpose only.

4. That the doctrines of the secessionists and of the abolitionists, as the latter are now represented in Congress, are alike false to the constitution and irreconcilable with the unity and peace of the country, the first have already involved us in a cruel civil war, and the others (the abolitionists) will leave the country but little hope of the speedy restoration of Union or peace, unless the schemes of confiscation, emancipation, and other unconstitutional measures, which have been lately carried and attempted to be carried through Congress, be revoked by the people.

5. That the doctrine of State necessity is unknown to our government or laws, but the constitution and the laws are sufficient for any emergency, and that the suppression of the freedom of speech and the press, and the unlawful arrest of citizens, and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, in violation of the constitution in States where the civil authorities are unimpeded, is most dangerous to civil liberty, and should be resisted at the ballot-box by every freeman of the land.

6. That this is a government of white men, and was established exclusively for the white race; that the negroes are not entitled to and ought not to be admitted to political or social equality with the white race, but that it is our duty to treat them with kindness and consideration, as an inferior and dependent race; that the right of the several States to determine the position and duties of the race is a sovereign right, and the pledges of the constitution require us, as loyal citizens, not to interfere therewith. That the party fanaticism or the crime, whichever it may be called, that seeks to turn the slaves of the Southern States loose to overrun the North, and into competition with the white laboring classes, thus degrading their manhood by placing them on an equality with negroes in their occupation, is insulting to our race and meets our emphatic and unqualified condemnation.

7. That the purchase of the slaves by the government, as proposed by the President, will impose an enormous and unendurable burden upon the present generation, and entail upon posterity grievous exactions.

8. That Congress, in the enactment of the late tariff and tax bills, and the President by his avowal, have imposed unfair and unjust enactments upon the people at large, by discriminating in these acts in favor of the comparatively wealthy, and against those who are least able to bear the burdens of taxation.

9. That we recur with patriotic pride to the bravery and valor of the officers and soldiers of all the Iowa regiments exhibited in the struggle upon the many bloody fields in which they have been engaged; and that this convention, in behalf of the Democracy of this State, tenders to them a united testimony to their valor, and devotion to the constitution and the Union, and offer to the friends and families of those who have fallen upon the field, its sincere sympathy and condolence.

10. That viewing the glories of the past and contemplating the realities of the present, we believe there is no hope in the future for the perpetuity of our government, but by preserving the constitution inviolate and in respecting it by both government and people as a sacred deposit of individual and State rights; in an economical and systematic administration of the government by which corruption will be prevented, extravagance restrained, expenditures reduced, and heavy taxation rendered unnecessary; in cultivating among the people that spirit of American fraternity which once knew no North,

no South, no East, no West, except as parts of one unbroken Union; in submitting questions which might arise hereafter, effecting the legal rights of States to the judicial tribunals and not to the executive or legislative branch of the government.

And firmly believing in the efficiency of the principles herein enunciated, we implore the blessing of God upon our efforts to have them applied to the administration of the government, and we appeal to our fellow citizens who love the constitution and Union as it was before its harmony was disturbed by abolition fanaticism, and its bonds broken by rebellion.

The Republicans met at DesMoines and nominated as follows: Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, Jonathan W. Cattell; Treasurer of State, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Charles C. Nourse; Register of the State Land Office, Josiah A. Harvey. The platform adopted read as follows:

We, the delegates of the Republican party of Iowa, assembled to declare anew our political belief, and to select candidates for important official positions, present to the people the following as our articles of faith:

1. That the constitution of the United States is the fundamental law of the land; that it was adopted by our fathers to establish justice and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity; that in accordance with the forms prescribed by that instrument, and by the laws of Congress, Abraham Lincoln was elected by the voluntary suffrages of the people as the Chief Magistrate of the United States for the term of four years; that before he had taken the oath of office or exercised any of the powers with which he had been clothed, certain States of the Union passed ordinances of secession, assuming thereby to be no longer a part of, nor subject to the laws of, the United States; that soon afterward they organized a separate confederation, proclaimed their independence of and hostility to the federal government, and from that time to the present have waged causeless, merciless and barbarious warfare against the republic, to which they owe perpetual gratitude and allegiance.

2. That for the maintenance of the government, in this the hour of its peril, it is the duty of every citizen to devote time, labor, property, life; that we, as the representatives of an organized association of citizens, publicly pledge all our energies and substance, should they be needed, for the governmental defense.

3. That we have undiminished confidence in the President of the United States, that he is faithful to his pledges, is honest and determined in his purposes to crush the rebellion and maintain the union of the States, and that we earnestly endorse the action of our Representatives in Congress in aiding to pass laws for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; for the perpetuation of freedom in all the Territories of the republic; for the confiscation of the property of rebels, and clothing the President with authority to use the slaves of traitors for all military purposes.

4. That we abhor all sympathizers with secession, who, to cover their treasonable sentiments, raise the cry of abolitionism; but that, on the contrary, we will honor any loyal citizen, whatever may have been his former political associations, who will sustain, with all his power, the struggle of Democratic Republicanism against traitorous aristocracy, North or South.

5. That, extending a hearty welcome to those who are present with us in this convention who have left the so-called Democratic party, we invite all loyal citizens, regardless of former political associations, and who are in favor of giving the national administration their honest support, to co-operate with us, and we commend to all of such the patriotic words of the lamented Douglas, who said: "There is only two sides to this question. Every man must be for the United States or against it. There can be no neutrality in this war—only patriots or traitors."

6. That we reiterate the demand for an economical administration of our national and State government, and for a punishment of fraudulent contractors and plunderers of the public treasury.

7. That the valor of our soldiers and sailors, and especially those of our own State, on every battlefield to which they have been called, has earned for them a lasting gratitude, and commended themselves and their families to our practical sympathy and aid.

8. That the State of Iowa will promptly furnish her quota of troops called for by the recent proclamation of the President, and any additional number which the public service may require.

9. That the voluntary enlistment of our adopted citizens in the army and navy, and their tried valor on our battle-fields, have demonstrated the warmth of their patriotism and an appreciation of liberty and good government which have earned for them the proud name of American citizens and soldiers.

10. That as citizens of a loyal State, whose patriotism, both at home and upon foreign battle-fields, has spoken for itself, we earnestly appeal to the incumbents of the legislative and executive departments of the government, to use every legitimate means in their possession to crush the rebellion, and if, as a last measure for the preservation of the republic, it shall become necessary to blot out the institution of slavery from the soil of every State, we will say Amen, letting the consequences fall upon the wicked authors of the war, and leaving the final issue with God.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

James Wright, Rep..... 66,014—15,205
Richard H Sylvester, Dem..... 50,809

In 1863 the Democrats met in convention at DesMoines, and nominated Maturin L. Fisher for Governor. Mr. Fisher subsequently declining, Gen. James M. Tuttle was substituted; John F. Lumcombe was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor, and Charles Mason for Supreme Judge. The following was the platform adopted:

In view of the circumstances that have brought us together, we hereby resolve:

1. That the will of the people is the foundation of all free government. That to give effect to this will, free thought, free speech and free press are absolutely indispensable. Without free discussion there is no certainty of sound judgment; without sound judgment there can be no wise government.

2. That it is an inherent and constitutional right of the people to discuss all measures of their government, and to approve or disapprove as to their best judgment seems right. That they have a like right to propose and advocate that policy which, in their judgment, is best, and to argue and vote against whatever policy seems to them to violate the constitution, to imperil their liberties, or to be detrimeutal to their welfare.

3. That these and all other rights guaranteed to them by the constitution are their rights in war as well as in times of peace, and of far more value and necessity in war than in peace: for in peace, liberty, security and property are seldom endangered; in war they are ever in peril.

4. That we now say to all whom it may concern, not by way of threat, but calmly and firmly, that we will not surrender these rights, nor submit to their forcible violation. We will obey laws ourselves, and all others must obey them

5. That there is a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself. The government consists of the civic and political institutions created by the constitution, and to the people owe allegiance. That administrations are but agents of the people, subject to their approval or condemnation, according to the merit or demerit of their acts.

6. That we are opposed to the war for the purpose of carrying out the emancipation proclamation of the President of the United States; and if the Federal administration expect a united North to attend its efforts to suppress a rebellion, it must not only come back to its object of the war, as set forth in the Crittenden resolution adopted by the House of Representatives in July, 1861, but it must, in its dealings

with the people of the States, infringe upon no one single right guaranteed to the people by either the federal or State constitutions.

7. That we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the State upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burdensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the constitution.

8. That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President, wherein, under the guise of military necessity, he has proclaimed and extended, or asserts the right to proclaim or extend, martial law over States where war does not exist, and has suspended the writ of habeas corpus, is unwarranted by the constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate the civil to the military authority, and subvert our free government.

9. That we deem it proper further to declare, that we, together with the loyal people of the State, would hail with delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union; and, in such event, we would cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

10. That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. The country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and, dying, they shall live in our memory, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. The widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects fully worthy of the nation's guardianship.

11. That we will adhere to the constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may exist, will seek redress under the constitution and within the Union by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrages of a free people.

12. That we hail with pleasure and hope, manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all citizens in giving security to the rights of every section, and maintaining the Union and constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the republic.

13. That we will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the union of the States. No men have a greater interest in its preservation than we have. None desire it more; none who will make greater sacrifices or endure more than we will to accomplish that end. We are, as we have ever been, the devoted friends of the constitution and the Union, and have no sympathy with the enemies of either.

14. That the establishment of military government over loyal States where war does not exist, to supersede the civil authorities and suppress the freedom of speech and of the press, and to interfere with the elective franchise, is not only subversive of the constitution and the sovereignty of the States, but the actual inauguration of revolution.

15. That we denounce as libelers of the Democratic party and enemies of the country, the men who are engaged in representing the Democracy as wanting in sympathy with our gallant defenders.

16. That we earnestly denounce the authors of those heresies, secessionism and abolitionism, which have culminated in an armed rebellion, desolated our country and brought sorrow to the heart of every person in this broad land.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 17th, and adopted the following platform:

We, a convention of representatives of the loyal people of the State of Iowa, assembled under the call of the Republican organization of the State, as an expression of the views which shall govern our political action, do declare:

1. That when our fathers formed our constitution, and founded thereon a republican form

of government, they intended to and did grant to that government full power to sustain its natural existence.

2. That whenever the life of the Republic is endangered, either by invasion or rebellion, the constitution justifies the use of all necessary means known to civilized warfare in resisting invasion or suppressing rebellion.

3. That we fully and heartily endorse the policy of the administration, and we will to the utmost continue to sustain the government in suppressing the rebellion, and to effect that object we pledge our fortunes and our lives.

4. That the gratitude of a free people is due to our soldiers in the field, both native and foreign born, for that heroic valor by which they have honored us and sustained the flag of our country, and we guarantee to them continued encouragement and support.

5. That we have witnessed with pride and admiration the bravery and heroism of Iowa soldiers, and we recognize in their brilliant career a history for the State of Iowa, second to that of no other State in the Union.

6. That we approve of the action of the General Assembly of the State, in enacting a law giving to our brave soldiers in the field an opportunity to vote at our elections, and we earnestly hope that no technicality may deprive them of their right.

7. That this convention hereby tenders to Hon. Samuel J. Kirkwood the cordial thanks of the loyal people of Iowa for the able, fearless, and patriotic discharge of his duties, during the two terms he held the office of Governor of the State.

8. Finally, we declare that the preservation of the constitution and the Union is above and beyond all other interests, and that all questions of party, of life, and of property, must be subordinate thereto.

At that convention the following ticket was nominated: Governor, William M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Enoch W. Eastman; Judge of the Supreme Court, John F. Dillon.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

W. M. Stone, Rep.,.....86,123—38,174
J. M. Tuttle, Dem.....47,948

The year 1864 brought with it another Presidential campaign. The Republicans placed in the field for re-election Abraham Lincoln, while the Democrats nominated General George B. McClellan. In Iowa the Democrats met in convention at Des Moines, June 16th, and placed in nomination the following named, without adopting resolutions: Secretary of State, John H. Wallace; Attorney-General, Charles A. Dunbar; Treasurer, J. B. Lash; Auditor, H. B. Hendershott; Register State Land Office, B. D. Holbrook; Supreme Judge, Thomas M. Monroe.

The Republicans held their convention July 7th, at DesMoines, when they nominated the following ticket: Supreme Judge, C. C. Cole; Secretary of State, James Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer, Wm. H. Holmes; Attorney-General, Isaac L. Allen; Register Land Office, J. A. Harvey. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That we hereby ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President, and Andrew Johnson for Vice-President of the United States, for the next term, and we pledge for them the electoral vote of Iowa,

2. That we cordially approve and adopt the platform of resolutions presented by the National Union Convention at its recent session in Baltimore, and that we most heartily endorse the action of Congress in repealing all laws for the return of fugitive slaves and abolishing the inter-State coastwise slave trade.

3. That the brave sons of Iowa who have gone forth to defend the cause of liberty and Union on the battle-fields of the South, and

whose heroic achievements have shed imperishable glory on our State and nation, we offer our highest praises and our most fervent gratitude, and that our State government should continue to make liberal provisions for the protection and support of their families.

4. That to the women of Iowa, whose patriotic labors have contributed so much moral and material aid and comfort to our sick and wounded soldiers, we tender our heartfelt thanks.

A Peace Convention was held at Iowa City, August 24th, when the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, We believe that there is indisputable evidence existing that the Union may be restored on the basis of the federal constitution; and,

WHEREAS, We further believe that a vigorous prosecution of this abolition war means the speedy bringing about of a division of the Republic; and being ourselves in favor of a restored Union, and against the acknowledgment of a Southern Confederacy, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the war now being prosecuted by the Lincoln administration is unconstitutional and oppressive, and is the prolific source of a multitude of usurpations, tyrannies and corruptions, to which no people can long submit, without becoming permanently enslaved.

2. That we are opposed to the further prosecution of the war, believing that the Union can be preserved in its integrity by the President agreeing to an armistice, and by calling a national convention of sovereign States, to consider the terms upon which all the people may again live together in peace and harmony.

3. That believing war to be disunion, and desiring to stop the further flow of precious blood for a purpose so wicked as disunion, we respectfully urge the President to postpone the draft for 500,000 men "to be driven like bullocks to the slaughter," until the result of an armistice and national convention of States is known.

4. That in the coming election we will have a free ballot or a free fight.

5. That should Abraham Lincoln owe his re-election to the electoral votes of the seceded States, under the application of the President's "one-tenth" system and military dictation, and should he attempt to execute the duties of the President by virtue of such an election, it will become the solemn mission of the people to depose the usurper, or else be worthy the slavish degradation, which submission under such circumstances, would seem to be their just desert.

6. That if the nominee of the Chicago convention is fairly elected, he must be inaugurated, let it cost what it may.

7. That, in respect to the general relations which do and ought to exist between the federal and State governments, we approve and will adhere to the principles in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98—to the interpretations thereof by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson—and to the resolutions passed by every Democratic convention held in this country—to all of which special reference is here made, in utter condemnation of the war, and of its incidents.

8. That in respect to the new and disturbing element of our times—negro equality—we shall maintain that the status of the inhabitants (black, white and mixed) of the States, within their respective States (now sought to be controlled by federal bayonets), is, and ought to be, an exclusively State regulation; that the African negro is not our equal in a political or social sense; and that every usurping attempt, by federal force, so to declare him, will meet with our determined resistance.

9. That the foregoing preamble and resolutions be submitted to our delegation to the Chicago convention, for their consideration.

The official vote at the November election, on Secretary of State, was as follows:

James Wright, Rep.....90,033—40,090
John H. Wallace, Dem.....49,943

The Republicans were the first to meet in convention in 1865. They met at Des Moines June 14th, and selected the following ticket: Governor, Wm. M. Stone; Lieutenant-Governor, Benjamin F. Gue;

Supt. of Public Instruction, Oran Fayville; Supreme Judge, Geo. G. Wright. The platform adopted was as follows:

Resolved, That the perpetuation of the federal Union, with all guarantees of Republican liberty which its founders contemplated, is the most sacred political duty of American citizenship.

2. That, during the four years of war, inaugurated by pro-slavery traitors, the great truth has been demonstrated, in devastation and death, that the nation cannot exist half slave and half free, and believing that political and religious freedom is the natural right of mankind everywhere, we do most fervently pray, and shall most earnestly labor, for the ratification of that amendment to the fundamental law which provides for the abolition of slavery throughout all the States and Territories of the federal Union.

3. That, to the end that the consequences of treason may be made so appalling that never again shall it be inaugurated upon the United States soil, we recommend the permanent disfranchisement of leaders of the rebellion, civil and military; and that the late President of the so-called Confederate States of America, as the deepest embodiment of criminal barbarity, be brought to the speediest trial and swiftest execution, regardless of the habiliments, under the immunities of which he sought, in the day of his calamity, to take refuge.

4. That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot-box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the constitution of the Union, recognizing and affirming equality of all men before the law. "Therefore, we are in favor of amending the constitution of our State by striking out the word 'white' in the article of refuge."

5. That we extend to Andrew Johnson, in his assumption of Presidential responsibilities, our confidence and support, pledging for the patriotic masses of Iowa a continuance of the same devotion to the federal flag which was promptly extended to his predecessors.

6. That now the war is practically ended, and our brave citizen soldiery of Iowa may return to their homes and avocations of peace, we extend to them the grateful thanks of the people, and a welcome, such as only the patriotic and the brave are entitled to receive.

7. That every man who voluntarily left his home in this State, before or during the rebellion, with a view to serve the cause of treason in the rebel army or navy, and also every man who left his State to avoid military service, due from him to the government, should be forever debarred by constitutional provision, from holding public office, and from the exercise of the rights of suffrage in this State.

8. That we approve the actions of our State executive in his hearty support of the general government, and we tender the thanks of this convention for the faithful administration of his office.

9. That we humbly return thanks to Almighty God for the deliverance of our State and nation from the further perils of war, and that we devoutly recognize His hand in the great work which has been wrought in the last four years, for our people and for humanity.

The next convention held this year was a "Soldiers' Convention," or, as the body termed itself, "The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage Party," which convened at the Capitol August 23d, and adopted a platform and selected candidates for the various offices to be filled, as follows: Governor, Gen. Thos. H. Benton; Lieut.-Governor, Col. S. G. Van Anda; Supreme Judge, H. H. Trimble; Supt of Public Instruction, Capt. J. W. Senate. The platform read as follows:

We, the delegated representatives of the soldiers and loyal citizens of Iowa, feeling profoundly grateful for the restoration of peace after four years of bloody war, have met together, as free American citizens, to adopt such measures as in our judgment will most certainly tend to perpetuate our glorious union of States, and with the blessings of free institutions and

the peace so happily restored, hereby adopt the following platform of principles, viz:

1. We are in favor of the Monroe doctrine.

2. We sustain the administration of President Johnson, and especially endorse his reconstruction policy, and we pledge him our earnest and unqualified support.

3. We are opposed to negro suffrage or to the striking of the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in our State constitution, and will support no candidate for office, either State or national, who is in favor of negro suffrage or of the equality of the white and black races.

4. We are in favor of the amendment of the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery and the ratification of the same by our next Legislature.

5. That, inasmuch as we do not sufficiently know the sentiment of the people of the State in regard to the prohibitory liquor law, we deem it expedient to refer this matter to the different county conventions to take such action in the matter as by them is deemed proper, and to instruct their Senators and Representatives accordingly.

6. We are in favor of the brave soldiers and marines who have faithfully served their country in the army and navy of the United States, and especially of the crippled or disabled soldiers, having the preference for all offices of profit, honor or trust, either by appointment or otherwise, where they are equally competent and qualified to discharge the duties of the office or the trust reposed.

7. That we cherish with grateful remembrance the memory of our dead soldiers, and ever will be ready and willing to lend our aid, sympathy and protection to the crippled and disabled soldiers, and the widows and orphans of the war.

The Democrats also held a convention, made no nominations, but adopted the following platform:

1. That we heartily rejoice in the suppression of the great rebellion and the preservation of the Union, and give unfeigned thanks to Almighty God for the restoration of peace.

2. In order that this peace may be permanent and its effects speedily and widely felt, we believe it is the duty of every patriot to sustain cordially the present policy of President Johnson in reconstructing the States recently in rebellion.

3. That the establishment of a monarchy on the soil of this continent is in direct defiance of the Monroe doctrine—a doctrine accepted and recognized by all true Americans; and it is the duty of the Government of the United States to see that the people of Mexico are freed from the oppression of foreign bayonets, and the republic restored.

4. That we favor rigid economy in the national and State expenditures, and will insist on the reduction of the numberless horde of useless office-holders who feed like locusts on the hard earnings of the people.

5. That we earnestly condemn the trial of American citizens for civil offenses by courts-martial and military courts, in States and districts where civil law is unimpeded in its operations and in full force.

6. That we are radically opposed to negro equality in all its phases, and accept the issue tendered by the late Republican convention of the 14th of June in making that doctrine the chief plank in its platform by proposing to strike the word "white" out of the article on suffrage in the constitution of Iowa.

7. That the attacks on General Sherman, originating in the War Department at Washington, and servilely copied and endorsed by many of the leading Republican papers of the State, are the offspring of envy and fanaticism, and will recoil with crushing force on the heads of his calumniators.

8. That we feel a just pride in the progress of our army and navy, and especially of the soldiers of Iowa, who, under Grant and Sherman, have made a lasting and glorious record of their patient endurance of suffering, their admirable discipline and indomitable valor.

9. That we hail with joy the return of these brave men from the battlefield, and extend to them our grateful thanks for their services and

a hearty welcome to their homes, and believe that it is the duty, as it will be the pleasure, of their fellow-citizens to see that a due proportion of the civil honors and offices of the State shall be distributed among them, and the fostering care of the public extended to the widows and orphans of those who died in the service of their country.

10. That the assassinatian of President Lincoln was an act of unmitigated barbarism, and one that should be held in utter abhorance by every good citizen.

The official vote for Governor is as follows:

William M Stone, Rep.....70,445—16,375
Thos. H. Benton, Anti Negro Suf.54,070

Questions growing out of reconstruction of Southern States afforded the issues for 1866. The first convention in this State was held by the Republicans at the Capitol, June 20, where the following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Col. Ed. Wright; Treasurer, Maj. S. E. Rankin; Auditor, J. A. Elliott; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, F. E. Russell; Reporter of Supreme Court, E. H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Lieut. C. Linderman. A platform was adopted, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the first and highest duty of our free government is to secure to all its citizens, regardless of race, religion or color, equality before the law, equal protection from it, equal responsibility to it, and to all that have proved their loyalty by their acts, an equal voice in making it.

2. That the reconstruction of the States lately in the rebellion belongs, through their representatives in Congress, to the people who have subdued the rebellion and preserved the nation, and not to the executive alone.

3. That we heartily approve of the joint resolution lately passed by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, proposing to the Legislature of the several States an additional article by way of amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the ratification of that amendment by the Legislature of Iowa.

4. That in the firm and manly adherence of the Union party in Congress to the above principles, we recognize new guarantys to the safety of the nation, and we pledge to Congress our continued and earnest support.

5. That we are in favor of the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and that we extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality or to achieve liberty, our warmest support

6. That we are in favor of the equalization of the bounties of soldiers who faithfully served their country in the war for the suppression of the rebellion.

7. That we are in favor of the nomination and election to office of such persons as are known to possess honesty and capacity, and we unqualifiedly condemn dishonesty and carelessness in every department of the public service.

A conservative convention was called, which convened at DesMoines June 27, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Col. S. G. Van Anda; Treasurer, Gen. Poe A. Slone; Auditor of State, Capt. R. W. Cross; Attorney-General, Capt. Webster Balinger; Supreme Court Reporter, Capt. J. W. Senate; Clerk, Lewis Kinney. The following platform was adopted:

1. We hold that the constitution of the United States is the paladium of our liberties, and that any departure from its requirements by the legislative, executive or judicial departments of the government is subversive of the fundamental principles of our republican institutions.

2. Repudiating the radical doctrine of State rights and secession on the one hand, and the centralization and consolidation of federal authority on the other, as equally dangerous; and believing that no State can secede, and the

war having been prosecuted on our part, as expressly declared by Congress itself, to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution, and to preserve the Union inviolate, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the federal arms having been victorious, we hold that all the States are still in the Union, and entitled to equal rights under the constitution, and that Congress has no power to exclude a State from the Union, to govern it as a territory, or to deprive it of representation in the councils of the nation, when its representatives have been elected and qualified in accordance with the constitution and laws of the land.

3. While we fully concede to the federal government the power to enforce obedience to the constitution and laws enacted in conformity with it, and to punish those who resent its legitimate authority in the several States, we believe in the maintenance, inviolable, of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment, exclusively, as essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political institutions depend.

4. We hold that each State has the right to prescribe the qualifications of its electors, and we are opposed to any alteration of the State constitutions on the subject of suffrage.

5. We consider the national debt a sacred obligation, and the honor and reservation of the government as irrevocably pledged for its liquidation; no obligation, incurred in any manner whatever in aid of the rebellion, should ever be assumed or paid.

6. The nation owes a lasting debt of gratitude to our soldiers and sailors of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion; and in the bestowal of public patronage by election or appointment, preference should be given to those competent to perform duties required, and as a positive reward for their services, the government should give to each of those who have fallen in the service, or have been honorably discharged, or their legal representatives, one hundred and sixty acres of land; and justice to those who entered the service in the early part of the war demands that immediate provision should be made for the equalization of bounties.

7. We cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, the action of Congress, and the pledges given during the war.

8. We regard the action of Congress, in refusing to admit loyal representatives from the States recently in rebellion, as unwarranted by the constitution, and calculated to embarrass and complicate, rather than adjust, our national trouble.

9. The ratification by the legislatures of the several States of the amendment to the constitution of the United States, for the abolition of slavery, settles that question virtually, and meets our hearty approval.

10. We are opposed to any further amendments to the constitution of the United States until all the States are represented in Congress, and have a vote in making the same.

11. We are in favor of a strict adherence to the Monroe doctrine, and extend to all people struggling to preserve nationality and liberty our warmest sympathy.

12. All officers entrusted with the management of funds should be held to a strict accountability for the faithful application of the same, and in case of the defalcation or misuse of such funds, they should not be permitted to evade responsibility by implicating irresponsible agents selected by themselves. Any party that countenances such evasion becomes accessory to the crime.

The Democratic convention assembled July 11th at DesMoines. No Democratic candidates were selected, save for two offices, the committee on nominations recommending that the convention nominate candidates for Clerk and Reporter of

the Supreme Court, and "that we recommend and will co-operate with the conservative element of the Republican party in their efforts to restore the Union and defeat radical disunionism, and for that purpose hereby agree to support their candidates."

The convention named Capt. Albert Stoddard for Clerk of the Supreme Court, and Capt. Fred. Gottschalk for Reporter. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Iowa will adhere in the present and the future, as in the past, with unfaltering fidelity and firmness to the organization of the Democratic party, and to its ancient and well settled principles, as enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, the great apostle of American Democracy, and as acknowledged and accepted by the party from the foundation of the government, and especially of equal taxation and representation of all the States subject to taxation.

2. That the one great question of the day is the immediate and unconditional restoration of all the States to the exercise of their rights within the federal Union under the constitution, and that we will cordially and actively support Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in all necessary and proper means to carry out his policy as directed to that end, and especially in securing immediate representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to the eleven States from which it is now unconstitutionally and arbitrarily withheld.

3. That for the purposes above set forth we will co-operate in public meeting, conventions and at the polls with all men without reference to past party position, who honestly, and by their acts and votes as well as by their profession, support the President in his policy of restoration as declared.

4. That the exemption of United States bonds from tax is nothing else than exemption of rich men from tax, because they are rich, and they tax the poor man because he is poor. Hence, justice and equality require that said bonds should be taxed.

5. That strict and impartial justice demands that the expenses of the general government as well as the State governments should be paid by the people according to their ability and not according to their necessities. Hence we are opposed now, as in the past, to the high tariff which tends to burden the producer for the benefit of the manufacturer.

6. That the so called Maine liquor law is inconsistent with the genius of a free people, and unjust and burdensome in its operations. It has vexed and harrassed the citizens, burdened the counties with expenses, and proved wholly useless in the suppression of intemperance. The opinion of this convention is that the same ought to be repealed.

7. That the plunder of the State treasury, by Governor Stone and accomplices, calls for the condemnation of every honest man in the State, and if the radicals of the last Legislature had been true to the interests of the people, they would not have labored to save the criminals, but would have prosecuted them to a speedy and condign punishment.

8. That we are in favor of a prompt and effective enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, and we heartily sympathize with the people of every country struggling for their liberties.

9. That we approve of the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of next month; that we approve of the principles and policy set forth in the address of the Democratic members of Congress, urging the Democracy of the nation to unite with the objects of that convention.

10. That the memory of the brave officers and soldiers who lost their lives fighting for the Union during the recent rebellion, is embalmed in the hearts of the American people, and that justice, as well as humanity, demands at the hands of the American people that the widows and orphans of those who died in the Union service shall be duly provided for by liberal pensions; that there shall be an equalization of bounty so that those who breasted the war at

the start shall share the equal pecuniary munificence of those who entered the army at a later date.

11. That we most cordially sympathize with the movement now being made by the friends of Ireland to obtain the independence of that glorious country from under the yoke of English tyranny, and that we bid them God speed in the noble work, and hope that the subject of the independence of Ireland will continue to be agitated until the Emerald Isle shall stand out in full and bold relief on the map of the world as one of the independent nations of the earth.

On Secretary of State the official vote was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....91,227—35,373
G. G. VanAnda, Dem.....55,854

In 1867 the Republicans met in convention at DesMoines, June 19th. They nominated for Governor, Col. Saml. Merrill; Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Jno. Scott; Judge of Supreme Court, Hon. J. M. Beck; Attorney-General, Maj. Henry O'Connor; Superintendent Public Instruction, Prof. D. Franklin Wells. The following is the platform adopted by the convention:

1. That we again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of such amendments to the constitution of the State of Iowa as will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law and equal rights to all men, irrespective of color, race or religion.

2. That we approve of the military reconstruction acts passed by the 39th and 40th Congress. The illiberal construction by unfriendly officials depriving these acts of their energy and vitality, we demand that Congress assemble in July to carry out by additional enactments the true and original intent of said acts, the restoration of the rebel States upon a sure and loyal basis.

3. That the promt trial and punishment, according to law, of the head of the late rebellion, for his infamous crimes, is imperatively demanded for the vindication of the constitution and the laws, and for the proper punishment of the highest crimes, it is demanded by justice, honor and a proper regard for the protection of American citizenship, and by a due regard for the welfare and future safety of the republic, and it is due not only to the dignity of the nation, but in justice to the loyal people who have been so heroic in their devotion to the cause of the constitution, the Union and liberty, and to the soldiers of the Union who survive and the memory of the heroic dead.

4. That we are in favor of the strictest economy in the expenditures of public money, and that we demand at the hands of all officials, both State and national, a faithful and rigidly honest administration of public affairs.

5. That the Republican members of the Congress of the United States are entitled to the thanks of the nation for their firmness in resisting the conspiracy to turn over the control of the government to the hands of traitors and their allies, and defeating the purpose of a corrupt Executive, and thus sustaining the interests of liberty, in a great and dangerous crisis in our history.

The Democracy were in convention July 26th, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Charles Mason; Lieutenant-Governor, D. M. Harris; Supreme Judge, J. H. Craig; Attorney-General, W. T. Baker; Superintendent Public Instruction, M. L. Fisher. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, especially the rights of each State to order and control its own institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends.

2. That we believe each State has the right to regulate the elective franchises for itself, and, as citizens of the State of Iowa, are opposed to striking the word "white" ont of our State constitution.

3. That the existing tariff laws are unjust and heavily burdensome to the agricultural States, without being of a corresponding benefit to the government, and only of advantage to a few manufacturing States, and should be repealed or greatly modified.

4. That all classes of property should pay a proportionate rate toward defraying the expenses of the government. We are therefore in favor of taxing government bonds the same as other property.

5. That we are in favor of repealing the present liquor law of this State, and in favor of enacting a well regulated license law in lieu thereof.

6. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of our State giving to foreigners the elective franchise after they have declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States, and have resided in the State one year.

7. That we demand of our public officers in the State of Iowa and in the United States the strictest economy in order to reduce the present burdensome taxation, and we denounce in the severest terms the profligacy, corruption and knavery of our State officers and Congressmen.

8. That the denial of representation to ten States in the Union, through odious military reconstruction, in violation to the constitution, should meet the unqualified oppostion of every good citizen.

On Governor the official vote was as follows:

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....90,200—27,240
Charles Mason, Dem.....62,960

The year 1868 brought with it another Presidential campaign. Ulysses S. Grant was the Republican nominee for President, and Horatio Seymour that of the Democrats. In Iowa the campaign was opened by the Republicans, who nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor of State, John A. Elliott; Treasurer of State, Maj. Samuel E. Rankin; Register of State Land Office, Col. C. C. Carpenter; Attorney-General, Major Henry O'Connor. The following platform was adopted:

We, the delegates and representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, in convention assembled, do, for ourselves and party, resolve—

1. That it is as important that the principles of the Republican party should control, in the administration of the State and nation now, and for the future, as at any time since that party's organization; and that the restoration to power, under any pretext or any form of party organization of the men who would again apply the principles and policy of the pro-slavery party before and during the war, to the present and future administration of State and national affairs, would be an evil of the greatest magnitude, and full of danger to the country.

2. That, while we recognize the fact that the electors of Iowa are to act individually and directly upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the State; and while we recognize that the principles embodied in said amendment are more sacred than party ties, and above all consideration of mere party policy, nevertheless we deem it proper to again proclaim it as a cardinal principle of our political faith, that all men are equal before the law, and we are in favor of the proposed amendment of the constitution of the State of Iowa, which will secure the rights of the ballot, the protection of the law, and equal justice to all men irrespective of color, race or religion

3. That we demand the strictest economy in the administration of our State and national government.

4. That we are in favor of the nomination of U. S. Grant as our candidate for President, and as a guarantee of his life and safety as well as that of the nation, our delegates are especially enjoined to secure, as our candidate for Vice-President, a Republican of unswerving fidelity and unimpeachable integrity.

5. That the views, purposes and principles of the Republican organization of Iowa has ever

been well defined, understood and sustained, and we are resolved that the Republican standard shall never be lowered or compromised; that on the battle-field, at the polls, and in the councils of the nation, Iowa has ever been radically in earnest in fighting for and maintaining our liberty, our Union, the rights of man and the honor and integrity of the nation; and that we expect and demand of the national convention to assemble at Chicago on the 20th inst., an unequivocal avowal of our principles, and upon such platform we propose to meet and overwhelm our political opponents.

The Democracy met at DesMoines and made nominations as follows: Secretary of State, David Hammer, Register of Land Office, A D. Anderson; Treasurer of State, L. McCarty; Auditor of State, H. Dunlavey; Attorney-General, J. E. Williamson. They also adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, that the reconstruction policy of Congress is unconstitutional and destructive of the spirit of American liberty, and, if carried out, will inevitably result in a permanent military despotism.

2. That the present depressed condition of the country, with its prostrated business, paralyzed industry, oppressive taxation and political anarchy, are the direct results of the unwise and unconstitutional legislation of the dominant party in Congress.

3. That it is the avowed object of the Congressional policy to continue in power the most venal and corrupt political party that ever dishonored any civilization; a policy vindictively enacted and mercilessly prosecuted, with the unconstitutional purpose of centralizing and perpetuating all the political power of the government in the dominant radical party in Congress.

4. That for the maintenance of the national credit, we pledge the honor of the Democracy of Iowa; but that we will unalterably oppose that policy which opposes to pay the rich man in gold and the poor man in depreciated currency; and that we believe that the currency which is good enough to pay the soldier, the widow and the orphan, is good enough for the bondholder; and that the bonds of the government, which are made payable on their face in "lawful money," popularly known as greenbacks, having been purchased with that kind of money, may be justly and honorably redeemed with the same; and it is the duty of the government to pay them off as rapidly as they become due, or the financial safety of the country will permit.

5. That the national bank system, organized in the interest of the bondholders, ought to be abolished, and the United States notes substituted in lieu of a national bank currency, thus saving to the people, in interest alone, more than $18,000,000 annually; and until such system of banks shall be abolished, we demand that the shares of such banks in Iowa shall be subject to the same taxes, State and municipal, as other property of the State.

6. That it is the duty of the United States to protect all citizens, whether native or naturalized, in every right, at home and abroad, without the pretended claim of foreign nations to perpetuate allegiance.

7. That we are in favor of the repeal of the prohibitory liquor law, and of the enactment of a judicious license law in its stead.

8 That we are opposed to conferring the right of suffrage upon the negroes in Iowa, and we deny the right of the general government to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States of the Union.

9. That the soldiers of Iowa, in the recent great revolution, exhibited a spirit of patriotism, courage and endurance, under great privation and sufferings, that have won for them the admiration of the nation, and entitle them to the kind recollection of their countrymen and the aid of a graceful government.

10. That Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, is the first choice of the Democracy of Iowa for President of the United States.

On Secretary of State, the official vote stood as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....120,265—45,801
David Hammer, Dem. 74,464

The Republicans, in 1869, re-nominated Samuel Merrill for Governor; — Waldon for Lieutenant-Governor; John F. Dillon for Supreme Judge; A. S. Kissell for Superintendent of Public Instruction. They adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily endorse the administration of Governor Merrill as economical and honest, and that it deserves, as it has received, the hearty approval of the people of Iowa.

2. That we unite upon a continuance of strict and close economy in all departments of our State government in behalf of the maintenance of the happy financial condition to which our State has attained under Republican rule.

3. That the means now in the State treasury, and which may become available, ought to be issued for the purpose of defraying the necessary expenditures of the State government, economically administered, and for no other purpose; and no State taxes, or only the minimum absolutely required, should be levied or collected until such means are exhausted, to the end that the burden of taxation may be made as light as possible.

4. That we rejoice in the glorious national victory of 1868, which has brought peace, happiness and prosperity to our nation; and we heartily endorse the administration of General Grant.

5. That the public expenditures of the national government should be reduced to the lowest sum which can be reached by a system of the most rigid economy; that no money should be taken from the national treasury for any work of internal improvements, or for the erection of any public buildings not clearly necessary to be made or erected, until the national debt is paid or greatly reduced. That all the money that can be saved from the national revenue, honestly collected, should be applied to the reduction of the national debt, to the end that the people may be relieved of the burthen of taxation as rapidly as practicable.

6. That we endorse and approve the policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury of the United States has pursued.

The Democrats placed in nomination the following ticket: Governor, George Gillespie; Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. Richardson; Judge of the Supreme Court, W. F. Brannan; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward Jaeger. They, also, adopted as a platform the following:

WHEREAS, Upon the eve of a political canvass, the time-honored usage of our party requires that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, in its attempt to absorb the powers of the executive and judicial departments of the government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State governments.

2. That we favor a reform in the national banking system, looking to an ultimate abolition of that pernicious plan for the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.

3. That now, as in time past, we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and that we will use every effort to prevent and defeat that system of national legislation which will enrich a small class of manufacturers, at the expense of the great mass of producers and consumers, and that we are in favor of such reforms in our tariff system as shall promote commerce with every nation of the world.

4. That the pretended trial, conviction and execution of persons not in the military or naval service of the United States, by military commission, is in direct conflict with the constitution, and we denounce the same as unworthy of a free people, and disgraceful to the American government.

5. That we demand no more, and will submit to nothing less than the settlement of the Alabama claims according to the recognized rules of international law, and that we declare it to be

the duty of the government to protect every citizen, whether naturalized or native, in every right of liberty and property throughout the world, without the pretended claims of foreign nations to their allegiance.

6. That we are in favor of, and insist on, an economical administration of the national and State governments, that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the load of taxation with which they are now oppressed, and that public officers should be held to a strict accountability to the people for their official acts.

7. That a national debt is a national curse, and that while we favor the payment of the present indebtedness according to the strict letter of the contract, we would rather repudiate the same than see it made the means for the establishment of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional law and liberty.

8. That in the opinion of this convention the so-called Maine liquor law, which now disgraces the statute books of the State of Iowa, ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The campaign of 1870 was short, the first convention being held by the Democrats at DesMoines, August 10. The nominations made were as follows: Secretary of State, Charles Doerr; Auditor of State, Wesley W. Garner; Treasurer of State, William C. James; Attorney-General, H. M. Martin; Register of State Land Office, D. F. Ellsworth; Reporter of the Supreme Court, C. H. Bane; Clerk of the Supreme Court, William McLenan; Judge of the Supreme Court, long term, J. C. Knapp; Judge of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Dillon, P. Henry Smythe; Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Wright, Reuben Noble. They adopted the following platform:

The representatives of the Democracy of Iowa, coming together in a spirit of toleration and devotion to the doctrines of representative government, and relying for final success upon public discussion and the intelligence and patriotism of the people, deem the present convention a fitting occasion to proclaim the following as the principles of the Democratic party of Iowa:

Resolved, That the internal revenue system of the United States is unendurable in its oppressive exactions; that to impose burdens upon one class of citizens, or upon one branch of industry, to build up another, and to support an army of office-holders to enforce their collection, is an abuse of the taxing power, and that we are in favor of the collection of all taxes through State government.

2. That we are opposed to the present unjust and unequal tariff system, and in favor of one which, while adapted to the purpose of raising the necessary revenue to provide for the liquidation of our national indebtedness, to meet the expenditures of an economical administration, will not oppress labor and build up monopolies.

3. That we are in favor of such disposition of our public lands as will secure their occupation by actual settlers, and prevent their absorption by mammoth corporations.

4. That we assert the right of the people by legislative enactment, to tax, regulate, and control all moneyed corporations upon which extraordinary rights are conferred by charters.

5. That we are opposed to any attempt to abridge the most full and free enjoyment of civil and religious liberty.

6. That we cordially invite the electors of Iowa to co-operate with us in the support of the principles herein enunciated.

The Republicans met one week later than the Democrats, and nominated for Supreme Judge, full term, C. C. Cole; Supreme Judge, Dillon vacancy, W. E. Miller; Supreme Judge, Wright vacancy, Jas. G. Day; Secretary of State, Ed. Wright; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, S. E. Rankin; Register of Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, Henry O'Conner; Reporter of the Supreme Court, E.

H. Stiles; Clerk of Supreme Court, Chas. Linderman. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican convention :

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery, and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given to us the Pacific railroad; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation, maintained the honor, integrity and credit of our nation. It has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the government on this continent; and to perpetuate it in power is the only safe guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily endorse the honest, faithful, and economical adminstration of General Grant, by which our national debt has become so largely reduced, and our national credit and honor so firmly maintained.

3. That a tariff for revenue is indispensable, and should be so adjusted as not to become prejudicial to the industrial interests of any class or section of the country, while securing to our home produets fair competition with foreign capital and labor.

4. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroad or other corporations without ample provision being made to seeure their speedy sale at moderate prices, and occupancy upon fair and liberal terms by any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

5. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and with this view we endorse the present administration of the State government, and commend it to the favorable consideration of the people and to future adminstrations.

6. That we are in favor of sueh legislation as will protect the people from the oppression of monopolies controlled by and in the interest of corporati ns.

7. That while, as Americans, we feel in duty bound to preserve a strict neutrality in the contest now waging in Europe, yet we cannot forget that in our late war the sympathies and material aid of the German states were freely given us, and we do not hesitate to declare our unqualified sympathy with the earnest efforts of the Germans to maintain and defend their national unity; and we condemn the course which the Democratic press of the country has been and is now pursuing in the support of a despotic, imperial dynasty, and a causeless war against a people desiring peace, and aspiring to perfect liberty.

8. That the Republican party of Iowa welcome to our shores all human beings of every nation, irrespective of race or color, voluntarily seeking a home in our midst; and all the rights and privileges which we, as citizens, demand for ourselves, we will freely accord to them.

9. That we are in favor of amending our naturalization laws by striking out the word "white" from the same, wherever it occurs.

The official vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

Ed. Wright, Rep.....101,938—41,433
Charles Dorr, Dem.....60,505

In 1871 the Democrats were again first in the field, assembling in convention at DesMoines, June 14th, and nominated for Governor, J. C. Knapp; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Ham; Supreme Judge, John F. Duncombe; Superintendent of Public Instruction, Edward M. Munn. They adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we recognize our binding obligation to the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, without reference to the means by which the same became the supreme law of the land.

2. That we will faithfully support the constitution of the United States, as it now exists, and that we demand for it a strict construction so as to protect equally the rights of States and individuals.

3. That we cherish the American system of State and local governments, and that we

will forever defend the same against the centralized federal power.

4. That universal suffrage, having been established, should now be coupled with its twin measure, universal amnesty.

5. That we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law, and demand that the same be suppressed by the proper State authorities, and that the federal power ought not to intervene unless such intervention is demanded by the State authorities.

6. That the proposed annexation of the Dominican republic meets with our earnest opposition, partly on account of the character of the mongrel population, and that of their unfitness to become American citizens, but more especially on account of the corrupt motives in which that measure had its inception, and of the reprehensible means by which it was sought to be consummated.

7. That while we have a tariff on imports, it must be regulated with an eye single to revenue, and not with a view to what is called protection, which is only another name for the legalized plundering of one industry to bestow favors upon another; and that the recent election to the United States Senate, by the Legislature of Iowa, of a man wholly and openly committed to a protective tariff, demonstrates that the party in power are in antagonism to the great agricultural interests of the State.

8. That the profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of the federal government, the sacrifice of the interest of the laborer to aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, the wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage to public lands, which have been made a gift to railroad and other monopolists, the payment of more than $20,000,000 premium during the administration of President Grant on government bonds, payable at par, the maintenance, at an annual cost to the people of nearly $30,000,000, of an unconstitutional, oppressive and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

9. That we are in favor of strict economy, of a large reduction in the expenditures of the federal and State governments, of civil service reform, of the collection of the internal revenue by State authorities and return to honest labor the myriads of tax-gatherers who inflict our land and eat up its substance, and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

10. That it is a flagrant outrage on the rights of the free laborers and mechanics of Iowa, that the labor of penitentiary convicts should be brought into conflict with theirs, and that it is the duty of the next Legislature to enact such laws as will certainly and effectually protect them from such unjust and ruinous competition.

11. That section 2, article 8, of the constitution of Iowa, which declares that "the property of all corporations for pecuniary profit shall be subject to taxation the same as that of individuals," should be rigidly and strictly enforced, and that by virtue thereof we demand that railroads and railroad property shall be taxed the same as the farmer and the mechanic are taxed, and we affirm the right of the people, by legislative enactment, to regulate and control all corporations doing business within the borders of the State.

12. That with the watchword of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to the past political associations they are the friends of free government; that they are equally honest, brave and patriotic, and we appeal to them, as to our brothers and countrymen, to aid us to obtain relief from the grievous abuses which wrong and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 21st, and placed the following ticket in nomination: Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, H. C. Bulis; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Day; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo

Abernethy. The platform adopted by the convention was as follows:

Resolved, That we refer with pride to the history of the Republican party, and congratulate the people of the country upon its successful career. It has given to the poor man a homestead; it has abolished slavery and established manhood suffrage; crushed treason, and given us a continental railway; settled the doctrine of the right of expatriation; maintained the honor, integrity and credit of the nation; has vindicated the Monroe doctrine by preventing foreign powers from interfering with the governments of this continent, and to perpetuate it in power is the only guaranty for peace and prosperity in the future.

2. That we heartily congratulate the country upon the settlement of our vexed and dangerous controversies with the government of Great Britain, and especially upon the just and Christian spirit and manner in which these controversies have been settled.

3. That while we favor a just and reasonable degree of protection to all branches of American industry against foreign competition, we are unalterably opposed to any system of legislation which favors one section of the country or department of industrial enterprise at the expense of another, and therefore advocate such protection only as a fairly adjusted revenue tariff will afford.

4. That we are in favor of a uniform system of taxation, so that all property within the limits of the States, whether of individuals or corporations, for pecuniary profit, shall bear its just share of the public burdens.

5. That, believing that all corporations doing business within the limits of this State are rightfully subject to the control of the people, we are in favor of so providing, by proper legislative enactment, as to effectually prevent monopoly and extortion on the part of railroads and other corporations.

6. That we are in favor of extending the blessings of civil and religious liberty to the human race everywhere, and therefore, whenever it shall be made manifest that the people of San Domingo so desire annexation to the United States, for the purpose of enjoying the benefits which such relation would afford them, we shall favor the earnest and intelligent consideration of this question by the treaty-making power of the government.

7. That, as agriculture is the basis of prosperity of this State, we recognize its pre-eminent claims for support, by legislation or otherwise, as may be necessary to secure full development of our highly-favored State.

8. That we are for such a modification of our revenue system as will, at as early a day as possible, relieve the pressure of our internal revenue laws, and reduce, as far as praticable, the expenses of collecting the taxes.

9. That we cordially approve and earnestly endorse the eminently wise, patriotic, and economical administration of President Grant, and heartily commend it to the favorable consideration of the country.

10. That we are opposed to any system or plan of granting public lands to railroads or other corporations without ample provision being made for securing their speedy sale at a moderate price, and occupancy, upon fair and liberal terms, to any and all who desire to purchase and settle upon them.

11. That we are in favor of an economical and judicious management of the affairs of the State, and, with this view, we endorse the present administration of the State government.

The official vote on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....109,228—41,029
J. C. Knapp, Dem.. 68,199

During Grant's first administration new issues were formed, and a new movement sprung up, known as the Leberal Republicans. This party placed in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The Democrats, meeting in convention shortly after

the nomination of Greeley, ratified the nomination and adopted the Liberal Republican platform. The disaffection was so great among Democrats that Charles O'Connor was placed in nomination, as a regular Democrat, for the office of President. Gen. Grant was re-nominated by the Republicans, with Henry Wilson for Vice-President. In Iowa the Democrats and Liberal Republicans met in convention August 1, 1872, at DesMoines, and agreed upon the following ticket, of which two candidates were Democrats and three Republicans: Secretary of State, Dr. E. A. Guilbert; Treasurer, M. S. Rohlfs; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of State Land Office, Jacob Butler. The two conventions also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we approve of and endorse the action of the late Democratic convention at Baltimore, in placing in nomination Horace Greeley for President and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President, and we adopt its platform and principles.

2. That in the State ticket this day presented by the joint action of the Democratic and Liberal State conventions, we recognize citizens of integrity, worth and ability, whose election would best subserve the interests of the State, and to whom we pledge our undivided and cordial support.

The Republican convention met August 21 and nominated, for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, John Russell; Treasurer, Wm. Christy; Register of State Land Office, Aaron Brown; Attorney-General, M. E. Cutts. The following platform was also adopted:

The representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, assembled in State convention on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1872, declare their unceasing faith in the principles and platform adopted by the National Republican convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June. 1872, and with honest pride refer to the history of the party in this State and nation, and announces an abiding faith in its present integrity and future supremacy. Under the control of this organization, a gigantic rebellion has been crushed, four millions of slaves not only released from bondage, but elevated to all the rights and duties of citizenship; freedom of speech has been secured, the national credit sustained; the taxes reduced, and the commercial interests of the whole country nurtured and protected, producing a condition of individual and national prosperity heretofore unequaled. So marked, decisive and unmistakable has been the judgment of the people of this country that the maintenance of the principles of the Republican party are the only true guaranty of national prosperity and national security throughout the country; that at last the Democratic party have nominally abandoned the principles which they have heretofore maintained, and announced their adhesion to the principles of the Republican party, and are endeavoring to steal into power by nominating recent Republicans. But with full confidence of our glorious triumph in the present campaign, both in this State and the nation, we hereby reiterate and re affirm the great principles that have governed and controlled the Republican party in the past, and pledge to the people their maintenance in the future.

Resolved, That the nomination of our present able, earnest and incorruptible Chief Magistrate, Ulysses S. Grant, for re-election to the Presidency of the United States, and of Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President, meets our unqualified and hearty approval.

2. That we are in favor of the most rigid economy in the administration of the affairs of this State and the nation.

3. That we are opposed to any legislation, State or national, that tends to unjustly discriminate between individual interest and that of corporations, believing that property, whether held by individuals or corporations, should bear their equal and just portion of the public burdens.

4. That we are opposed to all further grants of land to railroad or other corporations, and the public domain which is the common heritage of the people of this country should be sacredly held by the government for the use and benefit of actual and *bona fide* settlers.

5. That we hereby endorse the recommendation of General Grant, that emigrants be protected by national legislation, and that all efforts on the part of the government of the State or nation to encourage emigration from foreign countries meet our approval; and we hereby commend the labors of the officers of the State in their efforts to encourage and secure emigration to this State.

6. That we cordially endorse the nominations made by this convention, and pledge to the nominees our hearty, active and earnest support.

A "straight" Democratic convention was held at DesMoines, September 8th, which adopted the following platform, and placed in nomination a ticket:

Resolved, That the coalition of office hunters at Cincinnati and Baltimore, whereby Horace Greeley, a life long, mischievous and unchanged Republican, was presented as Democratic candidate for Presidency, merits the condemnation of every honest elector, and we repudiate the same on behalf of the unpurchasable Democracy of the State of Iowa.

2. That, with Chas. O'Connor and the Louisville National Convention, we believe that Horace Greeley, above all other living Americans, is the recognized champion of the pernicious system of government. Intermeddling with those concerns of society which, under judicious laws of State enactment, should be left to individual action, and as such, he cannot consistently or safely receive the vote of any Democrat.

3. With the Louisville convention, we also believe that the principles of the dual Republican party, one faction of which is led by Grant and the other by Greeley, are inimical to constitutional free government, and hostile to the fundamental basis of our union of co-ordinate self-governing States, and that the policies of said dual party are in practice demoralizing to the public service, oppressive upon the labor of the people, and subversive of the highest interests of the country.

4. That we will act upon the advice of said convention, and for national regeneration will form political associations, independent of either branch of said dual party, and nominate and support, in the approaching fall elections, State and district candidates who are in harmony with said convention, and who are opposed to all the principles, policies and practices of said dual party; that we heartily endorse all the proceedings of the Louisville national convention, and pledge to its nominees, Charles O'Connor and John Quincy Adams, our most cordial support.

5. That the supposed availability of Horace Greeley, as a coalition candidate, upon which alone his name found any support, having already signally failed, it becomes the duty of the Baltimore delegates to formally withdraw from the lists a name which so manifestly foredooms the national Democratic party, with all its hopes and aspirations, to meritable and dishonorable defeat.

6. That the alacrity with which the Democratic press of Iowa, with one honorable exception, has championed the corrupt Greeley conspiracy, presents the most scandalous defection in all our political history, amidst which the sturdy devotion to sound principle, exhibited by the Audubon county *Sentinel* and the Chicago *Times*, is especially gratifying, and we therefore urge upon the Democracy of Iowa a determined effort to give the *Times* and *Sentinel* an extensive circulation throughout the entire State, and such other reliable Democratic journals as may be hereafter established.

7. That it is the sentiment of this convention that we proceed to nominate a full O'Connor and Adams electoral ticket and substitute Democratic names on the State ticket, where Republicans have been placed in lieu thereof, and that we suggest that where Republicans have been nominated for Congress by the so called Democrats and Liberals in the several Congressional

districts, that Democrats in favor of the Louisville nominations be substituted in their stead by the several Congressional districts.

The following State ticket was nominated by the convention: Secretary of State, L. S. Parvin, who subsequently declined and Charles Baker was substituted; Treasurer, D. B. Beers; Auditor, J. P. Cassady; Attorney-General, A. G. Case; Register of Land Office, Dave Sheward. The following is the official vote on Secretary of State:

J. T. Young, Rep.....132,359—57,862
E. A. Guilbert, Lib. and Dem.....74,497
D. B. Beers, straight Dem..... 1,322

The Republican State Convention for 1873 met at DesMoines, June 25, and nominated, for Governor, C. C. Carpenter; Lieutenant-Governor, Joseph Dysart; Judge of Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The following platform was adopted:

The Republicans of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, make this declaration of principles: We hold the Republican party to be a political organization of those American citizens who are opposed to slavery in all its forms; who believe that all men are entitled to the same political and civil rights; who believe that all laws, State and national, should be made and administered so as to secure to all citizens, wherever born or whatever their color, creed, condition or occupation, the same rights before the law; who believe in free schools, free opinion and universal education; who believe that American society and the American people should all be raised to the highest possible plane of liberty, honesty, purity, intelligence and morality, and that all laws should be made and the government constantly administered with this aim in view, and that no party has a right to support of the people which is not inspired with this purpose. Believing that the Republican party is still controlled by these principles, and that it is now, as it has been from its beginning, an organization of the best and purest political sentiment of the country, we, as Republicans, renew the expression of our devotion to it, and our belief that we can secure through it the political reform and the just and necessary measures of legislation, and of relief from monopolies and other abuses of power which the country so much needs; therefore,

Resolved, That, proud as we are of most of the past record of the Republican party, we yet insist that it shall not rely upon its past achievements; it must be a party of the present and of progress; and as it has preserved the Union, freed the slave and protected him from the oppression of the slave-master, it will now be derelict to its spirit and its duty if it does not protect all our people from all forms of oppression, whether of monopolies, centralized capital, or whatsoever kind the oppression may be.

2. That we insist upon the right and duty of the State to control every franchise of whatever kind it grants; and while we do not wish that any injustice shall be done to the individual or corporation who invest capital in enterprises of this kind, we yet demand that no franchise shall be granted which is prejudicial to the public interests, or in which the rights and interests of the State and the people are not carefully and fully guarded.

3. That the producing, commercial and industrial interests of the country should have the best and cheapest modes of transportation possible; and while actual capital invested in such means of transit, whether by railroad or otherwise, should be permitted the right of reasonable remuneration, an abuse in their management, excessive rates, oppressive discriminations against localities, persons or interests, should be corrected by law, and we demand congressional and legislative enactments that will control and regulate the railroads of the country, and give to the people fair rates of transportation, and protect them against existing abuses.

4. That we heartily applaud the active measures of the late Congress, in ferreting out and

exposing corruption. We have seen, with profound regret, in the developments made thereby, evidences of political and official corruption, and the abuse of responsible positions by men of all political parties, to further personal ends, and we demand pure official conduct and the punishment of unfaithful public men, who, having betrayed the confidence freely extended to them, shall not be shielded from the disgrace of their acts by any partisanship of ours, and we denounce all credit mobilier transactions and all official misconduct of whatever form.

5 That we believe that whenever a person holding any position of trust given him by the people, is guilty of fraud or embezzlement, he should be convicted and punished under the criminal laws of our land, in addition to the recovery from him or his bondsmen of the amount so embezzled.

6. That the act of the majority of the members of the last Congress, in passing what is known as the back-pay steal, by which they voted into their pockets thousands of dollars which did not belong to them, as well as the act of those who voted against the same and yet received the money, is most flagrantly improper and infamous, and should secure the political condemnation of all who were party to it; and we demand that the provisions of the said act by which the salaries were increased, shall be promptly and unconditionally repealed.

7. That we sympathize with every movement to secure for agriculture and labor their due influence, interests and rights, and the Republican party will be their ally in every just effort to attain that end.

8. That we are desirous of political reform, and for honesty, economy and purity in all official administration; that to secure this is the duty of every citizen; that to this end every good man should feel bound to participate in politics, and to make an end to bad men forcing their election by securing a party nomination, we declare it the duty of every Republican to oppose the election of a bad and incompetent candidate, whether he be a candidate upon our own or upon any other ticket.

The question of monopolies began to agitate the people to a great extent at this time and the opposition to Republicans united under the name of anti-monopolists. An Anti-Molopolist convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, and the following ticket nominated. Governor, Jacob G. Vale; Lieutenant-Governor, Fred. O'Donnell; Supreme Judge, B. J. Hall; Supt. of Public Instruction, D. M. Prindle. The following platform was adopted at this convention:

WHEREAS, Political parties are formed to meet public emergencies; and when they have discharged the duty which called them into being, they may become the means of abuse as gross as those they were organized to reform; and,

WHEREAS, Both of the old political parties have discharged the obligations assumed at their organization, and being no longer potent as instruments for the reform of abuses which have grown up in them, therefore we deem it inconsistent to attempt to accomplish a political reform by acting with and in such organization; therefore,

Resolved, That we, in free convention, do declare, as the basis of our future political action,—

2. That all corporations are subject to legislative control; that those created by Congress should be restricted and controlled by Congress, and that those under State laws should be subject to the control respectively of the State creating them; that such legislative control should be in expressed abrogation of the theory of the inalienable nature of chartered rights, and that it should be at all times so used as to prevent the moneyed corporations from becoming engines of oppression; that the property of all corporations should be assessed by the same officers, and taxed at the same rate as the property of individuals; that the Legislature of Iowa should, by law, fix maximum rates of freight to be charged by the railroads of the State, leaving them free to compete below the rates.

3. That we favor such modification of our banking system as will extend its benefits to the whole people, and thus destroying all monopoly now enjoyed by a favored few.

4. That we demand a general revision of the present tariff laws that shall give us free salt, iron, lumber, and cotton and woolen fabrics, and reduce the whole system to a revenue basis only.

5. That we will not knowingly nominate any bad man to office, nor give place to persistent seekers therefor, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers—as heretofore, political leaders have sought office for themselves—and that we will nominate only those known to be faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will, at the polls, repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

6. That we demand the repeal of the back salary law, and the return to the United States treasury of all money received thereunder by members of the last Congress and of members of the present Congress. We demand a repeal of the law increasing salaries, and the fixing of a lower and more reasonable compensation for public officers, believing that until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more in proportion to the awards of labor in private life.

7. That we are opposed to all future grants of land to railroads or other corporations, and believe that the public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers; and are in favor of a law by which each honorably discharged soldier or his heirs may use such discharge in any government land-office in full payment for a quarter-section of unappropriated public lands.

8. That public officers who betray their pledges or trust are unworthy of renewed confidence, and those who criminally trifle with the public funds must be punished as criminals, regardless of their previous influence or the political importance of their bondsmen.

9. That we are in favor of a strict construction of our constitution by our Supreme and other courts, and are opposed to the exercise of the doubtful powers by judicial or other officers.

10. That in the corrupt Tammany steal, the credit mobilier fraud, the congressional salary swindle and official embezzelements, and the hundreds of other combinations, steals, frauds, and swindles, by which Democratic and Republican legislators, congressmen, and office-holders have enriched themselves, and defrauded the country and impoverished the people, we find the necessity of independent action and the importance of united effort, and cordially invite men, of whatever calling, business, trade, or vocation, regardless of past political views, to join us in removing the evils that so seriously affect us all.

The vote was light, and on Governor was as follows:

C. C. Carpenter, Rep..... ...105,132—24,112
J. G. Vale, Anti-M.....81,020

An Anti-Monopoly convention was held at DesMoines, June 23, 1874, which nominated the following ticket and adopted the following platform: Secretary, David Morgan; Auditor, J. M. King; Treasurer, J. W. Basner; Attorney-General, J. H. Keatley; Clerk of Supreme Court, Geo. W. Ball; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. M. Weart. The following is the platform:

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the people of Iowa, favorable to the organization of an independent political party, laying aside past differences of opinion, and earnestly uniting in a common purpose to secure needful reforms in the administration of public affairs, cordially unite in submitting these declarations:

1. That all political power is inherent in the people; that no government is worthy of preservation or should be upheld which does not derive its power from the consent of the governed, by equal and just laws; that the inestimable right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness should be secured to all men, without distinction of race, color or nativity; that the maintenance of these principles is essential to the prosperity of our republican institutions,

and that to this end the federal constitution, with all its amendments, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

2. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially of the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; and that we denounce as a criminal excess of constitutional power the policy of President Grant's administration in fostering the enormities perpetrated in certain States of the Union in arbitrarily interfering with their local affairs, in sustaining therein the usurpations of aliens and irresponsible adventurers, whereby certain men have been illegally invested with official authority, and others deprived of their constitutional rights, oppressive laws enacted, burdensome taxation imposed, and immense and fictitious indebtedness created, resulting in the degradation of those States, and the general impoverishment of their people.

3. That the conduct of the present administration, in its bold defiance of public sentiment and disregard of the common good, in its prodigality and wasteful extravagance, in the innumerable frauds perpetrated under its authority, in its disgraceful partiality for and rewards of unworthy favorites, in its reckless and unstable financial policy, and in its total incapacity to meet the vital questions of the day, and provide for the general welfare, stands without a parallel in our national history, and the highest considerations of duty require the American people, in the exercise of their inherent sovereignty, to correct these accumulating evils, and bring the government back to its ancient landmarks, patiotism and economy.

4. That the faith and credit of the nation must be maintained inviolate; that the public debt, of whatever kind, should be paid in strict accordance with the law under which it was contracted; that an over issue of paper money being at variance with the principles of a sound financial policy, the circulating medium should be based upon its redemption in specie at the earliest practicable day, and its convertibility into a specie equivalent at the will of the holder, and that, subject to these restrictions, it is the duty of Congress to so provide, by appropriate legislation, that the volume of our government currency shall at all times be adequate to the general business and commerce of the country, and equitably distributed among the several States.

5. That tariffs and all other modes of taxation should be imposed upon the basis of revenue alone, and be so adjusted as to yield the minimum amount required for the legitimate expenditure of the government, faithfully and economically administered, and that taxation to an extent necessary to the accumulation of a surplus revenue in the treasury, subjects the people to needless burdens and affords a temptation to extravagance and official corruption.

6. That railroads and all other corporations for pecuniary profit should be rendered subservient to the public good; that we demand such constitutional and necessary legislation upon this subject, both State and national, as will effectually secure the industrial and producing interests of the country against all forms of corporate monopoly and extortion, and that the existing railroad legislation of this State should faithfully be enforced, until experience may have demonstrated the propriety and justice of its modification.

7. That while demanding that railroads be subject to legislative control, we shall discountenance any action on this subject calculated to retard the progress of railroad enterprise, or work injustice to those invaluable auxiliaries to commerce and civilization.

8. That the limitation of the Presidency to one term, and the election of President, Vice-President and United States Senators by a direct popular vote, and a thorough reform of our civil service to the end that capacity and fidelity be made the essential qualifications for election and appointment to office, are proposed reforms which meet our hearty endorsement.

9. That we demand such a modification of the patent laws of the United States as shall

destroy the monopoly now enjoyed by the manufacture of agricultural and other implements of industry.

10. That the personal liberty and social rights of the citizens should not be abridged or controlled by legislative enactment, except in so far as may be necessary to promote the peace and welfare of society.

11. That holding in grateful remembrance the soldiers and sailors who fought our battles, and by whose heroism the nation was preserved, we insist that Congress shall equalize the bounties and grant to each one of them, or to his widow and children, a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres of land from the unappropriated domain of the country.

12. That we desire hereafter to be known as the Independent party of Iowa, and recognizing the individual conscience of the voter as paramount to the claims of the party, ask the cooperation of those only to whom this declaration of principles and the candidates nominated by this convention may commend themselves worthy.

The Republican convention, which convened July 1st, at DesMoines, put in nomination for Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Treasurer of State, Wm. Christy; Auditor of State, Buren R. Sherman; Register of State Land Office, David Secor; Attorney-General, M. C. Cutts; Judge of Supreme Court, E. J. Holmes; Reporter of Supreme Court, John S. Runnells. The following is the Republican platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, do adopt the following platform of principles:

Resolved, That as the policy of the Republican party in relation to finance, has afforded the people not only a safe, sound and popular currency, of equal and uniform worth in every portion of our common country, but has likewise greatly improved the credit of the country at home and abroad, we point with pride to its record and accomplishments in this regard. And while re-affirming the policy announced by the party in the national conventions of 1868 and 1872, and triumphantly endorsed by the people at the polls—a policy which, while contributing to the public credit has also enhanced the individual and collective prosperity of the American people—we favor such legislation as shall make national banking free to all, under just and equal laws, based upon the policy of specie resumption at such time as is consistent with the material and industrial interests of the country, to the end that the volume of currency may be regulated by the national laws of trade.

2. That we re-affirm the declaration of the Republican national platform of 1872, in favor of the payment by the government of the United States of all its obligations in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the laws under which such obligations were issued, and we declare that in the absence of any express provision to the contrary, the obligations of the government when issued and placed upon the markets of the world, are payable in the world's currency, to-wit, specie.

3. That under the constitution of the United States, Congress has power to regulate all "commerce among the several States," whether carried on by railroads or other means, and in the exercise of that power Congress may, and should, so legislate as to prohibit, under suitable penalties, extortion, unjust discrimination, and other wrong and unjust conduct on the part of persons or corporations engaged in such commerce; and, by virtue of the same constitutional power, Congress may and should provide for the improvement of our great natural water-ways.

4. That the State has the power, and it is its duty, to provide by law for the regulation and control of railway transportation within its own limits, and we demand that the law of this State passed for this purpose at the last session of the General Assembly shall be upheld and enforced until it shall be superseded by other legislation, or held unconstitutional by the proper judicial tribunal.

5. That we feel bound to provide all appropriate legislation for the full and equal protec-

tion of all citizens, white or black, native or foreign born, in the enjoyment of all the rights guaranteed by the constitution of the United States and the amendments thereto.

6. That the $27,000,000 reduction in the estimated general government expenses for the coming fiscal year meets our hearty commendation, and shows that the Republican party on questions of retrenchment and economy is carrying out in good faith its oft repeated pledges to the people.

7. That we are in favor of an amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice-President by a direct vote of the people.

8. That while inventors should be protected in their just rights of property in their inventions, we demand such modifications of our patent laws as shall render the same more fair and equitable to consumers.

9. That the faith of the Republican party is pledged to promote the best good of the civil service of the country, and that we, as Republicans of Iowa, demand that only honest and capable men be elected or appointed to office, and that we commend the position of the party in instituting investigations of corruption in office, sparing therein neither friends nor foes.

10. That since the people may be intrusted with all questions of governmental reform, we favor the final submission to the people of the question of amending the constitution so as to extend the rights of suffrage to women, pursuant to action of 15th General Assembly.

On Secretary of State the vote stood:

J. T. Young, Rep.....107,243—28,183
David Morgan, Dem..... 79,060

For the campaign of 1875 the Democrats, Liberal Republicans and Anti-Monopolists met at Des Moines, June 24th, and nominated a State ticket headed by Shepherd Leffler for Governor; Lieutenant-Governor, E. B. Woodward; Judge of Supreme Court, W. J. Knight; Supt. of Public Instruction, Isaiah Donane. The following platform was then adopted:

The Democrats, Liberal Republicans, and Anti Monopolists of the State of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, declare, as a basis of permanent organization and united action, the following principles:

1. A firm adherence to the doctrine of political government, as taught by Jefferson, Madison, and other fathers of the republic.

2. A strict adherence to the constitution in all measures involving constitutional power.

3. The supremacy of the Republican government within the sphere and reservation of the local authority of the constitution as opposed to the concentration of all powers in a strong centralized government.

4. Absolute prohibition of military interference with the local State elections, and the peaceful assembling and organization of the State Legislatures, except in the manner clearly defined in the Constitution.

5. Honesty in the administration of the public officers, and strict economy in the public expenditures.

6. All officers to be held to a strict accountability for the misuse of the public funds or for the prostitution of their powers for private use.

7. The preservation of all the rights of every citizen, without regard to race or color.

8. The reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual settlers, and opposition to any further grants to corporate monopolies for any purpose.

9. The restoration of the Presidential salary to $25,000. No third term.

10. That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment as soon as the same can be done without injury to the business interests of the country, and maintain a sufficient supply of national currency for business purposes; opposition to present national banking law.

11. A tariff on imports that will produce the largest amount of revenue, with the smallest amount of tax, and no imposition of duties for

the benefit of manufactures at the expense of agricultural interests.

12. We are in favor of the repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law, and the enactment of a practical license law, strictly enforced, as the best guard against, and the safest solution of, the evils of intemperance,

13. That we are opposed to all legislation that restricts any citizen in his individual or social rights and privileges.

With this declaration of principle and policy, in the langnage of our brethren of Ohio, we arraign the leaders of the Republican party for their extravagant expenditure and profligate waste of the people's money, for their oppressive, unjust, and defective system of finance and taxation; for their continued tyranny and cruelty to the Southern States of the Union, and their squandering of public lands; their continuance of incompetent and corrupt men in the offices at home and abroad, and for their general mismanagement of the government, and we cordially invite all men, without regard to past party association, to co-operate with us in removing them from power, and in securing such an administration of public affairs as characterized the purer and better days of the republic.

The Republican convention at Des-Moines placed in nomination for Governor, S. J. Kirkwood; Lieutenant-Governor, Joshua G. Newbold; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams; Superintendent Public Instruction, Alonzo Abernethy. The convention also adopted the following platform:

Resolved, That we declare it a cardinal principle of the Republican faith that the republic is a nation, one and indissoluble, within which the constitutional rights of the States and of the people to local self-government must be faithfully maintained.

2. That we favor the early attainment of currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps.

3. That we favor a tariff for revenue, so adjusted as to encourage home industry.

4. That the earnest efforts of the government to collect the revenue, prevent and punish frauds, have our unqualified approval.

5. We are opposed to further grants of land to railroads or other corporations, but we demand a reservation of public domain for settlement under the homestead laws, and for other *bona fide* settlers.

6. We demand such a revision of the patent laws as will relieve industry from the oppression of monopolies in their administration.

7. That we cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms.

8. The Republican party of Iowa is opposed to a third term.

9. We demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

10. We stand by free education, our public school system, taxation of all for its support, and no division of the school fund.

11. That our national and State administration of public affairs have our hearty support.

12. We cordially invite all who are opposed to the restoration of the Democratic party to power, to forget all past political differences, and unite with the Republican party in maintaining the cause of true reform.

13. The persistent and tyrannical efforts of the enemies of the Union, by murder and intimidation of the enfranchised citizens, and the ostracisms and proscriptions of the white Republicans of the South, for the purpose of rendering null and void this amendment, merits the condemnation of every honest man.

14. That we heartily endorse the action of President Grant in enforcing the laws when called upon to do so by the proper authorities of the State.

The Prohibitionists of the State met and nominated for Governor, Rev. John H.

Lozier, and adopted the following platform :

WHEREAS, The traffic in and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is the greatest evil of the present age; and,

WHEREAS, The legal prohibition of said traffic and use of liquors is the prime duty of those who frame and execute laws for the public welfare; and,

WHEREAS, The existing political parties, in their State platforms, have either ignored or repudiated the foregoing principles, the one declaring for license, the other refusing to pass a resolution opposed to the repeal of the existing prohibitory law of our State; therefore,

Resolved, That the temperance people of Iowa are, by this action of these political parties, forced to seek the promotion of their objects by such organizations and combinations as may prove most effective for the success of the temperance cause, without reference to previous political affiliation.

2. That we most cordially approve the policy of the present administration in the settlement of difficulties between ourselves and other nations, by arbitration, instead of appealing to arms; and also the efforts now being made to codify the international laws so that a World's Peace Congress may be established before which all international difficulties may be adjusted, and thus "nations learn war no more."

3. That the desecration of the Christian Sabbath by public amusement, such as target-shooting, dancing, theatrical performance, and kindred practices, together with ordinary business traffic, except by persons conscientiously observing the seventh day of the week as a Sabbath day, augurs evil to the public morals, and that the laws of our State, touching Sabbath desecrations, should be rigidly enforced.

4. That we are in favor of maintaining our free school system at the expense of the whole people, and without the division of our school fund with any sectarian organization whatever, and in favor of such legislation as will secure the education of all children within our State in the elementary branches of common school education.

5. That the doctrine of professed political parties ought to be, is, and shall continue to be, powerless to control men bound by their convictions to the mountain of great moral principles, and we call upon all concerned in the promotion of public morals to promptly and earnestly rebuke the policy now inaugurated by such professed leaders, and to seek its overthrow.

6. That we earnestly recommend that the temperance people of the several counties promptly form county organizations, looking to the election of such Representatives in our Legislature, and such officers as will enact and enforce laws for the promotion of the foregoing principles, leaving the question of calling a convention for the nomination of State officers and of further organizing to an executive committee to be elected by this convention.

The vote on Governor was officially announced as follows :

S. J. Kirkwood, Rep.	124,855—31,576
S. Lefler, Dem.	93,279
J. H. Lozier, Pro.	1,397

The financial depression during the second administration of Grant was such as to influence the formation of a new party, known as the Greenback party, or, as it was styled in national convention, the National Greenback Labor party. Peter Cooper was the candidate of this party for the Presidency, while the Republicans nominated Rutherford B. Hayes, and the Democrats Samuel J. Tilden. The Greenback men of Iowa held a convention May 10th, at DesMoines, and adopted the following resolutions :

WHEREAS, Labor is the basis of all our wealth, and capital cannot be accumulated except as the product of industry, or human life, given out in the daily labor of the toiling millions; and,

WHEREAS, Money is, in essence, only a certificate of service rendered, and hence the solution

of the financial question lies at the bottom of all true government, and is the paramount issue of the present campaign, in which the Democratic and Republican leaders have failed to take the side of the people; therefore, we, the citizens of Iowa, in mass convention assembled, do thus organize the Independent party of Iowa, and declare our faith in the following principles:

1. That it is the duty of the government to establish a monetary system, based upon the faith and resources of the nation, in harmony with the genius of this government, and adapted to the demands of legitimate business.

2. That we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and that the circulating notes of our national and State banks, as well as the local currency, be withdrawn from circulation, and their place supplied by a uniform national currency, issued direct from the government, the same to be made a legal tender for all public and private debts, duties on imports not excepted, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3.65 per cent. per annum.

3. We demand that the present bonded debt of the country be refunded as speedily as possible into registered interchangeable bonds that shall bear interest at a low rate, not exceeding 3.65 per cent. per annum.

4. We are in favor of the repeal of the act of March 18, 1869, making greenbacks payable in coin, and making 5-20 bonds perpetual or payable only in coin and thus unjustly discriminating in favor of the money interest.

A Greenback State ticket was nominated at a convention held September 20th, and these additional resolutions were adopted:

1. We are in favor of the adoption of the platform of the Indianapolis National Convention.

2. We recognize the rights of capital and its just protection; we condemn all special legislation in its favor.

3. We demand a reduction of official salaries, proportionate to the reduction of the profits on labor.

4. We demand a remonetization of silver.

5. We demand the equality of the soldiers' bounties.

6. We approve and endorse the nomination of Peter Cooper for President, and Samuel F. Cary for Vice President of the United States.

The following is the ticket nominated: Secretary of State, A. Macready; Auditor of State, Leonard Brown; Treasurer of State, Geo. C. Fry; Register State Land Office, Geo. M. Walker; Superintendent Pub. Instruction, Rev. J A. Nash; Supreme Judges, Charles Negus, Oliver R. Jones.

The Republicans placed in nomination the following, at a convention held in Des Moines: Secretary of State, Josiah T. Young; Auditor, Buren R. Sherman, Treasurer, Geo. W. Bemis; Register of Land Office, David Secor; Supreme Judges, W. H. Seevers, J. H. Rothrock; Attorney-General, J. F. McJunkin; Superintendent Public Instruction, C. W. VonCoelln. At the same time they adopted as a platform the following:

1. We are for maintaining the unity of the nation sacred and inviolable; for the just and equal rights of all men; for peace, harmony and brotherhood throughout the nation; for men of unsullied honesty, and purity of character and public trust, and for the swift pursuit and unsparing punishment of all dishonest officials, high or low.

2. That we are in favor of, and we demand, a rigid economy in the administration of the government, both State and national.

3. That we favor a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payment by continuous and speedy steps in that direction.

4. That we demand that all railway and other corporations shall be held in fair and just subjection to the law-making power.

5. That we stand by free education, our school system, taxation of all for its support,

and no diversion of the school fund from the public schools.

6. That we cordially invite immigration from all civilized countries, guaranteeing to emigrants the same political privileges and social and religious freedom we ourselves enjoy, and favoring a free and unsectarian system of common schools for their children with ours.

7. That in James G. Blaine we recognize a pure Republican and patriot, and one well worthy to be chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the coming campaign.

The Democrats, in convention at Des Moines, August 30th, adopted the following:

Resolved, By the Liberal Democratic party of the State of Iowa, in convention assembled, that we adopt as our platform of principles the resolutions and declarations of the National Convention at St. Louis, and earnestly approve the sentiments of the eminent statesmen of the party, Hon. Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks, so ably presented in their letters of acceptance of the nominations at said convention.

The following is the Democratic ticket: Secretary of State, J. H. Stubenrauch; Treasurer of State, W. Jones; Auditor of State, W. Growneweg; Register of State Land Office, H. C. Ridernour; Attorney-General, J. C. Cook; Judges of Supreme Court, W. I. Hayes, W. Graham. The vote on Secretary of State was as follows:

J. T. Young, Rep.	172,171
J. H. Stubenrauch, Dem.	112,115
A. Macready, Gr.	9,436
Young's majority over all	50,620

In the campaign of 1877 the Republicans met first in convention at Des Moines, June 28, where they nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, James G. Day; Supt. of Public Instruction, Carl W. Von Coelln. The following is the platform:

Acting for the Republicans of Iowa, by its authority and its name, this convention declares:

1. The United States of America is a nation, and not a league, by the combined workings of the national and State governments under their respective institutions. The rights of every citizen should be secured at home and protected abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a criminal neglect of their highest duty.

2. The Republican party has preserved the government in the commencement of the second century of the nation's existence, and its principles are embodied in the great truths spoken at its cradle—that all men are created as equals; that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends governments have been instituted among men deriving their justice from the consent of the governed, which consent is evidenced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of citizens, determined in the pursuance of the law. Until these truths are universally recognized and carefully obeyed, the work of the Republican party is unfinished, and the Republican party of Iowa will stand by its colors and fight the good fight to the end.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all citizens in the free enjoyment of all their rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. The power to provide for the enforcement of the principles embodied in the recent constitutional amendments, is vested by these amendments in the constitution of the United States, and we declare it to be the solemn duty of the legislative and executive departments of the government to put in immediate and vigorous exercise all their powers for removing any just causes of discontent on the part of any class, and for securing

to every American citizen complete liberty and exact equality in the exercise of the civil, political and public rights. To this end we imperatively demand of Congress and the Chief Executive a courage and fidelity to these duties which shall not falter until the results are placed beyond doubt or recall.

4. That the public credit should be sacredly maintained, and all the obligations of the government honestly discharged; and that we favor the early attainment of a currency convertible with coin, and therefore advocate the gradual resumption of specie payments by continuous and steady steps in that direction.

5. That the silver dollar having been a legal unit of value from the foundation of the federal government until 1873, the laws under which its coinage was suspended should be repealed at the earliest possible day, and silver made, with gold, a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private. We also believe that the present volume of the currency should be maintained until the wants of trade and commerce demand its further contraction.

6. That the investment of capital in this State should be encouraged by wise and liberal legislation, but we condemn the policy of granting subsidies at public expense, either to individuals or corporations, for their private use.

7. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the government, and that taxation be limited to the actual wants of public expenditure.

8. That we favor a wisely adjusted tariff for revenue.

9. That we hold it to be a solemn obligation of the electors of Iowa to be earnest in securing the election to all positions of public trust of men of honesty and conscience; to administrative affairs, men who will faithfully administer the law; to legislative affairs, men who will represent, upon all questions, the best sentiment of the people, and who will labor earnestly for the enactment of such laws as the best interests of society, temperance and good morals shall demand.

10. That we rejoice in the honorable name of Iowa, that we are proud of the State's achievements, of the degree of purity with which its public affairs have been conducted, and the soundness of its credit at home and abroad. We pledge to do whatever may be done to preserve unsullied the State's reputation in these regards.

The Greenbackers met at DesMoines, July 12, and nominated, for Governor, D. B. Stubbs; Lieutenant-Governor, A. Macready; Supreme Judge, John Porter; Supt. of Public Instruction, S. T. Ballard. The convention also adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country, labor, the creator of all wealth, is either unemployed or denied its just reward, and all productive interests are paralyzed; and,

WHEREAS, These results have been brought about by class legislation, and the mismanagement of our national finances; and,

WHEREAS, After generations of experience, we are forced to believe that nothing further can be hoped for through the old political parties; therefore we make the following declaration of principles:

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks, and the issue of legal tender paper money, by the government, and made receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, and making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government and for all other debts, public and private.

4. We demand the equitable taxation of all property, without favor or privilege.

5. We commend every honest effort for the furtherance of civil service reform.

6. We demand the repeal of all class legislation and the enforcement of such wise and progressive measures as shall secure equality of rights to all legitimate interests, and impartial justice to all persons.

7. We demand a reduction of offices and salaries, to the end that there be less taxation.

8. We demand that the Independents of Iowa sustain and endorse the principles of railroad legislative control, as expressed by the highest judicial authority, not as enemies of public enterprises, but as friends of the whole country and of the people.

9. We demand that all legal means be exhausted to eradicate the traffic in alcoholic beverages, and the abatement of the evil of intemperance.

10. We are opposed to all further subsidies by either the State or general government, for any and all purposes, either to individuals or corporations.

11. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow citizens; of all political parties, upon these our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democracy met in convention this year at Marshalltown, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John P. Irish; Lieutenant-Governor, W. C. James; Supreme Judge, H. C. Boardman; Superintendent of Public Instru tion, G. D. Cullison. They also resolved—

1. The Democracy of the State of Iowa in convention assembled hereby declare in favor of a tariff for revenue, the only economic home rule, the supremacy of civil over military power, the separation of church and State, equality of all citizens before the law, opposition to the granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever; and we believe,

2. The destruction of the industry of the country and the pauperism of labor are the inevitable fruit of the vicious laws enacted by the Republican party.

3. That as a means of relieving the distressed portions of the community, and removing the great stringency complained of in business circles, we demand the immediate repeal of the specie resumption act.

4. That we denounce as an outrage upon the rights of the people the enactment of the Republican measures demonetizing silver, and demand the passage of a law which shall restore to silver its monetary power.

5. That we favor the retention of a greenback currency, and declare against any further contraction, and favor the substitution of greenbacks for national bank bills.

6. We congratulate the country upon the acceptance by the present administration of the constitutional and pacific policy of local self-government in the States of the South, so long advocated by the Democratic party, and which has brought peace and harmony to that section. And in regard to the future financial policy, in the language of our national platform adopted in the New York convention, in 1868, we urge,

7. Payment of the public debts of the United States as rapidly as practicable,—all the money drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment when due.

8. The equal taxation of every species of property according to its value.

9. One currency for the government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

10. The right of a State to regulate railroad corporations having been established by the higher court of the country, we now declare that this right must be exercised with due regard to justice, as there is no necessary antagonism between the people and corporation, and the common interests of both demand a speedy restoration of former friendly relations through just legislation on one side, and a cheerful submission thereto on the other.

11. Rights of capital and labor are equally sacred, and alike entitled to legal protection. They have no just cause of quarrel, and the proper relations to each other are adjustable by

national laws, and should not be tampered by legislative interference.

12. That we favor a repeal of the present prohibitory liquor law of the State, and the enactment of a well-regulated license law instead, and all the money derived from license to go to the school fund of the State.

A State Temperance or Prohibition convention assembled at Oskaloosa August 30, and nominated Elias Jessup for Governor, and adopted, as a platform, the following:

WHEREAS, Intemperance is the enemy of all—the drinker, the seller, the financier, the statesman, the educator and the christian; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the temperance people of the State of Iowa, that we hold these truths to be self-evident, and we do hereby declare them as the basis of our political action.

2 We recognize intemperance as the great social, moral, financial and political evil of the present age; that it is not an incident of intelligence and refinement, but is one of the worst relics of barbarism; has produced the lowest and most degraded form of government; and therefore should be overthrown by all republican governments.

3. We claim that all men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable right of freedom from the destructive effects of intoxicating liquors, and the right to use all lawful and laudiable means to defend themselves and their neighbors against the traffic as a beverage within our State.

4. That governments are instituted for the purpose of restraining and prohibiting the evil passions of men, and of promoting and protecting their best interests; and that, therefore, it is the duty of a government to use all its powers to make it as easy as possible for men to do right and as difficult as possible to do wrong.

5. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankruptcy and demoralization.

Therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory law, and upon such amendments thereto as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

6. That this great evil has long since assumed a political form, and can never be eliminated from politics until our legislatures and courts accomplish its entire overthrow and destruction.

7. We hereby declare that, since we believe prohibition to be the only sound legislative policy, and since law is only brought to bear upon society through its officers, legislative, judicial, and executive, we therefore can and will support only those men who are known to be tried and true temperance prohibitory men.

8. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of State; that women is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine; that intemperance is its greatest enemy; therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, ought to be allowed to say by their votes, what laws shall be made for the suppression of this evil, and what person shall execute the same.

9. We believe the importation of intoxicating liquors from foreign lands, and their protection by the United States government, while in the hands of the importer, and inter-state commerce in the same, cripple the power of State governments in enacting and enforcing such legislation as is and may be demanded by the people.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep	121,546
D. P. Stubbs, Gr	38,228
John P. Irish, Dem	79,353
Elias Jessup, Temp	10,639

Gear had a majority over Irish of 23,193, but the combined opposition vote was greater by 674.

In 1878 the Greenbackers held the first State convention, assembling at Des Moines April 10th, and nominated for Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth;

Treasurer, M. L. Devlin; Auditor, G. V. Swearenger; Treasurer, M. Farrington; Attorney-General, General C. H. Jackson; Judge of Supreme Court, J. G. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon; Reporter Supreme Court, Geo. W. Rutherford. They adopted the following platform:

WHEREAS, Throughout our entire country the value of real estate is depreciated, industry paralized, trade depressed, business income and wages reduced, unparalleled distress inflicted upon the poorer and middle ranks of our people, the land filled with fraud, embezzlement, bankrupcy, crime, suffering, pauperism, and starvation; and

WHEREAS, This state of things has been brought about by legislation in the interest of and dictated by money lenders, bankers, and bondholders; and,

WHEREAS, The limiting of the legal tender quality of greenbacks, the changing of currency bonds into coin bonds, the demonetizing of the silver dollar, the exempting of bonds from taxation, the contraction of the circulating medium, the proposed forced resumption of specie payments, and the prodigal waste of the public lands, were crimes against the people, and so far as possible the results of these criminal acts must be counteracted by judicious legislation.

1. We demand the unconditional repeal of the specie resumption act of January 14th, 1875, and the abandonment of the present suicidal and destructive policy of contraction.

2. We demand the abolition of national banks and the issue of a full legal tender paper money by the government, and receivable for all dues, public and private.

3. We demand the remonetization of the silver dollar, making it a full legal tender for the payment of all coin bonds of the government, and for all other debts, public and private, and that the coinage of silver shall be placed on the same footing as that of the gold.

4. Congress shall provide said money adequate to the full employment of labor, the equitable distribution of its products and the requirements of business.

5. We demand that Congress shall not, under any circumstances, authorize the issuance of interest-bearing bonds of any kind or class.

6. The adoption of an American monetary system, as proposed herein, will harmonize all differences in regard to tariff and federal taxation, distribute equitably the joint earnings of capital and labor, secure to the producers of wealth the results of their labor and skill, muster out of service the vast army of idlers, who, under the existing system, grow rich upon the earnings of others, that every man and woman may, by their own efforts, secure a competence, so that the overgrown fortunes and extreme poverty will be seldom found within the limits of our Republic.

7. The Government should, by general enactment, encourage the development of our agricultural, mineral, mechanical, manufacturing and commercial resources, to the end that labor may be fully and profitably employed, but no monopolies should be legalized.

8. The public lands are the common property of the whole people, and should not be sold to speculators, nor granted to railroads or other corporations, but should be donated to actual settlers in limited quantities.

9. It is inconsistent with the genius and spirit of popular government that any species of private or corporate property should be exempt from bearing its just share of the public burdens.

10. That, while the interests of the labor and producing classes throughout the nation are identical, North, South, East and West, and while it is an historic fact that the war of the rebellion was inaugurated in the interests of a class kindred to that which oppresses us, therefore we declare that the Government of the United States shall never pay any part or portion of what is known as the confederate or rebel debt.

11. We demand a constitutional amendment fixing the compensation of all State officers, in-

cluding members and employes of the General Assembly.

12. We demand a general reduction of all county and court expenses, with a reduction of offices, to lessen oppressive taxes.

13. We demaud that all just and legal means shall be used for the evils of intemperance.

14. We invite the considerate judgment of our fellow-citizens of all political parties upon these, our principles and purposes, and solicit the co-operation of all men in the furtherance of them, as we do believe that upon their acceptance or rejection by the people, the weal or woe of our beloved country depends.

The Democrats assembled in convention June 7th, and nominated the following ticket: Secretary of State, T. O. Walker; Auditor, Col Eiboeck; Treasurer, E. D. Fenn; Register of State Land Office, T. S. Bardwell; Judge of Supreme Court, Judge J. C. Knapp; Clerk of Supreme Court, M. V. Gannon; Reporter of Supreme Court, J. B. Elliott; Attorney-General, John Gibbons. The convention adopted the following platform:

We, the Democracy of Iowa, in convention assembled, congratulate the country upon the restoration of home rule to the South and the era of peace brought about in response to the demands of the national Democracy, and make this declaration of principles:

1. In favor of a tariff for revenue only; honest and economical home rule; the supremacy of civil over military power; the separation of the church and State; the equality of all citizens before the law; opposition to granting by the general government of subsidies to any corporation whatever.

2. We believe the financial system of the Republican party has been one of favor to the moneyed monopolies, of unequal taxation, of exemptions of class, and of a remorseless contraction that has destroyed every enterprise which gave employment to labor, and therefore we denounce it, its measures and its men, as responsible for the financial distress, misery and want which now afflict the nation.

3. Labor and capital have an equal demand upon and equal responsibility to the law.

4. Public officials should be held to strict accountability, defaulters should be severely punished, and riot and disorder promptly suppressed.

5. We deprecate the funding of our non-interest bearing debt, and insist that our bonded debt be refunded at a rate of interest not exceeding four per cent.

6. We favor an equal recognition of gold, silver and United States notes in the discharge of public and private obligations, except where otherwise provided by contract, and to the end that the same be secured, we favor the unconditional repeal of the resumption act, and the coinage of silver on equal conditions with gold. We oppose any further retirement of the United States notes now in circulation, and favor the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank bills.

7. We declare it as our opinion that it is the duty of the government to take immediate steps to improve our great Western rivers, and that the means provided should be commensurate with the importance and magnitude of the work.

8. Thorough investigation into the election frauds of 1876 should be made, the frauds should be exposed, the truth vindicated, and the criminals punished in accordance with law, wherever found.

9 The management of our State institutions by Republican officials has been and is notoriously corrupt, and a disgrace to the people; we therefore demand a thorough investigation of the same, and the punishment of all parties who have betrayed their trust.

Resolved, That we accept and re-affirm the doctrine of Mr. Tilden upon the war claims as a proper adjustment of the national policy conceruing that class of claims upon the public treasury.

The Republicans held their convention June 19, and nominated the following

ticket: Secretary of State, Capt. John A. T. Hull; Auditor, Maj. Buren R. Sherman; Treasurer, George W. Bemis; Register State Land Office, Lieut. James K. Powers; Judge of Supreme Court, Col. J. H. Rothrock They also adopted the following platform:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. By the combined workings of the national and State governments, under their respective constitutions, the right of every citizen should be secured at home and abroad, and the common welfare promoted. Any failure on the part of either the national or State governments to use every possible constitutional power to afford ample protection to their citizens, both at home and abroad, is a neglect of their highest duty.

2. Against the assaults of traitors and rebels, the Republican party has preserved these governments, and they represent the great truths spoken to the world by the Declaration of Independence, that "all men are created equal;" that they "are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; that for the attainment of these ends, governments have been instituted among men, deriving just powers from the consent of the governed," which consent is evinced by a majority of the lawful suffrages of the citizens, determined in pursuance of law; and in order that this end may be justly and fully reached, the Republican party of Iowa demands that every qualified elector in every State, North and South, Democrat or Republican, white or black, shall be permitted, undisturbed by force and unawed by fear, to vote at all elections at the place prescribed by law, and nowhere else, just once, and no more than once; and that every vote so cast shall be honestly counted, and that every person chosen by such votes to any office shall be freely inducted into it, and effectively supported in the discharge of his duties; and every well informed person knows that with such freedom of elective action and honest administration as are herein demanded, at least five of the Southern States are Republican by a large majority, and that they are now in the hands of the Democratic party, solely through force, fraud, intimidation, and failure to enforce the principles herein set forth.

3. The permanent pacification of the southern section of the Union, and the complete protection of all its citizens in all their civil, political, personal and property rights, is a duty to which the Republican party stands sacredly pledged. In order to redeem this pledge, it placed the recent amendments in the constitution of the United States, and upon the righteous basis of said amendments it will go forward in the work of pacification until peace shall come through right doing, and contentment through justice.

4. The Democratic dogma of "home rule," which seeks to shut out from participation in the political affairs of the southern States all citizens who oppose the Democratic party and are not natives of said States, and in obedience to the spirit to which every man from the north, of republican sentiments, is termed a "carpet-bagger," is hereby denounced as the worst phase of State rights yet developed, and we demand for the people of Iowa absolute freedom to go whithersoever they may please within the limits of the nation, to utter their sentiments by speech or by press upon all subjects touching their interests, and all matters of public concern.

5. That the armed conflict between the traitors and the rebels who sought to destroy the republic, and the patriots who defended it, was more than a trial of physical force between Greeks. It was a struggle of right against wrong, of a true civilization against a false one, of a good government against anarchy, of patriots against traitors, wherein the Republican party was the defender of right, the champion of a true civilization, the promoter of good government, and in whose ranks patriots marched against traitors; and who ever fails to regard the Republican party from this standpoint and in this light, fails to comprehend its character, its achievements, its purposes, and its duties, and whoever treats with the Democratic party from any other standpoint, manifests incapacity

to understand palpable facts, and will be overwhelmed with disaster.

6. That the soldiers who fought the battles of the republic are entitled to special credit for the heroism which they displayed, for their unselfish devotion to liberty and order, and for the great fact that the war "turned out as it did;" and discredit, in like degree, attaches to the traitors and rebels who fought to destroy the nation. Whoever fails to appreciate these facts, is derelict in the duty he owes to the party.

7. That the Republican party is the party of order as opposed to all lawlessness in whatever quarter the same may arise, or in whatever form it may appear.

8. That the wisdom of the financial policy of the Republican party is made manifest by its results. It has brought specie and paper practically together months before the date fixed by law for the resumption of specie payment by the government; it has given to all classes money of the same value; it has placed our nation on an equal footing with the other great nations of the world in all matters of financial concern; it has promoted the refunding of the national debt at a low rate of interest; it has maintained the national credit; and any change in this policy which tends to obstruct it in its work of restoring specie payment, whereby paper currency becomes absolutely as valuable as gold and silver standard coin; of reviving business, promoting industry, and maintaining the public credit, is hereby denounced as wholly evil and injurious to the best interest of the country.

9. That the organized raid on the treasury by the Southern Democratic members of Congress, for payment of hundreds of millions of dollars of rebel war claims, is an unparalleled impudence, and a present danger against the success of which the triumph of the Republican party is our only security.

10. That we favor a wisely adjused tariff for revenue.

11. In the matter of the faithful administration of the public funds, the Republican party challenges the closest scrutiny, and invites comparison with any and all other agencies in public or private affairs. Notwithstanding the vast sums, amounting to thousands of millions of dollars, collected and distributed by Republican administration, the percentage of loss is less than can be shown by any other political party that has ever been entrusted with the control of public affairs, or by individuals in their own private business. This shows that the charge of corruption made against the Republican party is as groundlessly impudent as was the attempt of the Southern Democracy to destroy the Union wantonly wicked and atrociously cruel.

12. The title to the Presidential term was definitely and finally settled by the forty-fourth Congress, and any attempt to open it is dangerous, illegal, and unconstitutional, and the Republican party of Iowa will resist all efforts not founded on the constitution and the existing laws to displace the present possessor of said title, and it is a source of sincere congratulation that the firm attitude assumed by the Republican party of the country in this regard forced a majority of the House of Representatives to disavow the real but covert purposes of the so-called Potter investigation.

13. That the effotrs of the Democratic party in Congress to cripple and render inefficient the army and navy of the United States is most earnestly condemned, and all efforts looking to a permanent reduction of the same, with a view to a future reorganization, whereby the official stations may be in whole or in part supplied by officers who engaged in rebellion against the nation, who hold to the doctrine of secession, and who acknowledge primary allegiance to a State, are hereby denounced as dangerous to the peace of the country and to the permanence of the Union.

14. That it is not only the right, but the duty, of every good citizen at party caucus, in the party conventions, and at the polls, to use his best efforts to secure the nomination and election of good men to places of official trust, and we disapprove of all interference with the perfect freedom of action of any citizen in the exercise of said right and in the discharge of said duty.

15. That personal temperanee is a most commendable virtue in a people, and the practieal popular movement now active througout the State, for the promotion of temperance, has our most profound respect, sympathy, and approval.

16. That we demand the most rigid economy in all departments of the public serviee, and rigid retrenehment in all public expenses in all possible directions, and the reduction of taxation to the lowest limits consistent with effieient publie serviee. In the direction of such economy and retrenehment, we heartly eommend the action of the Republican legislature in reducing the expenses of the State in the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, and this example set by the State, should be followed in all other departments of our government.

17. That the Republican party of Iowa demands an honest, faithful and efficient discharge of duty by all offieers, whether federal, State, county or municipal, and requires a full, fair, and impartial and searehing investigation into the official conduet of all offieials and the business of all officers, without regard to party or personal association, and whenever or wherever fraud and dishonesty are discovered, the Republieans of Iowa demand the prompt punishment of the guilty parties. "Let no guilty man escape."

A fusion ticket, composed of Greenbackers and Democrats, was agreed on September 29th, as follows: Secretary of State, E. M. Farnsworth (Greenbacker); Auditor, Jos. Eiboeck (Democrat); Treasurer, M L Devin (Greenbacker); Register of Land Office, M. Farrington (Greenbacker); Judge of Supreme Court, Joseph C. Knapp (Democrat); Attorney-General, John Gibbons (Democrat); Clerk of Supreme Court, Alex. Runyon (Greenbacker); Reporter of Supreme Court, John B. Elliott (Democrat). On Secretary of State the vote was as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....134,544
E. M. Farnsworth, Fusion.....125,087
T. O. Walker, Dem..... 1,302
Hull, over all 8,055

The Democrats held a convention May 21, 1879, at Council Bluffs, and nominated the following State ticket: Governor, H. H. Trimble; Lieutenant-Governor, J. Y. Yeomans; Judge of Supreme Court, Reuben Noble; Supt. of Public Instruction, Erwin Baker. The platform adopted by the convention is here given:

Resolved, That the Demoeratie party now, as in the past, insists that our liberties depend upon the striet construetion and observanee of the constitufion of the United States and all its amendments.

2. That the States and the general government should be sternly restrained to their respective spheres, and to the exereise only of the powers granted and reserved by the constitution.

3. That the poliey of the Republican party, by which it inflates the importanee of the States when necessary to eover the theft of the Presideney, and in turn magnifies the functions of the general government to cover the coereion of the States into the endorsement of the partisan will of the fraudulent executive, is full of evil and fruitful of danger.

4. That sueh a policy is intended to array section against section, the States against the general government, and it against the States in turn, for the purpose of destroying the freedom of both, and teaching the people to look to a strong government as a shelter from the anarehy its advocates have planned.

5. That evidenees of these nefarious purposes is furnished by the present attitude of the Republican party, which is arrayed against a free ballot, on which depend all the liberties secured to us by the constitution.

6. That we view with alarm the determination of the Republican party, through the fraudulent exeeutive, to deprive this republie of its army, so necessary to the defenee of its frontier, and its protection from foreign and domestie enemies, by vetoing appropriations for the pay

and support of our soldiers, unless they can be used to force voters to record the mere will of the executive.

7. That we hail the Democratic Senators and Representatives in Congress as worthy the heroic lineage of American citizens, for standing firmly for the American idea in government as against the despotic theory from which our revolutionary fathers revolted, and we ask all lovers of liberty to join us and them in a protest against the change in our form of government proposed by the Republican party, which will substitute the will of one man for that of the majority of all the people.

8. That we are in favor of the substitution of United States treasury notes for national bank notes, and of the abolition of national banks as banks of issue; that the government of the United States issue the money for the people; and, further, that we favor a reduction of the bonded debt of the United States as fast as practicable, and the application of the idle money in the treasury to that purpose.

9. That we favor the free and unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of 412½ grains, and providing certificates for silver bullion which may be deposited in the United States treasury, the same to be legal tender for all purposes.

10. That we favor a tariff for revenue only.

11. That we are in favor of economy in public expenditures, including reduction of salaries local and general wherever they may be deemed excessive; and also a reduction in the number of officials.

12. That the Democratic party of Iowa is desirous of promoting temperance, and, being opposed to free whisky, it is in favor of a judicious license law.

13. That we favor holding all public servants to a strict accountability, and their prompt and severe punishment for all thefts of public money and maladministration of public office.

A Temperance convention was held at Cedar Rapids June 16th, and adopted the following platform:

Resolved, We recognize the traffic in intoxicating liquors as the great moral, financial, social, and political evil of the present age; that it is one of the worst relics of barbarism; that it has always been the moving cause of crime, and is, therefore, subversive of our republican form of government, and should be overthrown.

2. We believe that the prohibition of the traffic of intoxicating liquors is the only sound legislative theory upon which this vexed question can be solved and the nation saved from bankrupcy and demoralization; therefore, we insist upon the maintenance and enforcement of our prohibitory liquor law, and upon such amendments by the next Legislature of the State of Iowa as will place ale, wine, and beer under the same condemnation as other intoxicating liquors.

3. We believe that in the security of home rests the security of the State; that woman is by her very nature the acknowledged guardian of this sacred shrine, and that intemperance is its greatest enemy, therefore we claim that the daughters of this commonwealth, as well as her sons, be allowed to say, by their vote, what laws should be made for the suppression of this evil, and what persons shall execute the same.

4. That the present movement inaugurated by the temperance organizations of the State to prohibit the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors, except for mechanical and medical purposes, including malt and wine liquors, meets our active support.

5. That we, as the Prohibitionists of the State of Iowa, in view of the great questions of public interest effecting the perpetuity of our general government, which are now absorbing the thought and action of all our people, deem it inexpedient and unwise to nominate a State prohibitory ticket at the present time.

A portion of the convention in favor of the nomination of a State ticket seceded, and nominated a State ticket, headed by G. T. Carpenter for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan was substituted. The rest of the ticket was composed

as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Judge of the Supreme Court, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash.

The Greenbackers assembled at Des Moines May 28th, and nominated a ticket as follows: Governor, Daniel Campbell; Lieutenant-Governor, M. M. Moore; Supreme Judge, M. H. Jones; Supt. of Public Instruction, J. A. Nash. The following platform was adopted:

WHEREAS, The sovereign and supreme power of the American Union is vested in the free will of the citizens thereof, who have an equal and unquestionable right to express that will as to them seems best adapted to secure the peace, perpetuate the liberty, and promote the prosperity of each individual, as well as to enhance and protect the common welfare of our country; and,

WHEREAS, This power has been delegated to unworthy servants, who have diverted it from its original purpose, whereby grievous wrongs have been perpetrated on the masses of the people, subjecting them to gross injustice, widespread poverty, untold privations, and business paralyzation; and,

WHEREAS, These grievances have been greatly augumented by limiting the legal-tender quality of the greenbacks; by loaning the credit of the government to national bank corporations; by changing government bonds into coin bonds, and making the same exclusively payable in gold, by the conversion of a non-interest bearing circulating medium into an interest bearing government debt; by defrauding labor of employment; by the ruinous shrinkage in the value of property; by the depression of business; by the willful restrictions placed upon the remonetization of the silver dollar; by the exemption of capital from its just share of the burden of taxation; by the contraction of the greenback currency; by the forced resumption of specie payment; by the increase in the purchasing power of money, and its attendant hardships on the debtor class; by declaring poverty a crime, and providing punishment therefor; by the criminal waste of the public domain, through enormous grants of land to railroad corporations; by oppressive taxation; by high rates of interest for the use of money; by exorbitant salaries and fees to public officers; by official corruption in the administration of public affairs; and,

WHEREAS, A moneyed despotism has grown up in our land out of this state of affairs, which controls the law-making power of our country, dictates judicial decisions, wields an undue influence over the chief executive of the nation —in the consideration of the laws passed for the benefit of the people, thus enabling the money power to carry on its schemes of public plunder, under and by which colossal fortunes have been gathered in the hands of the ambitious and unscrupulous men whose interests are at war with the interests of the people, hostile to popular government, and deaf to the demands of honest toil; therefore, we, the representatives of the Union Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, adopt the following as our platform of principles:

1. The general government alone to issue money; the amount in circulation to be fixed by a constitutional amendment upon a *per capita* basis; calling in of all United States bonds, and the payment of them in full legal-tender money.

2. That the national banks, as banks of issue, must be abolished by law, and the legal tender greenback money of the government of the United States shall be substituted for their circulation.

3. That we demand the unlimited coinage of the silver dollar of the present standard weight and fineness.

4. That the American people owe a debt of gratitude to the Union soldiers that can never be fully paid, and in recognition of their patriotic services we endorse the arrearages of pensions, and favor the passage of a bill providing for the equalization of bounties similar to the one vetoed by ex-President Grant.

5. That we view with grave apprehension the continued oppression of the people by corporate powers; and while we execrate the inhuman treatment of the Union soldiers in prison

pens of the South during the rebellion, we condemn the violence of partisan spirit in the legislative halls of Congress, which seeks to revive the dead issue of the past while conspiring against and deliberately refusing to provide measures of relief adequate to the living necessities of the present.

6. That it is the right and duty of all qualified electors of any State in the Union to vote according to their conscientious convictions, and to have that vote honestly and fairly counted; and that any attempt to interfere with that right, either by threats of bands of armed men or the use of troops at the polls, or by fraud in conducting the election, or bribery in making out the returns, or by threats to dismiss from service, or any other means by which that right is abridged, is a crime that should be severely punished

7. That the office-holders of our country are the servants and not the masters of the people, and that these officers should be removed and punished to the full extent of the law whenever they betray the public trust confided to them; and we demand that all official fees and salaries, commencing with the President, should be reduced from twenty-five to fifty per cent.; and we further demand the strictest economy in the administration of our courts of justice, and in all other federal and State officers.

8. That we highly commend the moral reform of men and the elevation of families by agencies of the temperance cause, and demand the use of all just and legal means for the suppression of the evils of intemperance.

9. That all real estate be assessed to the owner, and the tax thereon be paid by him, provided, that in case there is a mortgage or vendor's lien upon the land, and he pays the whole tax, that he may deduct, as payment on said lien, the *pro rata* share of the tax.

10. That the revenue law of the State shall be amended so that the penalty or interest on the sale of delinquent taxes should not exceed the sum of ten per cent. per annum, and that the time of redemption shall be extended to a term of five years.

11. We favor the repeal of the present railroad commissioners' law, and the adoption of a suitable legislative action to reduce and equalize freight

12. That the prison convict labor shall never come in competition with free labor, by the contract system, under any name.

Resolved, That we approve the bold and independent stand taken by our Greenback representatives in Congress; and we especially endorse the conduct of Messrs. Weaver and Gillette in their conduct with the combined opposition of both old parties.

2. That the nominees of this convention are the candidates of the Greenback party of Iowa, and in no case will we recognize the right of any person or persons to alter or change the ticket here nominated, except to fill vacancies occasioned by death, in which case the central committee shall not place on the ticket the names of any person or persons who are identified with either of the old parties.

The Republicans assembled at Des Moines, June 11, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, John H. Gear; Lieutenant-Governor, Frank T. Campbell; Supreme Judge, J. M. Beck; Supt. of Public Instruction, C. W. Von Coelln. A platform was adopted as follows:

1. That the United States of America is a nation, not a league. This is the doctrine of the constitution, confirmed by the result of the war of the rebellion. The Democratic party denies this, and opposes to it the doctrine of State rights, which includes the power of a State to dissolve its connection with the Union, therefore it is dangerous to the national life to trust it to the Democratic party.

2. Upon the foregoing doctrine of nationality depends the power of the republic to protect its citizens in all other rights, both at home and abroad, and from its denial by the Democratic party have resulted the barbarous outrages perpetrated on citizens in all of the disturbed sections of the Southern States, and redress can be

had alone through the administration of public affairs in the several departments of the government by the Republican party.

3. We denounce the attempt of the Democratic party in Congress to render the federal elections insecure by the repeal of the election laws of the United States as dangerous to a free and pure expression of the voice of the people through the ballot-box and as tending to subject said elections to the dominations of the bull-dozing elements of the Southern States, and of repeaters and promoters of fraud in the city of New York and elsewhere, and the resistenee made to the accomplishment of this result by the Republican Senators and Representotives in Congress, and by President Hayes in his veto messages, is accorded our profound commendation.

4. That we approve of the financial policy of the Republican party, and refer with pride to its results. The Southern Democratic rebellion for the perpetuation of slavery and the enforcement of State rights forced an enormous interest-bearing debt upon the people, which, in August, 1865, reached its highest point, and then amounted to $2,381,530,294.96, requiring an annual interest payment of $150,977,697.87. On the 1st of August next, when the Republican refunding operations will be completed, this Democratic debt will be reduced to $1,797,643,700.00, with an annual interest charge of but $83,778,777.50, showing a reduction in the principal of $583,886,594.96, and of the annual interest charge of $57,203,619.37; and we declare this debt shall be honestly paid in honest money, and to this end are in favor of keeping our coin circulation at its largest practicable volume, and of maintaining our paper currency where the Republican party has placed it—at par with coin; and to the further end that the dollar earned by labor shall be worth as much as the dollar earned by capital.

5. Concerning further financial legislation, we say, let us have peace, undisturbed by Congressional tinkering, that our business interests may revive, investments of more idle capital be encouraged, commercial interests fostered, and the general welfare promoted.

6. The profit arising from the coinage of gold and silver should inure to the benefits of the government, and not to the advantage of private owners of bullion, as this tends to diminish the burdens of the tax-payers, and no part of the tax-paying currency should be converted into the new tax-paying list.

7. We favor a wisely-adjusted tariff for revenue.

8. We demand a strict economy in the imposition of public taxes and expenditures of public money, and such just reduction and equalization of the salaries and fees of public officers as shall place them on an equality with like positions in private employment.

9. That we renew our expression of profound gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the Union, and denounce the removal of employees of this class by the Democrats in Congress, and the appointment, in their stead, of members of the Confederate army.

10. That we re-affirm the position of the Republican party heretofore expressed upon the subject of temperance and prohibition.

The vote on Governor was as follows:

John H. Gear, Rep.	157,571
H. H. Trimble, Dem.	85,056
F T. Campbell, Gr.	45,438
D. R. Dungan, Temp.	3,258
Gear, over all	23,828

The campaign of 1880 was an exciting one. James A Garfield was the Republican candidate for the Presidency; Winfield S. Hancock, the Democratic; J mes B Weaver, the Greenback; Neal Dow, the Prohibition. The Republicans of Iowa were first in the field this year, meeting in convention at DesMoines April 7th, and nominating for Secretary of State, J. A. T. Hull; Treasurer, E. H. Conger; Auditor, W. V. Lucas; Attorney-General, Smith McPherson; Register of State Land Office, J. K. Powers. They also resolved—

1. That we insist on the nomination of well-known Republicans of national reputation for

ability, purity and experience in public affairs, and adhesion to Republican principles, for President and Vice-President of the United States, by the National Republican Convention.

2. That, as Republicans of Iowa, recognizing in the Hon. James G. Blaine a man of tried integrity, of uncompromising loyalty and patriotism, of commanding ability both as a leader and statesman, and a fearless advocate of the principles which have preserved the Union and given undying luster to the party of which he is the admired representative, we take pleasure in recording the fact that he is the preference of the Republicans of Iowa for the office of President of the United States. And while we pledge ourselves to support the nominee of the Chicago convention, we nevertheless declare it is our conviction that no other candidate will develop the enthusiasm or call out the number of votes that would be polled by the American people for James G. Blaine, as the standard-bearer of the Republican party in the national contest of 1880.

3. That the delegation of this convention to Chicago be instructed to cast the vote of Iowa as a unit; and that the delegation be further instructed to use all honorable means to secure the nomination for President of the Hon. James G. Blaine.

The Greenback party assembled in convention May 19th, at Des Moines and nominated Secretary of State, G. M. Walker; Treasurer of State, Matthew Farrington; Auditor of State, G. V. Swearengen; Attorney-General, W. A. Spurrier; Register of State Land-Office, Thos. Hooker. The following is the platform adopted :

We, the National Greenback Labor Party of Iowa, decide, as our first broad principle of faith, that that which is created is subservient to the power that created it.

Resolved, That all currency, whether metallic or paper, necessary for use and convenience of the people, should be issued and controlled by the government, and not by or through the bank corporations of the country; and when so issued shall be a full legal tender for the payments of all debts, public and private.

2. That so much of the interest bearing debt of the United States as shall become redeemable in the year 1881, or prior thereto, being in amount $782,000,000, shall not be refunded beyond the power of the government to call in said obligations and pay them at any time, but shall be paid as rapidly as possible, and according to contract. To enable the government to meet these obligations, the mints of the United States should be operated to their full capacity in the coinage of standard silver dollars, and such other coinage as the business of the country may require.

3. That as the producing classes are now enslaved by interest-bearing debt, therefore we are unalterably opposed to all bonded indebtedness.

4. That the payment of the bond in coin, originally payable in lawful money, was a gift to the bond-holder, and the payment of the soldiers in paper, when by contract payable in coin, was and is an unjust discrimination in favor of the bondholder; therefore, we demand, in justice to the soldier, that he be paid according to contract.

5. That we are opposed to the importation of Chinese semi-barbarous labor, regarding it as a paralyzing and degrading system, that will, unless checked, undermine American free labor

6. That we demand the immediate passage by Congress of a law for the equalization of soldiers' bounties similar to the one vetoed by President Grant.

7. That the right of suffrage, free press and speech, are the inalienable rights of every citizen of the United States.

8. That we denounce the discrimination between government clerks and government laborers, the clerks working six hours and the laborers ten hours.

9. That we are opposed to a large standing army, either national or State, in times of profound peace, eating out the substance of the people.

10. That we will continue to agitate the subject of reform in this State, until official salaries shall bear a just proportion to the incomes of the people who pay them.

11. That the last legislature of our State, in failing to pass the innocent purchaser bill, the bill to reduce court expenses, the bill to protect the destruction of sheep from the ravages of dogs, the bill to cut down our tax penalties, the bill to reduce the rate of interest, have neglected the best interests of the State, and ought to be turned ought of power.

12. That the State should not sell contract labor to compete with free labor.

13. That as citizens of Iowa we feel proud of, and extend our heartfelt gratitude to Messrs. Weaver and Gillette, for their noble and untiring efforts in the halls of Congress to secure the rights of the worthy toiling millions.

14. That we, as the National Greenback Labor Party, know no North, no South, no East, no West.

15. That all banks of issue and all monopolies must go.

The Democrats met at Des Moines, September 2d, and nominated a ticket as follows: For Secretary of State, A. B. Keith; Treasurer, Martin Blim; Auditor, Chas. I. Barker; Attorney-General, C. A. Clark; Register of State Land-Office, C. A. Dougherty. They also resolved:

1. We, the Democracy of Iowa, in delegate convention assembled, endorse the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati, and pledge our earnest efforts in its behalf.

2. The Democracy of Iowa are heartily in favor of the national nominees, Hancock and English, as they give a decided assurance of pure and more thoroughly careful admistration of national affairs.

3. We are in favor of a judicious license law, and condemn all efforts to legislate against those natural rights which do not trespass upon those belonging to the whole community, and we applaud the action of our representatives at DesMoines in the Eighteenth General Assembly for their manly and able opposition to the attempt at sumptuary legislation made by a Republican legislature.

The vote on Secretary of State stood as follows:

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.	184,166
A B. Keith, Dem.	105,760
G. M Walker, Gr.	32,780
Scattering	422
Hull over all	45,204

In the campaign of 1881, the first convention held was by the Democrats, at DesMoines, June 16. They nominated for Governor, L. G Kinne; Lieutenant-Governor, J. M. Walker; Judge of Supreme Court, H. B. Hendershott; Supt. of Public Instruction, W. H. Butler. The convention adopted the following platform:

The Democratic party of Iowa, in convention assembled, re-affirm the national platforms of 1876 and 1880, demand strict economy in all public expenditures, a strict accountability of all public servants, and declares—

1. For tariff reform, ultimating in simpler revenue system, with commercial freedom as its issue.

2. That we oppose all sumptuary laws, and the proposed prohibitory amendment to the constitution in all it steps and stages as the most offensive form of sumptuary regulation.

3. That the great agricultural and producing interests of the country should be emancipated from the burdens of monopoly put upon them by Republican rule, and as a feature of such relief, for the cheapening of transportation by government appropriations for improvement of the Mississippi river, its navigable tributaries and other water-ways.

4. That we execrate the constant official corruption grown into Republican practice, and that the demand of our national platform for civil service reform is freshly emphasized by the immoral spectacle of Republican factions dis-

turbing the public peace, not by the agitation of great measures of statesmanship, but by a vulgar quarrel over the partition of public spoils, and a squabble for the opportunities of official theft.

The Greenback convention was held at Marshalltown, June 2, and the following ticket nominated: Governor, D. M. Clark; Lieutenant-Governor, James M. Holland; Supt. of Public Instruction, Mrs. A. M. Swain; Supreme Judge, W. W. Williamson. The following platform was adopted by the convention:

1. The right to make and issue money is a sovereign constitutional power to be maintained by the people for the common benefit. We demand the abolition of all banks of issue, and the substitution of full legal tender greenbacks in lieu of their notes.

2. We oppose the refunding of the national debt or the issue of interest-bearing non-payable bonds upon any pretext, and demand the payment and destruction of those outstanding at the earliest possible moment.

3. We demand a gradual income tax, whereby capital shall bear a just share of the public burden.

4. We regard the act substituting a railroad commission for laws governing freight rates in the State as a fraud secured by the railroad companies through a Republican legislature, and demand its repeal. While we favor liberal national appropriations for the creation and improvement of water-ways, we demand laws protecting the people of Iowa from discrimination, pooling, watering of stock, drawbacks or rebates, and all unjust charges on the part of railroads, until such time as the people, who built most of these roads with land grants, taxes and subsidies, shall own and operate or fully control them.

5. We demand a revision of our patent right laws, placing a fair limit upon the royalties of inventors, and protecting the people from injustice.

6. We demand that all land grants forfeited by reason of the non-fulfillment of conditions by railroad companies shall be at once reclaimed by the government, and henceforth that the public domain be reserved exclusively for homesteaders or actual settlers.

7. We demand absolutely Democratic rules for the government of Congress and State legislatures, placing all representatives of the people upon an equal footing, and taking from all committees a veto power upon proposed legislation

8. We denounce as most dangerous the restrictions of the right of suffrage in many States, and its abolition in the District of Columbia, and demand equal political rights for all men and women.

9. Believing that all questions affecting the public interest should be decided by the people, we favor the submission of the proposed constitutional amendment to the popular vote.

10. We demand that all ballots in this State shall be of uniform size, color and material, and that each party having a State organization shall have one member on the election board of each township precinct.

11. We favor the abolition of the electoral college, and the election of President, Vice-President and Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

12. In the furtherance of these ends, we ask the co-operation of all men and women, without regard to previous party affiliation or prejudice.

The Republicans met at DesMoines, June 7, and nominated the following ticket: Governor, Buren R. Sherman; Lieutenant-Governor, Orlando H. Manning; Supt. of Public Instruction, John W. Akers; Judge of Supreme Court, Austin Adams. The convention also adopted the following platform:

We, the representatives of the Republican party of Iowa, demand anew of the people of the State their fullest confidence and support, because of the faithfulness of the party, in the State and in the nation, to party pledges; because of the marvelous devotion it has shown in support of the Union; because of its abhorrence

of slavery and polygamy, and of its successful efforts to crush the one, and of its persistent struggle to get rid of the other, sure to go on to its final extirpation; because of its active interest in the relief of struggling and oppressed humanity everywhere; because of its determination to abolish all inequalities of citizenship, to give all men of all races and nationalities in this land equality of civil and political rights; because of its efforts to establish temperance, to educate the people and build up all moral forces; because it has been earnest in its efforts toward honest and economical government, and has been swift to correct abuses when it has discovered them; because it has steadily maintained the financial honor of the nation, is rapidly discharging its great war debt, and has made the recent financial history of the government the marvel of nations; because it has protected the labor of the country, and built up its agricultural and manufacturing interests, and promoted the means of internal commerce by judicial legislation; because it is positive and progressive, and will, in the future, as in the past, prove its capacity to grapple promptly and successfully with every emergency of the nation, and with every question affecting the people's interests; and, finally, because it will secure a complete and lasting unification of the country, entire peace and concord, upon the statute basis of free schools, free speech, a free press and a free ballot.

In the spirit of the purpose that has redeemed former pledges and produced these results, the Republican party of Iowa resolves—

1. We re-affirm the Republican national platform of 1880, and insist upon its enforcement in its relation to the several affairs of the nation, the States and the Territories, in order that sound policies shall prevail in the nation, and ample protection be afforded to its citizens in all of their rights of citizenship in the several States; and that the territories be made as absolutely free from the debasing presence and pernicious influences of polygamy as the States now are of slavery.

2. We congratulate this country upon the election of James A. Garfield, and the national administration upon the vigorous manner in which it has undertaken to ferret out fraud and suppress extravagance in public expenditures, to secure the personal and commercial rights of our people abroad, to deal justly with the Indian wards of the government, and upon the conspicuous success of its financial policy.

3. That we are in hearty sympathy with the spirit of recent conventions for supplementing and improving the great water routes of the nation, and cordially endorse all measures which look toward a practical and judicious improvement of the magnificent water-ways which nature has afforded us for cheaply transporting the immense commerce of the States, and therefore developing the immense resources of the interior of our national domain.

4. That we recognize railways as one of the most potent agencies in our national progress, but one which by reason of its relation to the people, must be kept subordinate to the interests of the people, and within the legislative control of Congress and the State. That in the spirit of its usefulness, it must be dealt with in fairness and without injustice. But we are in accord with the popular demand, that the unquestionable legislative power shall be used to protect the people from any abuse and unjust exactions.

5. That the plenary power of Congress over the subject of patent, should be so exercised as to protect the people against the wrongs and abuses which have been developed and are practiced under the present system of laws relating to patent rights, and we ask our senators and representatives in Congress, to lend their best efforts to the accomplishment of this end.

6. That the position attained in our commerce by American meats and live animals, demand the enactment of effective legislation by both the nation and the States, for the suppression of such diseases as are calculated to interfere with this important feature of our foreign trade.

7. That in pursuance of the uniform justice of the Republican party to observe the pledges and perform the promises made and given in its platform, we declare that the provisions in the

platform of 1879, for the submission of the so-ealled prohibitory amendment of the constitution of Iowa, to a vote of the people at a special and non-partisan election should be enforced, in order that the good faith of the party may be maintained, and that the people in this government of the people, by the people, and for the people, may have an opportunity to express their wishes concerning the pending amendment, regardless of party affiliations, and with perfect freedom from all party restraint and influences.

CHAPTER XI.

TERRITORIAL AND STATE OFFICERS—A RETROSPECT.

In the limited space of this State history, sketches of the various Territorial and State officers cannot be given, though they would be of great interest. It is thought best, however, to insert sketches of the three Territorial Governors. These have been prepared by Hon. Samuel Murdock, of Clayton county, a gentleman than whom none are better qualified for the task.

Robert Lucas.

In the spring of 1832 the celebrated Indian Chief, Black Hawk, in violation of the treaty of St. Louis in 1804, which he himself had ratified in 1816, and again partially ratified in 1831, started with his band, composing a part of the Sac and Fox Indians, ascended Rock River to a considerable distance, where he took up a strong military position.

Gen. Atkinson, with a large number of United States troops and volunteers from the surrounding country, immediately pursued him, with the intention of forcing the cunning chief either to retire or give him battle. And in compliance with this resolution, he dispatched forward Major Stillman, with three or four hundred volunteers, to reconoitre the position of Black Hawk. But Stillman had before him a "Warrior tried;" a man who had been born and cradled upon the battle-field; one who had followed his father through many a hard-fought battle with the Cherokees; one who had stood shoulder to shoulder with Tecumseh at Brownstown and the Thames; one who, by experience, understood both the tactics of the white man and the Indian; one who had mingled in the strife and carnage of every desperate and bloody battle along the whole western border for nearly half a century before. As soon as he heard that Stillman was approaching his camp, he made preparations to meet him, and in doing this he planned and accomplished one of the greatest and most

skillful military stratagems known to modern times.

Stillman, underrating the character of the man before him, rushed, with his whole force, into the very jaws of death; his troops were thrown into the worst kind of disorder, and fell around him dead and dying over the field.

Bravely did Stillman attempt to rally his men and bring them into order, which he came very near doing; but the eagle eye of an old warrior was looking over that field, and just at the moment when the tide of battle seemed to hang in a balance, this brave old warrior puts himself at the head of a chosen number of his gallant braves, and with a yell that sent a thrill through many a bold and daring heart, rushed to the charge, dealing death and destruction in his way.

Stillman ordered his men to fall back, but all was now utter confusion, and the retreat became a perfect rout. Thus, sir, commenced the short and bloody "Black Hawk War," a war in which few laurels were won, and nothing found to admire save the daring bravery of the savage commander. It is not my purpose to follow it further; its history is a history of the most disgraceful outrages and vile treacheries on the part of the Americans; and but for the noble conduct of the gallant Dodge connected with it, ought to be blotted forever from the recollections of American history.

The war ended by the capture of "Black Hawk" through the treachery of the Winnebagos; and a treaty was concluded with him on the 21st of September, 1832, at Rock Island, by which he ceded to the United States a large tract of land, west of the Mississippi, which became known as the "Black Hawk Purchase." This war had its important effects in the history of the Great West; it brought into notice the rich valley of the Rock river; it laid open to view the wealth and treasures locked up for past ages in the lead mines of Wisconsin; it opened to the view of the emigrant a rich and fertile valley, lying between the Mississippi on one side and the Missouri on the other; and long before the stipulations of the treaty of 1832 could be carried out, thousands rushed pell mell into the new land, mingling savage and civilized life together.

The National Legislature has never yet been able to keep up in making the necessary laws for their protection, with the great tide of civilization, as it rolls onward, year after year, upon the heels of retreating savages.

On the 20th of April, 1836, Congress passed a law for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin, by the provisions of which the northern boundary of Wisconsin extended west in a zigzag direction from a point opposite the main channel of Green Bay through Lake Superior, touching the White Earth river, thence down said river to the main channel of the Missouri, thence down the Missouri to a point due west from the northwest corner of the State of Missouri, etc.; thus, you see, including within the bounds of Wisconsin all the lands and territory which now compose the great States of Iowa and Minnesota It was soon evident that this arrangement could not last long; Young America had crossed the Mississippi, and had left a natural boundary behind him; stretching his eyes three hundred miles

west, his vision rested upon another, and with this in view, he demanded a separation, which no Congress at that time dared to refuse.

On the 13th day of June, 1838, Congress passed an act organizing the Territory of Iowa into a separate and distinct government. This was the era of many a darling project on the part of Young America, which he has since carried out to perfection and success; while at the same time it became the era of many a "bubble bursted" in the shape of fallen cities and deserted capitols. Cassville, below you, was once, in expectancy, a proud metropolis, and the seat of a more than Chinese Empire. The act took effect from and after the 3d day of July of that year, with all the requisites of a separate and independent existence.

Robert Lucas, of Ohio, the person whose name heads this article, was appointed by Mr. VanBuren, her first Governor, in connection with William B. Conway, of Pennsylvania, Secretary

Governor Lucas, at the time of his appointment, was quite an old man, and far advanced in the decline of life; he had spent his best days in the service of his country. His youth was spent amid the strife and storms of a cruel and desperate border war. He was engaged in almost every battle from the Huron to the Thames. He had mingled personally in almost every skirmish on the frontier during the war of 1812, and his history was full of romantic adventures, hair-breadth escapes, and bold and daring encounters. He had seen the Great West territory pass from a howling wilderness, and become the abode of millions of freemen who could cultivate their own vine and fig tree, worship at their own shrine, with none to fear or make them afraid. He had seen Ohio a despondency, a little colony, struggling for existence, with almost her entire male population drafted for a border war, and he left her for Iowa, the third among a confederation of States, the greatest, the most powerful, and at the same time the most proud and glorious republic the world ever saw.

He commenced his public career in Ohio in her infancy; he assisted, by his valor and courage, to drive back the murderous foe who hung upon the borders to glut his vengeance on the innocent child at its mother's breast. And not until the Indian had buried the tomahawk, and England had ceased to desolate her frontiers, did he quit his post and return to enjoy himself in the peaceful avocations of private life. He mingled in her halls and in her councils, and his name connected with almost every public act of that great State, which gave her prosperity and greatness; and as a tribute to his worth and a reward for his services, she conferred upon him, in his declining years, the office of Governor.

It was soon after his term of office expired in Ohio that he received from the President the Governorship of Iowa.

It was during his term of office as Governor of Ohio that the dispute arose between that State and the territory of Michigan, in relation to their respective boundaries, which came very near plunging both of them into a cruel, desperate and fratricidal war. The matter was settled, finally, by giving Ohio all she claimed; and in order to keep the youngest child of

the Republic in these days from being naughty, she was given a strip of poor territory, two hundred and fifty miles from her, and north and west of the main channel of Green Bay.

He commenced his career in Iowa with all the bouyancy of youth and better days, and looked forward with a great deal of interest to the day when he should see her a proud and noble State.

Scarcely had he time to look around him and gather information, in his new field of labor, before he found himself involved in another question of boundry, between Iowa and the State of Missouri. Missouri had set up a claim to a strip of country about six miles wide extending along the south line of our whole State; and on this strip of land she had several times attempted to collect taxes and enforce her laws.

The settlers resisted these claims of Missouri, and appealed to the Governor for protection. No sooner was their case made known to him than he resolved to call forth all the military force he could procure, and for this purpose he issued his proclamation. Hundreds responded to his call, and in a short time he had collected here and there through the territory a set of men who only wanted a nod from their commander, and they would have thrown themselves against odds into the very heart of Missouri. Gov. Boggs, of Missouri, had also called on his State for assistance, and he, too, was on his march with a desperate set of men to assert his claim. Had those two forces have met, nothing could have prevented a dreadful and fatal encounter.

But wise councils prevailed, and the legislature of Iowa, to its everlasting credit, drew up and passed a preamble and resolutions requesting both Governors to suspend hostilities until the first day of July thereafter. These resolutions had the desired effect; military preparations were suspended by both parties, and another cruel and fratricidal war averted.

The matter was afterwards submitted to Congress, where, through the influence of A. C. Dodge, with his uncle, Dr. Linn, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Missouri; the matter was finally settled by giving to Iowa all she ever claimed.

Thus ended the celebrated "Missouri war," a war whose history is full of fun and anecdote, a war which has since furnished the theme for many an idle, but interesting romance; and a war which will only be remembered in machine verse and burlesque song; for

"Missouri shall many a day"
"Tell of the bloody fray"
"When the Hawkeyes and Pukies"
"First met on her border."

Governor Lucas never forgot the incidents of this war during his life; and long after the difficulties had passed away, he never could talk about it without flying into a passion at the conduct of Missouri. He cherished a holy hatred for the land of "Pukes" during his lifetime.

Not long after the difficulties with Missouri were settled, he got into a desperate quarrel with the legislature, and for a time, everything about the capital wore a belligerant aspect. It will be recollected that at that time the legislature was filled exclusively by young men; "mere boys,"

as it was said of them at the time, and a higher set of fellows than they were, could scarcely be found They looked upon Iowa as their own and each of them looked himself as the future Senator, Governor, or chief justice of a future State, which he himself was at that time laboring to bring about; and the history of occurring events will show, that with a large number of them, their early anticipations turned out to be true; and with those who are still in obscurity, but yet in the prime of life, a bright and happy future is still before them. The Governor was an old man, and, as they thought, tinctured somewhat with "Foggyism," and they did not hesitate to declare that he was here for the office, and for the office alone, and that as soon as his term expired, he would return again to Ohio, as all Governors of new Territories have generally done. What wonder, then, that between such elements, there should, in the course of events spring up a collision.

The Governor attempted from time to time, to check these young law-makers in their public expenditures, and did not hesitate to call them a set of profligates. In retaliation for these acts on the part of the Governor, the legislature appointed a committee, consisting of James W. Grimes, since United States Senator, Chauncy Swan, who subsequently died at sea on his return from California, and Laurel Summers, afterwards United States Marshal for Iowa, to inquire into his power, and define his duties. This committee after due deliberation, gravely reported to the legislature, that the Governor had full power and authority to vote all acts of the legislature, of every kind, name and description, *except* acts for the appropriation of money, and then asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. But the matter did not end here, for the legislature on the 16th of January, 1840, instructed their delegate to Congress, W. W. Chapman to use his influence in procuring a law, allowing the people to elect their own Governor, and provided in this resolution, that the Governor himself should circulate it. This resolution he took good care to approve, and actually sent copies of it to Washington city.

He was removed from the office of Governor, after the 4th of March, 1831, and John Chambers, of Kentucky was appointed to succeed him.

After his removal he returned to private life, and resided at Bloomington for a number of years.

He returned to Ohio and ran for Congress, but was defeated, after which he again returned to Iowa, and if I mistake not, was a member of the first constitutional convention.

Old age crept upon him at last, and he died a number of years ago, at Muscatine. He was always a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, and throughout a long public life he was strictly and religiously honest. He was not a man of much talent, but his long public life had made him familiar with the whole routine of public affairs.

With his intimate aquaintance with public men and public affairs, he could have written an admirable history of the Great Wests. But he has left nothing behind him save his own acts.

In person, he was tall and slender, and in his younger days, capable of enduring great hardships.

As her first Governor, and one of her truest and best friends, he will live on the pages of Iowa's history, when statues of marble and brass, shall have crumbled into dust.

John Chambers.

On the 4th day of March, 1841, William Henry Harrison was inaugurated President of the United States. He was carried into office through one of the most renowned and exciting political campaigns our country has ever witnessed.

During the administration of Mr. Van Buren, his immediate predecessor, our country, and indeed the whole civilized world, was visited by one of those great commercial revulsions which seems periodically to take place in the affairs of man. Never before had our country witnessed and felt such a universal depression of all kinds of business, nor could the most gifted seer in commercial pursuits tell how or when this great commercial calamity would end, or be remedied.

The people thought they could look back into the administration of General Jackson, when the deposits were removed, as the primary cause of all the distress in every ramification of trade which followed during the administration of his successor, and in order, as they supposed, to apply a remedy, and restore confidence and security again to the country, demanded a change in the affairs of the government.

For twelve years previous to 1840, the government had been in the hands of a party calling themselves "Jack on Democrats," and from their long tenure in office, many of them had come to the conclusion that they owned them in their own right, and that almost every office in the gift of the President was a life tenure.

Acting upon this principle, many of these incumbents had become notoriously corrupt, and appropriated the money belonging to their respective offices to their own private and pecuniary profit.

These things, added to the commercial distress I have mentioned, increased the popular clamor for a change, and General Harrison was triumphantly elected President. And although the writer of this article heard him declare in a public speech that he would suffer his right hand to be cut off before he would remove a public officer for opinion sake alone, yet one of the first acts of his administration was the removal of Robert Lucas from the Governorship of Iowa, and the appointment of John Chambers, of Kentucky, to succeed him.

He arrived in Iowa a short time after he had received his appointment, and immediately took possession of his office

He was a Whig, and of that Kentucky school of politics, in his day, which took rather a conservative view of public affairs. He was an old man, and had seen some service in his day He was among the Kentucky volunteers on the frontier during the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several skirmishes with the Indians, and was looked upon as one of Kentucky's bravest men. Everything in Iowa was in the hands of the Democrats; they had, since the formation of the Territory, filled every office; they had controlled and di-

rected its whole legislation; they had carved and cut every act to suit themselves. So that when the new Governor arrived he found Iowa in the hands of a joint stock company, with the shares above par, and none to dispose of at any price.

These same stockholders had been for several years accustomed to look upon his predecessor, although one of their own faith, with considerable distrust; and need we wonder that when a new man made his appearance among them, of opposite faith, that, for a time at least, he should receive the cold shoulder?

He had been appointed for four years, and in all probability would remain his time out; but four years was an age, at that time, to those who in fact controlled the destinies of a future republic.

A plan was therefore set on foot by those who owned the largest shares in the company, to bring about a revolution, to change the form of government, to establish a State; and, in obedience to this plan, the legislature, on the 16th day of February, 1842. provided that at the August election following, a vote should be taken for or against a convention to form a constitution for the State of Iowa. At this time the general government had paid all the expenses of the Territory, in hard money. At every session of every court, in every county throughout the whole Territory, the Judge, the District Attorney, and last, though not least, the United States Marshal, or one of his deputies, always appeared together. As soon as the court was over, and justice had been meted out with unsparing hand, the Marshal called up the Grand and Petit Juries, and the witnesses upon all criminal trials, cashed all their accounts in half dollars, and they went their own way over the broad prairies, whistling or singing that good old tune,

"Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

Taxes they did not feel, for there was no occasion to gather them, and I know of no happier State on earth than where man can live and enjoy all the sweets of unrestrained liberty, be assured of protection from aggression and wrong, his fields and gardens yielding a bounteous return for the slightest touch of the hoe and the spade, upon his own soil, with a cabin reared by his own hands, and "children who cluster like grapes at the door," with a table covered by the choicest viands, the latch-string never pulled in, and at the same time a government scattering broadcast around him annually thousands of dollars in hard money, and asking nothing in return but good behavior. Such was the state of things in the Territory, at this time; and when the August election came, the people voted *against* a convention, and wisely concluded to remain a few years longer in a state of dependency, in order to enjoy, as long as possible, the benefits showered upon them by the general government.

During all this time the new Governor had not been idle. He had, previous to this, collected all the information he could in relation to the country. He had held a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, and had succeeded in making a purchase of all their lands lying west of the Blackhawk Purchase and extending west to the Missouri, and north to the "Neutral Ground." By this treaty Iowa acquired jurisdiction to the Missouri on the west, and by an act

of Congress a criminal jurisdiction to the British possessions on the north.

Long before this treaty could be ratified at Washington, tens of thousands rushed pell-mell upon the "New Purchase," determined to make themselves "claims," and stand by them to the last. Troops were sent to drive them off until the stipulations of the treaty could be carried out, and in order to give time to the Indians to remove.

But before the troops had time to remove a few squatters in one portion, "claims" were made in their rear, adjoining one another, at the rate of fifty miles a day. So great was the rush for "claims" that it was no uncommon thing for the inhabitants of an Indian village to wake up in the morning, and to their utter consternation and surprise, find a log cabin or "claim shanty" which had been erected in their town during the night, while upon the door, perhaps, with chalk or coal, the unmistakable pictures of the bowie-knife and revolver, indicating, as the Indians well knew, the desperate character of him who sleeps within, upon that pallet of leaves and grass.

No troops could restrain them, and the officers gave up in despair, thus in a short time the Territory had received a large addition to her population.

The friends of a State government thought they could now, after so large an increase of population as this new purchase had brought about, venture again upon their darling scheme.

On the 12th day of February, 1844, the Legislature again provided that at the April election following a poll should be opened, and each elector interrogated "for or against a convention?" This time it was made a party measure, and to be "for a convention" was a true test of a man's Democracy. The plan succeeded admirably, even beyond the expectations of the "share-holders," and upon counting there was a small majority in favor of a convention.

The delegates were elected at the August election following, and the convention, consisting of seventy members assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday in October, 1844, and proceeded to form a constitution. After a few weeks deliberation, they produced what they called a constitution, but, upon inspection, it was found to be rather a rickety affair; it was, however, in accordance with the doctrine of "Popular Sovereignty," submitted to the people for their rejection or approval, at the April election, in 1845. At the time of its formation, the convention, in defining the boundaries of the future State, had included on the north nearly the whole of what is now the State of Minnesota. Congress had, however, in anticipation of our coming, and in order to meet us half way, passed an act admitting us into the Union, but at the same time curtailing our boundaries, both on the north and west, cutting us off from the Missouri entirely. This act of Congress became known only a short time before the April election, and this fact, in connection with the unpopularity of the instrument itself, caused its defeat at the election which followed.

The legislature had wisely provided, at the session which provided for a convention, that in the event the constitution should be defeated, there should be an election for members of the legislature in

April, and that such legislature should assemble on the first Monday in May, 1845.

The election was held accordingly, and the Legislature assembled at Iowa City at the time designated.

Immediately after the organization, the Democrats called together a caucus, in which it was resolved to submit again the same constitution to another test; and, agreeable to this resolution, Shepard Leffler, of DeMoines, introduced into the Senate a bill for that purpose. This bill passed both Houses, and was submitted to Mr. Chambers for his approval. But he differed with the legislature in regard to their power to pass an act of that kind, and he returned it with his veto. The legislature, however, was too strong for him, and they passed the bill over his veto, and again submitted the constitution at the August election following But the people by this time had got tired of the old thing. Copies of it had been handed from one to another until they were worn out; they believed the Governor was right in his veto; and the old man had the grand satisfaction in seeing his last public act in the territory triumphantly sustained by the people It was again rejected by a large majority, and came very near defeating General Dodge for Congress, who undertook to pack it and run against R P. Lowe, the present Chief Justice of the State.

Mr. Polk was inaugurated President of the United States on the 4th of March, 1845, and a short time after the close of the session of May, 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed James Clarke, of Burlington, to succeed him. This closed the public career of John Chambers, second Governor of Iowa. A short time after his removal by Mr. Polk, he returned to his home in Kentucky, where he soon after died.

He was a large, heavy man, round shouldered, and had rather a stooping gait. His manners were reserved, and at first sight you would not care about approaching him, but a little familiar acquaintance with him would make him a favorite.

A half hour's conversation with him, and he was as pleasing as a child; and take him all in all, he was about the most perfect specimen of Kentucky gentleman that was ever my lot to fall in with.

The longer he remained in Iowa, the more the people loved him.

I bid him farewell for the last time on the steps of the Capitol at Iowa City, when he wept like a child.

When he left Iowa for his own bright and sunny land, he left no enemies behind him. A noble hearted man, he fixed his name forever on the pages of our history, and he left us to mingle his dust in that land which gave him birth. So far as my acquaintance with him is concerned, I can truly say with Burns:

"An honest man now lies at rest,
One who on earth was truly blest;
If there's another world, he lies in bliss,
And if there's none, he's made the best of this."

James Clarke.

Sometime in the autumn of the year 1837, when the trees were in the yellow leaf, a printer boy of slender form and gentle appearance might have been seen

crossing the "Laurel Hills" of his own State. Behind him rolled the waters of the "Blue Juniata," on the banks of which he had spent, in merry glee, his youthful days. He had heard and read of strange countries that lay far off towards the setting sun, through which broad rivers run, and spreading landscapes unfolded to human eyes the most rare and magnificent beauty.

These things inspired his youthful mind with a spirit of wild adventure—"fields looked green far away" to his imagination, and he left the scenes of his early youth, severed the strong and loving ties that bound him to the land of his nativity, bid farewell to all that was dear to him on earth, and with his youthful gaze fixed upon that star which never sets, he launched forth into the wilds of Wisconsin, a stranger in a strange land, an adventurer seeking his own fortune, depending upon his own exertions, with no recommend save an honest countenance and genteel deportment. This young man was James Clark, who in after years became the able, talented and popular Governor of Iowa. He remained in Wisconsin, working at his trade as a printer, until after the organization of the Territory of Iowa, when he removed to Burlington, where the first legislature of Iowa assembled. After the death of Mr. Conway, he was appointed, by Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of the Territory, which office he filled with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. During the time he held this office he contributed, by his kind, gentle and amiable manner, to soften the feelings of hatred and distrust which at one time existed between leading men of the Territory.

Whoever had business at his office found him a kind, gentle, quiet, amiable man, always ready and willing to do whatever was desired of him, regretting, at the same time, that he could do no more. No man ever labored harder in an office than he did, and it always seemed to me that his whole pride and ambition was to serve some one, and by so doing make himself useful to his fellow man.

During the time he was Secretary he underwent great labor, but notwithstanding the large amount of business he transacted, he still found time to write for the press, and contributed many valuable articles touching the future greatness of Iowa.

After he retired from the office of Secretary, he returned again to the Printing office, and became the leading Editor of the Burlington Gazette. To the columns of this paper he devoted his whole energies, and by so doing, made it the leading democrat paper of the territory; a position which he has held to this day.

After the inauguration of Mr. Polk as President of the United States, in 1845, he removed Mr. Chambers, and appointed Mr. Clarke to succeed him as Governor of Iowa. Previous to his appointment, he had been elected by the people of his county, a delegate to the first convention which assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa In this convention he distinguished himself, both for his talent and personal demeanor, and contributed to the pages of that constitution, these great elementary principles which lie at the foundation of human rights.

And, although that constitution was defeated, he still had the satisfaction of

seeing their spirit and meaning transferred to another, and still continued as the fundamental law of our State

The first legislature, after he received his appointment of Governor, assembled at Iowa City on the first Monday of December, 1845. His message to the legislature after its organization is a model of style and clearness.

He set forth the importance of an early extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the limits of Iowa, and urges the legislature to memorialize Congress to purchase a tract of land on the upper Mississippi for a future home for the Winnebagoes, and thus induce them to part with their title to a large tract of country known as the "neutral ground," a recommendation which the general government soon after acted upon and carried out.

As soon as the "Blackhawk Purchase" had been surveyed, and it was discovered that it contained within its bounds large tracts which were supposed to contain valuable mineral, these tracts were reserved from market, and the government set itself up as a great landlord to lease out these lands at a stipulated rent. Mr Clarke soon saw the evil and injustice of such a system upon the inhabitants of Iowa, and he set himself at work to break it up; and it was through his influence and exertions that the land was afterwards thrown into market.

There was not a barrier in the future greatness of Iowa that did not call forth his attention, and he had the grand satisfaction of seeing everything that he recommended for the benefit and prosperity of Iowa afterwards carried out, and carried out, too, precisely, as he had suggested and wished. He seemed to be aware that he would soon be called upon to pass over the government, over which he presided with so much skill and ability, into the hands of the real sovereigns of the soil, and he was determined that nothing should be left undone by him to retard her future greatness.

On the 16th day of January, 1846, the legislature passed, once more, an act for the purpose of electing delegates to frame a constitution for the State of Iowa.

This time the friends of a State government took it for granted that the people of the territory wanted a constitution, so the legislature provided that at the April election following the passage of this act, the people of the territory *should* elect delegates to a convention. Accordingly, at the April election delegates were elected, and the convention, agreeable to said act, consisting of thirty-two members, instead of seventy as in the previous convention, met at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, 1846, and after a session of eighteen days produced a constitution, which constitution was submitted immediately following, and was adopted by them as their constitution for the State of Iowa,

Thus you see that Iowa, from a colony, a dependency, a territory, jumped, in the short space of seven months, from the time the act above mentioned first passed, to that of a sovereign independent State.

After the result was known, the Governor issued his proclamation for a general election in November following, at which election Ansel Briggs, of Jackson county was elected Governor of the State.

This proclamation was the last public act of James Clarke, for as soon as the new Governor was qualified, he turned over to him all the archives of his office, and returned once more to the printing office, Again he scattered through Iowa his beautiful editorials through the columns of the Burlington *Gazette*, until the name and fame of Iowa became known throughout the length and breadth of the land.

He appeared at the capitol at the first session of the State legislature under the new constitution, to which body he delivered an affecting and interesting farewell letter, then stood back quitely during the whole of the session, and gazed with indignation upon his countenance at the dreadful strife, storms and bitterness which was manifested during the entire session.

Never since the organization of the territory, had any man seen, or even dreamed of anything like it; every man seemed to look upon each other as being in his way to places of honor and profit, and it became a cut and thrust game. Both parties were without leaders, or if they had them, the leaders themselves stood in great need of being led.

Neither done anything—neither party could do anything. When one party made a move it was instantly checkmated by the other. Speech after speech was made, each one declaring himself a patriot and a true lover of his country, ready at all times to bleed and die for her. No one could do anything for the reason that none of the rest would let him. They ate, drank, grew fat, and returned to their seats, only to play the same game over again as on the previous day. They instituted a court for the trial of any offender who should attempt to bribe any one of their number; and whenever such a tribunal is constituted, there is always sure to be some one to try.

Now and then during the session some poor devil was snatched up, arraigned and tried for indiscretely showing his money to some one of its members. But such trials only served to lionize the victims, and it looked to an outsider as if these scamps themselves had purposely committed these offenses in order to bring themselves into notice, and thereby claim themselves to be the victims of a cruel persecution.

In vain did they meet in joint convention for the purpose of electing Judges of the Supreme Court and Senators. Every vote, some anxious aspirant in the "lobby" would brighten up, thinking perhaps this time the lucky card would turn up; but, alas! for human hopes, he lacked just ONE vote of an election.

Your humble servant was an idle and curious looker-on at most of the interesting scenes which took place at this seseion, and if it was not for the notes that he took at the time, he could hardly tell at this day whether these scenes were real, or whether they were the productions of an idle and troubled dream.

They finally adjourned without electing either Judges or Senators, and the State toddled along very well, half State, half Territory.

This was the last time, I believe, that Mr. Clarke ever appeared at the legislature. He died soon after, at Burlington, with that horrible scourge, the cholera.

This closed the earthly career of a just and noble man, cut off in the prime of life and in the midst of a useful career.

He was married to a sister of General Dodge, and this fact being known at the time of his appointment as Governor, drew upon the Dodge family the title of the "Royal Family." But whatever might have been said in this respect, the appointment was due to Mr. Clarke, nor could it have been bestowed upon a better man, or one more competent to fill it.

He was the third and last Territorial Governor of Iowa, and, like the other two who preceded him, as soon as he had passed the office into the hands of his successor, he gently and calmly laid down and died. He was a tall, slender man, of a mild and amiable disposition, and had quite a feminine look. He left a family behind to mourn his sad loss. His history is without a stain or reproach, and throughout his whole life no man ever imputed ought against his character as a man and a citizen.

I have thus given you a few random sketches of the three Territorial Governors of Iowa, together with a few of the principal events in the history of Iowa, connected with their administration.

Most of the incidents contained in these sketches I have given from memory alone, having been myself an eye-witness of, and personally cognizant of many of the facts.

By these sketches you not only see the character and noble traits of the three good and wise men, but you see that under their care and protection, a young and thrifty State sprung into existence in the short space of eight years from the time when the whole Territory was the home of the savage.

Other Territorial Officers.

Secretaries.

Wm. B. Conway, 1838, died 1839.
James Clark, 1839-41
O. H. W. Stull, 1841-3.
Samuel J. Burr, 1843-5.
Jesse Williams, 1845.

Auditors.

Jesse Williams, 1840-43.
William L. Gilbert, 1843-45.
Robert M. Secrest, 1845.

Treasurers.

Thornton Baylie, 1839-40.
Morgan Reno, 1840.

Judges.

Charles Mason, Chief Justice, 1838.
Joseph Williams, 1838.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1838.

Presidents of Council.

Jesse B. Brown, 1838-9.
Stephen Hempstead, 1839-40.
M. Bainridge, 1840-1.
J. W. Parker, 1841-2.
John D. Elbert, 1842-3.
Thomas Cox, 1843-4.
S. Clinton Hasting, 1845.
Stephen Hempstead, 1845-6.

Speakers of the House.

William H. Wallace, 1838-9.
Edward Johnson, 1839-40.
Thomas Cox, 1840-1.
Warner Lewis, 1841-2.
James M. Morgan, 1842-3.
James P. Carleton, 1843-4.
James M. Morgan, 1845.
George W. McLeary, 1845-6.

State Officers.

Governors.

Ansel Briggs, 1846-50.
Stephen Hempstead, 1850-54.
James W. Grimes, 1854-58.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1858-60.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1860–64.
William M. Stone, 1864–68.
Samuel Morrill, 1868–72.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1872–76.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1876–77.
J. G. Newbold, 1877–78.
John H. Gear, 1878–82.
Buren R. Sherman, 1882.

Lieutenant-Governors.

Oran Faville, 1858–60.
Nicholas J. Rusch, 1860–62.
John R. Needham, 1862–64.
Enoch W. Eastman, 1864–66.
Benjamin F. Gue, 1866–68.
John Scott, 1868–70.
M. M. Walden, 1870–72.
H. C. Bulis, 1872–74.
Joseph Dysart, 1874–76.
Joshua G. Newbold, 1876–78.
Frank T. Campbell, 1878–82.
Orlando H. Manning, 1882.

This office was created by the new constitution, September 3, 1859.

Secretaries of State.

Elisha Cutler, Jr., 1846–48.
Joseph H. Bonney, 1848–50.
George W. McCleary, 1850–56.
Elijah Sells, 1856–63.
James Wright, 1863–67.
Ed. Wright, 1867–73.
Josiah T. Young, 1873–79.
J. A. T. Hull, 1869.

Auditors of State.

Joseph T. Fales, 1846–50.
William Pattee, 1850–54.
Andrew J. Stephens, 1855–59.
Jonathan W. Cattell, 1859–65.
John A. Elliott, 1865–71.
John Russell, 1871–75.
Ruen R. Sherman, 1875–81.
William V. Lucas, 1881.

Treasurers of State.

Morgan Reno, 1846–50.
Israel Kister, 1850–52.
Martin L. Morris, 1852–59.
John W. Jones, 1859–63.
William H. Holmes, 1863–67.
Samuel E. Rankin, 1867–73.
William Christy, 1873–77.
George W. Bemis, 1877–81.
Edwin H. Conger, 1881.

Attorney-Generals.

David C. Cloud, 1853–56.
Samuel A. Rice, 1856–60.
Charles C. Nourse, 1860–64.
Isaac L. Allen, 1865–66.
Frederick E. Bissell, 1866–67.
Henry O'Connor, 1867–72.
Marcena E. Cutts, 1872–76.
John F. McJunkin, 1877–81.
Smith McPherson, 1881.

Adjutant-Generals.

Daniel S. Lee, 1851–55.
George W. McLeary, 1855–57.
Elijah Sells, 1857.
Jesse Bowen, 1857–61
Nathaniel Baker, 1861–77.
John H. Luby, 1877–78.
W. L. Alexander, 1878.

Registers of the State Land Office.

Anison Hart, 1855–57.
Theodore S. Parvin, 1857–59.
Amos B. Miller, 1859–62.
Edwin Mitchell, 1862–63.
Josiah A. Harvey, 1863–67.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, 1867–71.
Aaron Brown, 1871–75.
David Secor, 1875–79.
J. K. Powers, 1879.

Superintendents of Public Instruction.

James Harlan, 1847–48.
Thos. H. Benton, Jr., 1848–54.
James D. Eads, 1854–57.
Joseph C. Stone, 1857.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1857–58.
Oran Faville, 1864–67.
D. Franklin Wells, 1867–68.
A. S. Kissell, 1868–72.
Alonzo Abernethy, 1872–76.

Carl W. Van Coelen, 1876–82.
John W. Akers, 1882.

This office was created in 1847 and abolished in 1858, and the duties then developed upon the secretary of the Board of Education; it was re-created March 23, 1864.

State Printers.

Garrett D. Palmer and George Paul, 1849–51
William H. Merritt, 1851–53.
William A. Hornish, 1853.
Den. A. Mahoney and Jos. B. Dorr, 1853–55.
Peter Moriarty, 1855–57.
John Teesdale, 1857–61.
Francis W. Palmer, 1861–69.
Frank M. Mills, 1869–71.
G. W. Edwards, 1871–73.
Rich. P. Clarkson, 1873–79.
Frank M. Mills, 1879.

State Binders.

William M. Coles, 1855–58.
Frank M. Mills, 1858–67.
James S. Carter, 1867–71.
J. J. Smart, 1871–75.
H. A. Perkins, 1875–79.
Matt. Parrott, 1879.

Secretaries of Board of Education.

T. H. Benton, jr., 1859–63.
Oran Faville, 1863–64.
This office waa abolished March 23, 1864.

Presidents of the Senate.

Thomas Baker, 1846–47.
Thomas Hughes, 1847–48.
John J. Selman, 1848–49.
Enos Lowe, 1849–51.
W. E. Leffingwell, 1851–53.
Maturin L. Fisher, 1853–55.
W. W. Hamilton, 1855–57.

Under the new constitution the Lieut.-Governor is President of the Senate.

Speakers of the House.

Jesse B. Brown, 1846–48.
Smiley H. Bonham, 1848–50.
George Temple, 1850–52,
James Grant, 1852–54.
Reuben Noble, 1854–56.
Samuel McFarland, 1856–57.
Stephen B. Shelledy, 1857–59.
John Edwards, 1859–61.
Rush Clark, 1861–63.
Jacob Butler, 1863–65.
Ed. Wright, 1865–67.
John Russell, 1867–69.
Aylett R. Cotton, 1869–71.
James Wilson, 1871–73.
John H. Gear, 1873–77.
John Y. Stone, 1877–79.
Lore Alford, 1880–81.
G. R. Struble, 1882.

Chief Justices of the Supreme Court.

Charles Mason, 1847.
Joseph Williams, 1847–48.
S. Clinton Hastings, 1848–49.
Joseph Williams, 1849–55.
George G. Wright, 1855–60.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860–62.
Caleb Baldwin, 1862–64.
George G. Wright, 1864–66.
Ralph T. Lowe, 1866–68.
John F. Dillon, 1868–70.
Chester C. Cole, 1870–71.
James G. Day, 1871–72.
Joseph M. Beek, 1872–74.
W. E. Miller, 1874–76.
Chester C. Cole, 1876.
William H. Seevers, 1876–77.
James G. Day, 1877–78
James H. Rothrock, 1878–79.
Joseph M Beck, 1879–80.
Austin Adams, 1880–82.
William H Seevers, 1882.

Associate Justices.

Joseph Wil iams, held over from territorial government until a successor was appointed.
Thomas S. Wilson, 1847.
John F. Kinney, 1847–54.
George Greene, 1847–55.
Jonathan C. Hall, 1854–55.
William G. Woodward, 1855.
Norman W. Isbell, 1855–57.
Lacon D. Stockton, 1856–60.

Caleb Baldwin, 1860–64.
Ralph P. Lowe, 1860.
George G. Wright, 1860.
John F. Dillion, 1864–70.
Chester C. Cole, 1864–77.
Joseph M. Beck, 1868.
W. E. Miller, 1870.
James G. Day, 1870.

United States Senators.

Augustus C. Dodge, 1848–55.
George W. Jones, 1848–59.
James B. Howell, 1870.
George G. Wright, 1871–77.
James Harlan, 185[illegible]–65.
James W. Grimes, 1859–69.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1866.
James Harlan, 1867–73.
William B. Allison, 1873–79.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, 1877–81.
William B. Allison, 1879.
James W. McDill, 1881.

MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1846–47—S. Clinton Hastings, Shepherd Leffler.

1847–49—Wm. Thompson, Shepherd Leffler.

1849–51—Wm. Thompson, Dan. F. Miller, Shepherd Leffler.

1851–53—B. Henn, Lincoln Clark.

1853–55—Bernhart Henn, John P. Cook.

1855–57—Aug. Hall, Jas. Thorington.

1857–59—Samuel R. Curtis, Timothy Davis.

1859–61—Samuel R. Curtis, Wm. Vandever.

1861–63—Samuel R. Curtis, J. F. Wilson, Wm. Vandever.

1863–65—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, Wm. B. Allison, J. B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1865–67—James F Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, Josiah B. Grinnell, John A. Kasson, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1867–69—James F. Wilson, Hiram Price, William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Grenville M. Dodge, Asahel W. Hubbard.

1869–71—George W. McCrary, William Smyth (died September 30, 1870, and succeeded by Wm. P. Wolf), William B. Allison, William Loughbridge, Frank W. Palmer, Charles Pomeroy.

1871–73—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Madison M. Walden, Frank W. Palmer, Jackson Orr.

1873–75—Geo. W. McCrary, Aylett R. Cotton, W. G. Donnan, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, William Loughbridge, John A. Kasson. James W. McDill, Jackson Orr.

1875–77—Geo. W. McCrary, John Q. Tufts, L. L. Ainsworth, Henry O. Pratt, James Wilson, Ezekiel S. Sampson, John A. Kasson, James W. McDill, Addison Oliver.

1877–79—J. C. Stone, Hiram Price, T. W. Burdick, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark, E. S. Sampson, H. J. B. Cummings, W. F. Sapp, Addison Oliver.

1879–81—Moses A. McCoid, Hiram Price, Thomas Updegraff, N. C. Deering, Rush Clark (died in May, 1878, and succeeded by Wm. G. Thompson), J. B. Weaver, E. H. Gillette, W. F. Sapp, Cyrus C. Carpenter.

1881–83—M. A. McCoid, S. S Farwell, Thos. Updegraff, N. C. Deering, W. G. Thompson, M. E. Cutts, John A. Kasson, W. P. Hepburn, C. C. Carpenter.

PRESENT STATE OFFICERS.

Governor, Buren R. Sherman.
Secretary, John A. T. Hull.
Deputy Secretary, Wm. T. Hammond.
Auditor, Wm. V. Lucas.
Deputy Auditor, Rufus L. Chase.
Book keeper, L. E. Ayres.
Treasurer, Edwin H. Conger.
Deputy Treasurer, C. R. Chase.
Register Land-office, Jas. K. Powers.
Deputy Register, John M. Davis.
Sup't Pub. Inst, John W. Akers.
Printer, Frank M. Mills.
Binder, Matt. Parrott.
Adjutant-General, W. L. Alexander.
Superintendent Weights and Measures, Prof. N. R. Leonard.
Librarian, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.
Assistant Librarian, Jessie Maxwell.

SUPREME COURT.

Chief Justice—Wm. H. Seevers, Oskaloosa.
Judges—James G. Day, Sidney.
James H. Rothrock, Tipton.
Joseph M. Beck, Fort Madison.
Austin Adams, Dubuque.
Att'y Gen.—Smith McPherson, Red Oak.
Clerk—E. J. Homes, Des Moines.
Reporter—John S. Qunnells, Des Moines.

HISTORY

OF

BUTLER COUNTY,

IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

THE CHANGE.

AS the changes of less than half a century are contemplated, one can scarcely realize or comprehend that the wonderful results of time's marvel-working hand are the achievements of a period so brief as to be within the remembrance—almost—of the present generation.

Let us turn back, as it were, the leaves of time's great book to but a quarter of a century ago, and the stranger would have gazed upon a landscape of great beauty; selected by the Sioux and Dakotahs as their camping-ground, with that singular appreciation of the beautiful which nature made an instinct in the savage. These vast and rolling prairies were as green then as now; the prairie flowers bloomed as thickly and diffused their fragrance as bountifully. We are in the haunt of the red man, with scarcely a trace of civilization. But what a contrast! Then all was as nature formed it, with its variagated hues of vegetation; in winter a dreary snow-mantled desert, in summer a perfect paradise of flowers. Now all traces of the primitive are obliterated; in place of the tall prairie grass and tangled under-brush, one beholds the rich waving fields of golden grain. In place of the dusky warrior's rude cabins are the substantial and often elegant dwellings of the thrifty farmers, and the "iron horse," swifter than the nimble deer, treads the pathway so recently the trail of the red man. Then the sickle of fire annually cut away the wild herbage and drove to its death the stag; now it is the home of the cereals and nourishes on its broad bosom thousands of tons of the staple products of the great Hawkeye State. Then the storm drove the were-wolf to its hiding place; now the blast drives the herd of the husbandman to comfortable shelter. The transformation is complete.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

In early days, Butler county was merged into and made a part of Buchanan, for judicial and local government purposes. It was, however, so sparsely settled at the time that it never took any part in the councils of that county, nor is there any record showing that polls were opened at any point for the election of officers for the "consolidated county," so that the territory was called a part of Buchanan more for convenience than owing to the fact. The whole of Butler was then considered one township.

In 1853 enough settlements had been made to warrant an attempt to organize the county. Accordingly, in May of that year, Judge Roszell, of Buchanan county, appointed John T. Barrick, D. C. Overman and William G. Payne as commissioners for that purpose, and for the location of the county seat. They selected Clarksville, as narrated elsewhere. In the following August the same magistrate ordered an election for Butler county, which was then under his judicial jurisdiction. This election was for organization and county officers. The officers were elected, among whom was George W. Poisal, County Judge; but none qualified, because there was "no money in it."

Soon after this Butler was detached from Buchanan county and attached to Black Hawk, which had been recently organized. Pursuant to the order of Judge Knapp, of Black Hawk county, a second election was held in August, 1854, when the following officers were chosen: John Palmer, County Judge; W. E. Burton, Clerk; Abner G. Clark, Treasurer and Recorder; James Griffith, School Fund Commissioner; Robert T. Crowell, Sheriff; Harlan Baird, Prosecuting Attorney; John H. Morton, Surveyor. Baird failed to qualify, and Aaron Van Dorn was appointed to fill the vacancy. The permanent organization was affected on the second of October, 1854, and on the 28th of the same month the first taxes were levied, amounting to $698.50.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION AND GEOGRAPHY.

Butler county is one of the centre of the Northeastern Iowa counties, being contiguous to Floyd county on the north, Bremer and Black Hawk on the east, Grundy on the south, and Franklin on the west. It comprises the territory of townships 90 to 93 north inclusive, of range 15 to 18 west of the fifth principal meridian inclusive, containing an area of 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres. This forms a perfect square of 24 miles each way, and is divided into 16 townships of 36 square miles each.

The general inclination of the surface is a slope to the east and south, and is made up of rolling prairie, with no abrupt break of ground sufficient to be detrimental to agriculture, except in the vicinity of the streams where the surface is often quite broken. This region is known as the "valley of the Cedar and Shell Rock," and has a wide reputation as the "Garden spot of Iowa," while the rivers are frequently called the "gems of Iowa waters," there being in the estimation of many, little, if any choice between them.

The territory of Butler county is diversified with belts of timber and streams of very pure water. These streams take southeasterly courses, with one exception—

that of Beaver creek—which flows almost directly east through the southern tier of townships, and empties into the Cedar just above Cedar Falls. The source of this stream is in the southern part of Franklin county. Its flow of water is not great, but constant, being fed by many springs and tributaries, which increase its flow so that by the time it reaches Parkersburg a good water power is furnished. This is the southern of the three important streams which cross the county. North of this stream another water-course, taking its rise in Cerro Gordo county, passes nearly diagonally through Butler county from northwest to southeast. This is the West Fork of the Cedar. It is sluggish in its flow, more so than the Beaver, and the bed is of a sandy and muddy nature. The land for quite a distance back from the bed, is inclined to be marshy, and is among the best grazing and hay land in the county. There are many small streams which help to swell this body of water at different points The next is the most important stream in the county, and one of the most prominent in Iowa—the Shell Rock. It is one of the most beautiful streams in the west. Its banks from its source in Minnesota, to its confluence with the Cedar, are of limestone, and its pure sparkling waters flash along with a rapidity far exceeding any other stream in the State, even the "Clasic Cedar," of which, so much has been said and written, is a poor comparison. It enters the county from the north at about an equal distance from the east and west county lines, flows in a southeastern direction, and leaves to enter Bremer county at a point in the southeastern part of Shell Rock township. The width of the river will average about three hundred feet between the banks, and the flow of water is capable of propelling a vast amount of machinery at any season of the year, affording a power every five miles.

A minute description of soil and surface features, or local peculiarities, will be found in connection with the history of the various townships,

MOUNT NEBO AND ITS CAVE.

In the township of Coldwater is a ridge or hill, known as Mount Nebo. Under this is a miniature cave or cavern, which has interesting points connected with it. An attempt was made to explore it in 1875, and, in speaking of the adventure, a local writer said: "This cave has been known for several years, and there are some legends connected with it. One is that it was once used as a place of habitation; another is that a mysterious well of great depth exists somewhere within its bounds. A few days ago a party went down to explore it, but all backed out but J. Dexter and Mr. Barker, whose curiosity was greater than their caution. The place of entrance was small, but they soon found rooms in which they could stand erect, and some from eight to twelve feet high. Passages from one room to another were usually small, some so small that the explorers found difficulty in passing from one to another. After visiting numerous rooms in search of the well, and proceeding three or four hundred feet from the entrance, they returned without finding it. In several places there were supporting pillars, and along the walls resemblances to stalactites. The limits were not reached,

and there is still room for adventurers to gratify their curiosity.

RAILROADS.

There are three lines of railway traversing the territory of Butler county, in all directions, and connecting it with the eastern markets. Besides those that cross the country, there are lines of railway within easy reach of the producers of Butler county, just over the line, both east and west. It will thus be seen that shipping facilities are excellent.

The following is the course and location of the various roads:

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern railway enters the county from the southeast, and follows the Shell Rock valley across the northeastern part of the county. It was built in 1871.

The Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad line crosses the county from east to west, through the southern tier of townships, having been constructed in 1865.

The Dubuque and Dakota railroad crosses the county in the same direction; entering with the Shell Rock river it follows the valley northward to Clarksville, where it makes an abrupt curve to the west, crosses the country in the second tier of townships from the north. This road was graded through in 1875, by the Iowa and Pacific Railroad Company. This company failed, and the road came into the possession of the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad Company, composed of capitalists in Dubuque. The track was laid and trains running through Butler county in 1879. The line is not by any means completed, only running from Sumner, in Bremer county, to Hampton, in Franklin county.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Long before there was even any thought of permanent settlement in this region, and while the confines of civilization were yet resting midway between the Mississippi and Ohio, the valley of the Shell Rock and Cedar rivers had been made the resort of trappers and hunters, whose territory knows no bounds. They had followed both of these famous streams from mouth to source, in quest of mink and beaver, and it is not strange that the first settlers stationed themselves along the

banks in their tracks. The Shell Rock valley, which traverses the eastern portion of the county, was the scene of the earliest settlement.

There are differences of opinion as to who was the first to make permanent settlement in the county, and it is a hard matter to settle conclusively, as there is no one now living, who can be interviewed, who positively knows. It can only be given as tradition hands it down.

Late in the fall of 1850, two hunter brothers, Harrison and Volney Carpenter, and D. C. Finch, wended their way up the valley of the Shell Rock in quest of game. They had come from Linn county, where they had also stopped for a time. It was a magnificent country, and game of all descriptions abounded. Upon arriving at the point on the river where the village of Shell Rock now rests, they determined to make that spot a temporary home, while they scoured the country for game. A little log cabin was accordingly erected, in which they took up their abode, and for about one year made this a sort of a "huntsman's rendezvous," when Volney, who was a married man, moved his family there. The whereabouts of any of the party at present, or whether they are yet alive, we are unable to state. The grove afterward took the name of Carpenter's Grove.

The first *permanent* settler in the county was Joseph Hicks, who, in December, 1850, tediously made his way up the Shell Rock, and located near the present site of the town of Clarksville, erecting his little log cabin about one mile to the west. Robert T. Crowell came at this time to bring the family of Hicks, and then returned to Wisconsin. Hicks, during this winter, was obliged to personate a pack mule, and carry provisions on his back from Cedar Falls, then a small trading post. The nearest neighbor of Hicks' was James Newell, who, a short time previous, had settled in the forks of the Cedar, about twenty miles to the southeast. Until spring Hicks spent most of his time in hunting, fishing and trapping, and then cultivated a small piece of ground which he planted to corn and vegetables. His wife was a true western heroine, and could "talk injun," or shoot a rifle equal to "any other man;" it being a common belief that she could shoot a rifle ball between the lids of a deer's eye on a run. They came from Rock county, Wisconsin, and the grove in which they settled afterward took the name of Coon's Grove. At this time the Shell Rock also went under the name of English river. When the latter name was dropped is unknown.

In the spring of 1851, Joseph's father, Henry Hicks, came on from Rock county, Wisconsin, and locating with his children, he erected a blacksmith shop where he hammered away and forged the first iron in the Shell Rock Valley, until he was called upon to pay the debt of mortality, in 1854.

The first piece of land that a patent was received for was that upon which John Heery, of Milton, Wisconsin, located in 1850. It lies just in the bend of the Shell Rock river, adjoining Clarksville on the southwest. Heery returned to Milton the same season, making the trip both ways on foot, and returned to his claim some years later.

R. G. Crowell, who is mentioned as having come to this county in December, 1850,

bringing the family of Joseph Hicks, returned to Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1852 came back and took a claim which was afterwards purchased by Alexander Glenn. Crowell remained here a number of years, and was the first Sheriff of Butler county. He finally sold his excellent farm and went to California. He was not satisfied there, however, and again returned to Clarksville, and settled upon a farm a few miles northeast of town. He is now at Spirit Lake.

In the spring of 1851, two brothers from Ohio—Malon B., and William S. Wamsley—came and took claims a short distance northwest of Clarksville. They were honored and respected citizens, and are mentioned frequently elsewhere in this work.

During the summer and fall of 1851, a number of additions were made to the meagre settlement in this part of the county, among whom were Morrison A. Taylor, E. Ensley and Jeremiah Perrin.

Morrison A. Taylor came with his family in September, 1851, and settled a short distance east of Clarksville, where he commenced valuable improvements, but he was called by death from the midst of a loving family, on the 30th of December, 1856. He was a man of sterling integrity, and his loss made a lasting impression on the little community.

E. Ensley came the same summer and located about two miles from where the town now is. He left some years ago.

Jeremiah Perrin, with his family, made their appearance in September, 1851, and commenced pioneering on a place a short distance from where he is now comfortably fixed. His estimable wife died in 1865, mourned by all.

Seth Hilton, Sr., first came in December, 1851, but did not move his family until March 23, 1852. He erected a small log cabin about fifty rods southwest of where the depot, at Clarksville, now stands. In April, 1853, he erected a cabin on what soon after became the town plat. He came from Southern Illinois. In that State he was also a pioneer, always in advance of railroads. He never saw a locomotive or train of cars until those of the B. C. R. & N. R. R. run across his farm. He is now over eighty years of age, as fine an old gentleman as any one would wish to meet. In 1852 a number of others came, and the settlement thus started in the eastern part of the county branched out and began to embrace not only the eastern tier of towns, but Jackson and Jefferson also had received a few settlers.

George W. Poisall came in July, 1853, and went into quarters on the brow of the hill east of the old Stone School House at Clarksville. Here he remained until 1854, when he sold to Dan. Mather, moved a short distance further north and laid out "Poisall's addition" to Clarksville. Uncle George, as he is familiarly called, still lives.

John T. Baughman, Alfred Elam, Hiram Beard, John Armstrong, C. N. Burton, W. E. Burton, and W. R. Butler, all came this year and located in the neighborhood. John Heery, who has been previously mentioned, brought his family this year.

The Clark brothers also came and located near the present town.

The above were about all of the very earliest settlers in this region, and all of

those who are yet alive are in comfortable circumstanees.

During the spring, summer and fall of 1854, a number more eame in rapid suècession, among whom the names of the following are remembered: O. A. Strong, John H. Morton, John Palmer, David Blakely, A. VanDorn, T. T. Rawson, J. J. Eiehar, M. M. Trumbull, William Brandon, R. Hardy, Abner Farlow, J. M. Vineent and Daniel Mather.

The settlement spoken of embraeed the eastern part of the county. In the meantime the northern part of the county had received its first settlers, and neighborhoods began to spring up. Among the pioneers of this region, irrespeetive of order as to the time they eame in, were, Mr. Laken, Comodore Bennett, John Fox, Lum Coleston, James Griffith, John and Aaron Hardman, John H. Miller, John Boggs, John M. Hart, Dave Miller, Elias Miller, John and William Strong, Felix Landis, R. W. Butler, Levi Burress, James Blake, P. J. Ebersold, William Gough, Hugh Thomas, P. Ebersold, Delano McCain, J. F. Eikenberry, John V. Boggs, McCarty and Nelson Bement, James G. Temple, Robert Renfrew, Shadraeh Bonnell, John Lainhart, J. J. Cross and Milton Wilson.

In the western part of the county among the pioneers were, W. R. Jamison, John, James, Asa and Isaac Boylan, Philip Miller, George Lash, Benjamin Needham, Messrs. Early, Parks, McKinney, Rust and Niehols, Aneel Durand, and Dr. Sprague.

The southern portion of the county was also being settled, and among the pioneers there, were, Charles and Titus Ensign, Louis Hammond, Nathan Olmstead, J. M. Caldwell, Clayton Mullarky, P. P. Parker, Messrs. Wilbur, Cramer, Parriott, Nash, the Quinns, Rube Russell, R. R. Parriott and others.

These are the names of all of the earliest pioneers who can be remembered at present writing. The different localities are taken up, in regard to early settlement, and treated at length in the history of the various townships.

FIRST THINGS.

The first postoffiee established in Butler county was at Coon Grove, now Clarksville, in 1853, with Abner G. Clark as postmaster.

The first birth in the county, occurred in March, 1852, and ushered into existence a son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Perrin. The child was named William, and only lived about six months.

The first death occurred in the fall of the year previous, 1851, and earried away Joseph Kirker, aged forty years. His death occurred at the house of W. S. Wamsley.

Malon B. Wamsley was appointed the first justice of the peace in the county in the fall of 1853, by the county court of Black Hawk county.

The first religious society incorporated in the county was the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Shell Rock, who filed their artieles of incorporation on the 26th of June, 1855.

The first civie society was a Masonie Lodge, established in Clarksville early in June, 1857.

On the 24th of the same month William Hieks, an Englishman, was the first foreigner in the county to renounee his allegianee to the British crown and deelare

his intention to become a citizen of the United States. John Palmer and William Glass took like steps toward citizenship the same day. William Gough, a native of England, who had declared his intention in Bremer county, was the first foreigner admitted to full American citizenship in Butler county, which was accomplished on the 6th of October, 1857. Patrick Hayes was the next person naturalized, at the same term of court. Pat was an Irishman.

The first school in the county was opened in a little log cabin at Clarksville, in 1855. The first term was taught by Miss Malinda Searles.

The first sermon preached within the limits of Butler county, was in the fall of 1851, at the house of Malon B. Wamsley, near the present town of Clarksville. The preacher was a Methodist, but his name is lost from memory.

The first lawyer in the county was M. M. Trumbull, now of Chicago. See history of bar.

The first physician in the county was Dr. James E. Walker, a native of Maine. He was county clerk for a number of years; but has long since returned to his native State.

The first marriage license was issued by Judge Palmer to Greenberry Luck and Susan Williams, on November 1st, 1854, and they were married the same day. They were at last accounts living in Beaver township, and had a family of nearly one dozen children. This marriage license precedes all others on the record books in the clerk's office, although two others bear earlier dates. They are given elsewhere.

FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION IN 1857 AT NEW HARTFORD.

The villagers and citizens of the surrounding country felt the necessity of helping to save the Union, so far as manifesting their patriotism was concerned, and on the fourth day of July, 1857, the anniversary of the Nation's independence, was celebrated in grand style. The officers of the day were: Martin Bailey, President; E. S. Shaw, Marshal; Judd Bradley, Assistant Marshal, and Alonzo Converse, Orator.

At this time the subject of moving the county seat from Clarksville was being considerably agitated, and the southern portion of the county were advocating the nomination of Mr. Converse for County Judge, who was known to be favorable to said removal. When it was known that Mr. Converse was to deliver the oration at this celebration, quite a large number from other parts of the county were in attendance to see "what manner of man this removal candidate" was. Everything passed off very pleasantly and patriotically, and those who participated went home feeling in good spirits and that the day had been profitably spent.

Mr. Converse—we will say right here—was elected the following August, and during the campaign promulgated the generally accepted "silver rule" of "Do unto others as they do unto you."

This was the first celebration in the county, so far as the historian can find.

CHAPTER III.

IN EARLY DAYS.

The following account of personal matters is given to show the disadvantages under which the hardy pioneers procured the homes, which now seem so comfortable. Whatever of romance adhered to the hardy colonists, was abundantly compensated for by hard work. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless tract between their destination and Chicago, with a party on a like journey to-day. Instead of weeks of labor and toil, privation and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a palace car, at noon, in Chicago, an unexceptional supper is partaken without leaving the train, the passenger retires upon a downy couch, and in the morning awakes to find himself at his point in central or northern Iowa, having lost only half a day on the journey. Those who enjoy these blessings would be less than human if they were not filled with gratitude to these early settlers, who paved the way, and actually made the present condition of things possible. At that time the confines of civilization were on the lakes; Chicago had not many thousand people, Milwaukee was just beginning to be a village and Dubuque was a mere vidette, as an outpost of civilization. There was nothing in the now great State of Iowa, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people from their more or less comfortable homes in the East, or on the other side of the water. The hope as to the future, which "springs eternal in the human heart" was what lured them on, and although those that came were usually regarded by the friends they left, as soldiers of fortune, who, if they ever returned at all, would indeed be fortunate. They were a sturdy race, who realized the inequality of the struggle in the old States or countries, and resolved to plant themselves, where merit would not be suppressed by traditions.

The men who came were, as a rule, enterprising, open-hearted and sympathizing, they were good neighbors, and so good neighborhoods were created, and they illustrated the idea of the brotherhood of man more by example than by quoting creeds, with a bravery that never blanched in the presence of the most appalling danger, they nevertheless were tender, kind and considerate in the presence of misfortune, and their deficiency in outward manifestations of piety was more than compensated by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due to the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women who braved the vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence of home, friends and old associations, whose tender ties must have wrung

all hearts as they were severed. The devotion which would lead to such a breaking away, to follow a father, a husband or a son into the trackless waste beyond the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen in the mind, is above all praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this uninhabited region cannot be over estimated. Although by nature liberal, they practiced the most liberal economy, and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods; and their example of industry constantly admonished him to renewed exertion; and the instincts of womanhood constantly encouraged integrity and manhood.

As to the effects of frontier life upon those who have secured homes west of the Mississippi, a few observations may not be inappropriate.

Years ago the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, a noted divine in the east, preached a sermon on the barbarous tendencies of civilization in the West, and on this the Reverend gentleman predicted an urgent—and we almost said, frantic—appeal to Christianity to put forth renewed and strenuous efforts to save the west from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogeneous elements, and the removal of the external restraints, so common, and supposed to be so patent in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for in looking over the history of the past, we find that in a nomadic position there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads in beauty and majesty towards Heaven, and bear fruit for the enlightenment of nations The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid are merely temporary in their character, and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this, at first there is an obvious increase of human freedom, but the element of self government everywhere largely predominates, and the fusion of the races which is inevitable, will in due time create a composite nationality, or a race as unlike as it must be superior to those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the west has outgrown the irritation of the transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here than in the east, as the criminal statistics will abundantly show.

THE INDIAN WAR.

To W. L. Palmer's well written "History of Clarksville," we are indebted for the following graphic description of this memorable time:

"In the spring or early part of the summer of 1854, the nerves of the whole population of North-central Iowa were set into a terrible flutter by the announcement, heralded throughout the country, that the noble 'red men' were greatly incensed by the appearance of numerous pale faces within their, to them, legitimate territory, and that they proposed to massacre, at one fell swoop, every man, woman and child. Had the shock of an earthquake, or the coming of a second deluge been announced, with as much probable certainty, the panic could not have been more successful, and for days and nights, the most timid might have been seen rapidly running toward the south. In some instances everything was left in the rear except sufficient to sustain

life until a 'heavier settlement' could be reached. But all did not act thus. The bugle was sounded, the standard unfurled, and courageous volunteers rallied to its support.

Colonel Abner Eads, at that time Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, happened to be in Cedar Falls. Having been an officer in the army during the war with Mexico, he was immediately elected impromptu commander-in-chief of all the forces that were about to engage in the prolonged and bloody campaign, and promptly set himself about organizing, drilling and reviewing two companies of volunteer 'dragoons.' During the organization, M. M. Trumbull, who was a sergeant of artillery in the Mexican war, and who had distinguished himself in the battles of Palo Alto, Monterey, Chepultepec, etc., was honored, by the Colonel, with the position of Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff. Ed. Brown was captain of the company from Black Hawk, and Jerry Farris of that from Bremer. So soon as the roads and weather would permit, 'Brigadier' Eads headed his noble column and boldly struck out for the frontier. When the column had reached Clarksville, its ranks were considerably swollen by the gradual 'falling-in' of strong-hearted recruits from the wayside. At Clarksville it halted for supper, a night's rest and a council of war, after a forced march of twenty-five miles. The refreshments were generously furnished by the remaining citizens, who were so extremely patriotic that they would not 'take a cent;' but, when the troops proceeded the next day, found they had been eaten out of 'house and home.' The decision at the council of war no man knew, save those in authority, but were compelled to 'guess' from the proceedings which followed. A small detachment of 'regulars' was left with the citizens, under orders to erect a fort—on the hill where Mr. Baughman's residence now is—and not delay a moment until its completion. The noble little garrison went manfully to work; detailed two-thirds of their number for picket duty, while the rest began sinking trenches and throwing up breast-works, never stopping a moment except to eat, drink and sleep. During the progress of this work, the main column had proceeded as far northwest as Clear Lake, and frightened a few whites and a number of Winnebagoes almost out of their wits, who thought *them* red-skins. All the excitement was caused by the murder of a 'skinaway' and the scalping of an old 'squaw' belonging to the Winnebago tribe, by a marauding band of Sioux. The troops bivouacked for the night, and many were the disappointed heroes who would be compelled to return the next day bearing the sad tale to their friends that the Indian War was a myth, and that they were not permitted, by kind Providence, to wholly exterminate the very name of 'Injun' from the face of the earth, by pouring out their lifes' blood in defense of their homes and firesides. During the home march of the veterans they were not so careful of their powder as on their northern trip, and occasionally amused themselves by discharging a shot at some wayside object, the reports of which 'panicized' the remaining settlers, who flew to the protection of Fort Eads, at Clarksville. Adjutant-General and Chief-of-Staff Trumbull, when the troops went into camp for the night, strolled away in search of the Shell Rock river for the purpose of bathing. While enjoying the refreshing bath, he chanced to observe a woman, near the bank opposite, washing clothes. An idea struck him. He would rush wildly into camp and report that Indians, thousands of them, were on the opposite side of the river, and were prepariug an attack. The disclosure had the desired effect. 'Boots and saddles' was immediately sounded, and the bold soldiers were off in a trice; not toward the enemy, but each upon his own hook, bound to receive shelter behind the protecting walls of the little fortification. When the headlong retreat of the troops, who had all been 'cut to pieces,' was known at the fort by the arrival of the better mounted dragoons—the only ones who escaped with their 'har'—the scenes in the fort could not have been better imagined than described; for there were assembled the women and children! Brave hearts almost ceased to perform their pro-

per functions! Timid women wrung their hands and fainted, while the children wept at beholding the fearful carnage! Quietude was at length restored; a hearty laugh indulged in; the war ended, and all returned to their peaceful homes. Thus closed the Indian massacre of 1854.

THE SCARE IN THE NORTHERN PART OF THE COUNTY.

By W. A. Griffith.

In the early settlement of Coldwater township, when the telegraph was unknown, with no newspaper published nearer than Dubuque, and the nearest postoffice between thirty and forty miles distant, news came rather slowly, and unreliable when it was received; each man had to rely upon his neighbor for intelligence, which very often got mixed, as the following will show:

One stormy night in the month of June, in 1854, when the rain was pouring in torrents and the thunder shaking the very earth, Mr. James Griffith, in Coldwater township, was aroused by a cry of distress, warning himself and family to flee for their lives, as the cruel Sioux were rushing on toward him, massacreing and scalping his neighbors as they advanced. William Choate, his informant, told him he had no time to lose or his scalp, with those of his family, would soon be dangling from the belt of the savage warrior. Mr. Griffith, having no team by which to save his family, concluded to take them to the cabin of John H. Miller, who, being absent from home that night, had left his folks in Mr. G.'s charge. On getting to Mrs. Miller's he found his neighbors all gathered there, preparatory to fleeing the country; but Mr. Griffith, having two families on his hands, persuaded them to halt, and there those brave men decided to face death, defend their wives and little ones, and sell their lives as dearly as possible.

They stood guard all night, hourly expecting to hear the hideous yells of the unmerciful demons, and the breaking in upon them, until at length, after a night of deathly terror, the welcome dawn appeared, when, still as the silent grave, the men gathered their loved ones, ready to flee a country where every bush appeared to hide a lurking enemy, to a place of safety. Mr. John M. Hart, John V. Boggs and James Griffith decided to stand their ground, and not run; but their neighbors told them if they wanted to expose themselves to certain death, they did not, and the greater part of the residents of Coldwater left—some of them never stopping this side of the Mississippi line, and some of them, I fear, are running yet, for they never came back. In the morning, John H. Miller—having returned home in the meantime—and James Griffith, determined to risk their lives, ascertain the danger, and see to what extent the savages had devastated the country. They went up the river as far as "Beelar's Grove"—now Marble Rock—and found the citizens still in bed, unconscious of their danger; so they came back home, and went down the river as far as "Coon's Grove"—now the village of Clarksville—for the purpose of organizing a band for self-protection, and just as they were about to return home, M. M. Trumbull, now Colonel Trumbull, of Dubuque, arrived from the frontier, greatly excited, and on being interrogated about the locality of the Indians, he could not tell the exact locality, but that they were not far

off. Some one asked, "Are they at Rock Grove?" His reply was "Nearer than that." "At Beelar's Grove?" "Nearer than that!" "At Coldwater?" And his reply was, "Gentlemen, I was on an Indian trail, and saw their fires this side of there!" Horror! Think of our Coldwater friends! What agony arose in their breasts, to think that their homes were destroyed, and all they held near and dear cruelly butchered or carried away captive. They accordingly mounted their horses, and ran them home. When north of Flood creek they discovered the fires, and marched straight to them; they proved to have been built by Mrs. Levi Burress and girls, who were washing on the banks of the Shell Rock river. They then came home, and found everybody alive and well, which greatly relieved our heroes.

The basis of the scare proved to be that a couple of Sioux and Winnebago Indians had got into a quarrel, which terminated in one of them being sent to the "happy hunting grounds," and the whites had no part whatever in the fight. Such was the great Indian scare of 1854.

HUNTING BY THE PIONEERS.

One of the earliest settlers has kindly written and contributed the following, which will be found interesting:

"When our county was new and thinly settled the settlers had hard times to live; yet this was somewhat relieved and interspersed by the pleasant times passed in hunting buffalos, deer, elk and other animals of the forest and prairie, on which the pioneers chiefly depended for meat, and in connection with their corn-bread, managed to eke out an existence. From 1851 to 1856, hunting was the main employment of a great many of them, among whom were the Goheen brothers, E. R. and James, and one Tobias Miller, familiarly called 'Tobe,' who could bring down the buck at almost every shot. E. R. Goheen, has been so successful as to shoot twelve deer and one buffalo in a day. At one time he made a contract for furnishing deer for what the hides were worth, as they could shoot them standing on their door-steps. During the winter of 1853 and '54, E. R. and James Goheen surrounded a large buffalo on the present site of the Dunkard church, shot so as to cripple it. It was storming so that the game escaped, but was captured the next morning by Mr. Winchell, of Marble Rock. Thus deer meat was the staple article of food, and the poor pioneers got very tired of it; flour bread being a luxury in which but few indulged. In October, 1853, Mr. John Hart and James Griffith went to the nearest mill, which was located at Cedar Rapids, to get some flour, taking a four-horse team. The trip took one week, and when they got back their families lived in high style on white bread for a time, and it is stated that when 'we could get flour at Cedar Falls we were a happy people.' The pioneer struggled on until he is now reaping his reward, and can have his luxuries without the inconveniences of former times."

THE PRAIRIE FIRES.

The prairie fires during an early period were very damaging, and grew to be a terrible dread to the unprotected pioneers, whose only safety lay in the "fire-break," —a few furrows plowed around their farms

—and often the fire would "jump" the widest of them. Especially is this remembered by the pioneers of the southern tier of townships, as in one of the fires a little girl of Jacob Codner's was burned to death. In the fall of '56, the worst fire ever known to pass over this region, ravaged the country for miles. It started somewhere on the prairies of Grundy county, and the wind, blowing a perfect hurricane, drove the tempest of fire northward with lightning speed, reaping a swath of destruction miles in width. It came into the Parkersburg timber, and killed the greater part of it. Mr. Curtis, who lived just in the north edge, across the Beaver, had to fight for life against the elements. Its progress was not stayed in the least by the stream, and the fire swept around to the north, jumping the West Fork, south of Butler Center, and Samuel Gillard, who had settled in this locality in the fall of '55, was nearly burned to death.

THE FERRY LOST.

The Mr. Curtis, mentioned, came in the fall of 1855, and was one of the earliest settlers of Monroe, living just over the line. He kept the ferry across the Beaver at this point for some years—transporting travelers and mail across the stream. During the wet season of 1857 Mr. Curtis ferried many goods across the stream, and upon one occasion, when he attempted to carry the passengers and mail, he swamped and lost his boat and came near losing his life. As a rule, however, the Beaver could be forded, as it had rather a sluggish flow, and, as one old pioneer suggests, "there was more danger of getting stuck in the mud than being drowned."

HARD TIMES.

Van E. Butler, in his well written history of this township, published in the *Clarksville Star*, says: "This history would be incomplete without reference to the first settlers, who dared the trials and hardships of pioneer life, when they were obliged to haul their supplies from Dubuque or Iowa City. The nearest grist mill was at Independence or Quasxucton, when a barrel of salt was worth $9.00, a bushel of corn $1.50, and a pound of bacon 25 cents. Our people were then compelled to accept what they could get from the mill owners and post agents, who supplied us with the necessities of life, and it was frequently very light returns, as was the case on one occasion, when Phillip J. Ebersold, of Dayton, in company with Charley Angell, of the same town, came home with the grist of twenty bushels of wheat—consisting of only three sacks of flour, and Charley remarked, jocosely: 'you're lucky they didn't chase you clear home for the empty sacks.'"

The same writer, after commenting at length upon various matters, continues:

"In the year 1854, James Blake entered 320 acres on section 25 of Dayton, and erected a cabin. Mr. Blake was born near Augusta, Maine, but in early youth emigrated to Virginia, where he imbibed all the characteristics of the true Virginian; of commanding presence, a man of strong likes and dislikes, either a devoted friend or a bitter enemy; there were no half-ways in his conduct; a man who liked to do everything on a large scale. He gloried in the biggest cattle and the biggest horses in this part of the country, and he was a sight worth seeing, with his four yoke of

cattle and a span of mares in the lead that would weigh 3,200, turning over the sod with a thirty-two inch plow.

"As we came to where the old gentleman was one day plowing up the prairie and leaving it very much kinked, we exclaimed: 'Hello, Mr. Blake! Why do you kink the sods so much?' 'Why, you see, the boys like mighty well to shoot chickens, but they ain't worth shucks to take 'em on the wing, so I thought I would kink it enough for 'em to crawl up behind the sods and take 'em a settin.'

"Equally characteristic was the reply to the writer, who one day accosted Mr. Blake as he was plowing a field that had been rented to tenants for a number of years, and consequently was so foul that the last crop was not worth cutting. 'Well, Uncle Jimmy, you're plowing those weed seeds under pretty deep, I see?' 'Yes, I'll plow 'em under deeper'n h—!' And sure enough the next crop was deep enough to satisfy any advocate of deep plowing, even if he wern't ambitious to go quite as deep as Mr. Blake.

"During the rebellion his two oldest boys went into the army, and Uncle Jimmy rented his farm and moved to town, and prided himself much on a neatly kept vegetable garden. While thus employed, the numerous porkers running at large would make frequent raids into his truck patch. He re-nailed his pickets; he remonstrated with the owners of the hogs, all to no purpose. One morning, in making a survey of his 'sass garden,' he caught one of the marauders in the act. He had committed sad havoc among his cabbages; his potatoes looked as though an army of Colorado beetles had swept over them; his peas looked curious; his sweet-corn had soured on him; his tomato vines hung in graceful festoons over the back of the depredator—is human nature perfect? Is philosophy always at hand to guide our actions in the path of right, or is swift justice not sometimes excusable, though it may take a crooked path to strike a well-merited blow? In grim silence he walked to the woodpile; a respectable sized boomerang swept in graceful curves through the air, and the perpetrator of this Carthagenian ruin 'went where the woodbine twineth.' Taking the defunct porker by the leg, he chucked him over the fence, exclaiming, 'There, confound you, if we have a hog law, lets abide by it,' and the recording angel dropped a tear upon the word, and blotted it out forever."

Mr. Butler, the writer of these reminiscences, is an able writer, and was an early settler in the county. In speaking of Henry Trotter, an early settler in Central township, he says:

"Henry Trotter settled in Ripley in the infancy of civilization, and has, perhaps, figured more conspicuouly in the politics of Ripley than any other man. He is a Scotchman and a very rare one at that. His good-natured disposition is always apparent wherever you find him. He was for years the member of the Board of Supervisors from Ripley. His puns and jokes at the regular convening of this body were many and good. He took care of the interests of his constituents in a manner satisfactory to their wishes. Not always was he the most elegant in diction. Just a little did he move the risabilities of the board on one occasion, when a committee retired to consult and make report on some

matter. They remained absent from the room longer than his business views would permit, and rising to his feet he exclaimed: 'Mr Chairman; *Mr. Chairman!* Where in damnation is that committee? They have been gone long enough to go to h— and back.' He is somewhat sarcastic when he makes an effort, and is very outspoken in his opinion about aspirants for office. As at one time he met an office-seeker, who had before held the office for ten or twelve years, soliciting aid for re-election, when Trotter replied: 'Confound it, can't we make the office hereditary, and let your son have it after you?'"

REMINISCENCES OF SETTLEMENT IN ALBION.

By P. P. Parker.

Way back in the early settlement of Albion township, one, Benjamin Connell, is remembered as coming from Canada and taking up a home. His mind was charged with the belief that the "western pioneers" were all desperate characters, and that to have one "draw a bead" on you was as good as a summons from one who had authority to appear hence—in other words—death. One day while Connell was busy at work in his field, a neighbor, whose name has been forgotten, but who lived at Buck's Grove, chanced to pass by and spoke to Connell about something. Being a little deaf, and not hearing the reply which Connell gave, he dropped his rifle from his shoulder to the hollow of his arm, and stepped nearer so as to catch the words. Mr. Connell at once suspicions, saw blood in the stranger's eye, as he thought. In an instant his past life flashed before him; he knew that in a moment the deadly rifle would be levelled, and expected the leaden bullet to go crashing through his brain. With a gasp of terror he dropped every thing and dug out, never looking behind, making leaps of ten feet at a *jump*, in a zig-zag way, so as to dodge the ball. He did not stop until panting and breathless he reached the house of P. P. Parker, where he reported that an attempt had been made to shoot him down in cold blood. The stranger had followed to learn whether the man was drunk or crazy, and in a short time an understanding was arrived at between the parties, and Connell returned to his work happy.

"Another old settler in this vicinity was an eccentric character under the name of John E. Owen—or as he is more often called—"John Owen, sir." John was the owner of a Black Hawk horse, or, at least he was black, which was the pride of the household and well-known to John's friends. Well, John had to work for him—aside from his wife—an old darkey woman, who, whether considered one of the family or not, took many liberties which John did not like. On one occasion, during the absence of John, the darkey concluded to take a ride on old black, which she did in most approved man-fashion. When John came back he was terribly vexed over the matter, and it is said, gave the wench a terrible booting. Owen said afterward that he found all the hair on the back of the horse scalded so that it fell out—"a fact; sir."

Walter Clayton came to Albion in 1853, and took a claim in section 30. This was shortly afterwards jumped by Tom Mullarpy, and Clayton moved further west, taking a claim east of Aplington. To show how supremely regardless Clayton was of



S. B. Dumont.

law and morality; it was a notorious fact that he had ran away from Wisconsin with a "school marm," leaving a wife and several children, and was here living with the woman, and had several children by her. He afterwards obtained a divorce from the first and married the second.

A few years ago an amusing incident happened, which is worth relating: One election day there chanced to be several gentlemen, among whom were the sheriff, Mr. Bartholomew, and P. P. Parker, standing about a revolving churn discussing various matters. While thus engaged, E. W. Babcock, an old-time settler in the region of Albion, came up and inquired if that was the voting place. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he deposited his ballot in the bung-hole and gave it a punch. Bartholomew gave the crank a turn, and a lonely Democratic vote was lost.

A marriage occurred here which was an interesting affair: A Mr. Ketchum procured a marriage license in Grundy county authorizing his marriage with Miss Mary Wilson. The ceremony was performed in Butler county by Esquire Morse. In several days the groom discovered that he was not legally married, and upon informing his wife of the fact it created quite a panic. The matter was adjusted by procuring a license in Butler county dated back to the time of ceremony.

At an early day human nature was the same as at the present. Peter Cramer became smitten with the charms of Sarah Gaylord, and not being acquainted with the fair one, he called upon a third party to arrange an introduction. All was arranged, and both the charmed and charmer being willing, they met at the little log cabin of the third party, as per agreement. They were introduced; but lo! the difficulty arose that there was only one room in the house, and the family could not stand out of doors while the two were cooing. Finally a slate and pencil was furnished, and the lovers began their wooing. This was used to good advantage, for the next day Peter told his friend that the day had been set. But "true love never runs smooth," as other parties broke up the match.

In the spring of 1854 there was a big Indian scare took possession of the people in this country, and nearly every one ran for their lives. The good people of Janesville lost their wits, and built a stockade of slabs near the old saw mill, on the low ground. Fortunately, it was only a scare, for if there had been an enemy around, every one of the gallant defenders could have been shot from the high ground just east of the stockade.

CHAPTER IV.

THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

As stated elsewhere, Butler county prior to organization, was attached to Buchanan for judicial purposes, and Judge Roszell ordered an election in August, 1853, for chosing officers and effecting an organization. The election was held and George W. Poisal was elected county judge, but for reasons not given, did not qualify. The same date Mr. Seth Hilton, Sr., was appointed justice of the peace, and filled the office until his successor was elected and qualified in August, 1854. This attempt to organize the county was a failure, and was finally given up. No records are in existence.

At this time the local government of counties throughout the State was vested in what was termed the "county court," which consisted of a judge, clerk, and the sheriff. In August, 1854, an election was held which resulted in the organization of Butler county, substantially, and from which dates the history of it, as a distinct local government. John Palmer was elected county judge; William E. Burton, clerk of court; and R. T. Crowell, sheriff. These officers constituted the "court," which attended to all the legal matters pertaining to the county. The other officers elected were A. G. Clarke, treasurer and recorder; James Griffith, school fund commissioner, and others who are noted elsewhere.

The records of the county court commence with the October term, 1854, held in Clarksville, which was then the county seat. The court was held in a little log hut in which Mr. Clark sold groceries. The first entry is as follows, dated October 2, 1854:

"Ordered, that the following taxes be and are hereby levied: For State purposes, one and one-fourth mills on the dollar; for county purposes, five mills on the dollar; for school purposes, one mill on the dollar; for road purposes, one mill on the dollar; poll for county purposes, fifty cents; poll for road purposes, $1.00.

[Signed.] JOHN PALMER,
County Judge."

The second entry was made on the 11th of October, 1855, and appoints Charles Mullin to survey a certain tract of land on the west side of the Shell Rock, or English river. This, while the record shows "1855," undoubtedly means "1854," as the very next entry bears the date of the 12th of October, 1854, and is the proceedings of the court in

THE FIRST LAW SUIT IN BUTLER COUNTY.

It seems that David W. Ingham made application for a writ of injunction against Daniel D. Myers, who lived at Shell Rock, restraining him from selling a certain piece of land in section two of Shell Rock township, on the west side of the river;

and having filed his petition and a bond in the sum of $100 with the clerk of court, the writ was issued and placed in the hands of R. T. Crowell, sheriff, who served it by leaving a copy at the residence of the defendant. This took place on the 12th and 13th days of October, 1854, and on the 19th, notice was given to the plaintiff, Mr. Ingham, that on the first day of January, 1855, a motion would be made to dissolve the injunction; but upon further consideration between the parties the matter was postponed until early in February, 1855.

On the date mentioned, the case was called up by the court, with M. M. Trumbull as attorney for Mr. Myers, and A. VanDorn for Mr. Ingham. After calling to order, the motion to dissolve the writ of injunction was sustained by the judge for the reason "that the writ was not issued by an officer authorized to issue the same." Then Mr. Myers, by his attorney, moved the court to assess damages against the defendant in the amount of $100. This was overruled, because no damages had been proven. A motion, which was sustained, was made to allow evidence to prove damages. A jury of six was then summoned, composed of T. T. Rawson, J. V. Hicks, D. C. Hilton, M. B. Wamsley, James Ford and R. W. Butler; and, to use the words of the record: "Jury empannelled and sworn. Case stated by M. M. Trumbull, when the following witnesses were examined on part of Myers: Charles Leverich, A. M. Elam, W. E. Burton, A. Van Dorn and John Palmer, who, being cross-examined by the defense, the case was submitted to the jury, who, after retiring to consider, brought into court the following verdict: 'We, the undersigned jurors, do agree that the said Solomon W. Ingham pay to said Daniel D. Myers the sum of twenty-five cents, with cost.' (Signed by members.)

Defendant gave notice of an appeal to the district court in reference to the injunction and verdict."

This ended the case, so far as the county court was concerned. The costs were $5.90.

The next law suit appears under the date of December 9, 1854, wherein Rufus S. Hardy said, on oath, that one William Casterline had threatened to beat, wound and murder him, and was afraid of his life. Thereupon, a warrant was issued, Casterline arrested, and upon examination, was held to bail in the sum of $100 to keep the peace and answer at the next term of the district court. When the district court convened, the charges were withdrawn, and the case was dismissed.

Immediately following the record of this case, is an entry which will explain itself, as follows:

"STATE OF IOWA, }
Butler County, } ss.

On this day, to-wit, October 27th, A. D. 1854, the plat of the village of Clarksville, with the acknowledgments of Thomas Clark, Elizabeth Clark, Jeremiah Clark, Maria Clark, D. C. Hilton, Seth Hilton, Elizabeth Hilton, Dan Mather and Roxana Mather, proprietors of the land upon which the above mentioned village is situated; that the same is with their free consent and in accordance with their desire. And the court being satisfied that the requirements of the law have been complied with, it is therefore ordered that the same be placed on the records of Butler county, as the law requires.

JOHN PALMER,
County Judge."

Hugh F. L. Burton was appointed deputy clerk of the district court, and gave bonds in the penal sum of $5,000. On the same day, M. M. Trumbull qualified as deputy treasurer and recorder. Aaron Van Dorn was appointed and qualified as prosecuting attorney. Also, John H. Morton as county surveyor. The first county warrant issued is recorded as follows:

"November 20th, 1854, warrant No. 1; to W. E. Burton, for assessing Butler precinct and attending election board, for $37.75."

Warrant No. 2, was issued to John Palmer, county judge, for $5.00, and bore the date of December 9th, 1854. No. 3 was issued to Greene & Brother, of Linn county, for $22.25. No. 4 to George R. Allen, for $1.00. No. 5 to an Indianapolis firm for stationery, in the sum of $25.00. No. 6, to M. B. Wamsley, for $1.00, etc., etc.

On the fourth of January, 1855, Thomas Clark presented a receipt signed by John G. Barrick, D. C. Overman and William W. Payne—locating commissioners, who located the county seat of Butler county at Clarksville—dated Barrick's Ford, May 16, A. D. 1853, for the sum of $24.00, and George W. Poisal was produced as witness that the said amount had been paid by Clark. In accordance, a county warrant was issued to Mr. Clark for $24.00.

The following entry appears on the minute book, bearing date of the 29th of March, 1855:

"On this day George W. Adair and Elizabeth Adair presented the plat of the town of Shell Rock, in the county of Butler, situated in the northwest quarter of section 11, in township 91, range 15, west of the fifth principal meridian. And having acknowledged the same as required by law, it was ordered that the whole be recorded as the law directs.

JOHN PALMER,
Judge."

The next session of the court, held during April, 1825, is taken up with attending to the returns of the election throughout the county, and in this connection is given the notice that Aaron Van Dorn has qualified according to law as prosecuting attorney, Walker H. Bishop as sheriff, John H. Morton as county surveyor, and William R. Jamison and Thomas Clark as justices of the peace.

THE FIRST COURT HOUSE.

In an entry on the court minute book, dated the fourth of June, 1855, it is ordered "that sealed proposals for building a court house, on the court house square, in the village of Clarksville, of the dimensions as follows: 40x40 feet, two stories high, the first to be nine feet and the second nine and one-half feet in height, to be made of good and durable material, either of wood or brick."

This building was erected the following year, and is now in use as the school house, in the village mentioned.

OFFICERS FOR 1856.

The records immediately following the election of August 6, 1855, show that David C. Hilton qualified as Treasurer and Recorder; Thomas T. Rawson, as County Surveyor, and Walker H. Bishop as Sheriff.

The county court for this year opened with Aaron Van Dorn, judge, and the sheriff, clerk and prosecuting attorney.

During the March term, in 1856, the matter of township boundaries was taken up, and resulted in a re-division of the county.

On September, 9th, 1856, an entry states that William H. McClure presented the plat of Willoughby village, and "the court being satisfied that the pre-requisites of the law had been complied with," it was ordered recorded. The record does not state the location of this village, but it was in Beaver township.

COURT HOUSE AGAIN.

On the third of November, 1856, the court ordered that on account of insufficiency of means, want of time and material to complete or enclose it for protection against the winter, further progress of building be laid over until the spring of 1857, when it would be resumed and prosecuted to final completion. It was stated that the sum of $25.00 had already been paid in county warrants on building.

In March, 1857, a petition signed by D. N. Root and others, for the removal of the county seat from Clarksville, was overruled by the judge.

In 1857 there seemed to be a panic among the county officials, for at the March term the judge said: "Whereas the office of drainage commissioner has become vacant by the death of the late incumbent, and also the offices of county clerk, surveyor and coroner, by resignation, a special election was ordered to take place on the first Monday in April, 1857."

RAILROAD STOCK.

A special election was ordered and held in Butler county on the 12th day of September, 1857, for the purpose of voting on the question whether or not the county should subscribe for stock in the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company to the amount of $200,000, the proviso being that the company should build its Cedar Valley Branch through the county within one mile of Clarksville and Shell Rock; bonds payable in twenty years, to be issued therefor. The canvassing board, consisting of C. A. Bannon, John M. Vincent and Asa Ward, reported after official count, that the proposition had carried by a vote of 244 to 187; there being 431 votes cast.

At the August election, in 1857, the officers elected are recorded as appearing and taking the required oath. D. C. Hilton, qualified as treasurer and recorder for the two ensuing years; Walker H. Bishop, as sheriff; John Loomis, as deputy sheriff; Jeremiah Ellis, as county surveyor. It seems that there was some difficulty or controversy arising from this election, as the following entries upon the records indicate, and which explain themselves. The first appears under the date of September 29, 1857:

"D. W. Miller, of Coldwater township, presented his bond and was duly qualified for the office of county judge."

Then, upon the next page of record appears the following entry, under the date of the fifth of October, 1857, viz:

"At a hearing, before Hon. J. D. Thompson, in the matter of judgeship between A. Converse and D. W. Miller, it was ordered that D. W. Miller deliver the office and books pertaining thereto to A. Converse. Witnessed by JAMES E. WALKER, clerk."

Then, to complete the story, at the next term of court, in November, 1857, the record says here were present:—Hon. A.

Converse, judge; James E. Walker, clerk; and W. H. Bishop, sheriff. John Palmer was appointed prosecuting attorney. This case is treated in another place.

At the February session of the court in 1858, the plat of the village of Aplington was presented and ordered recorded.

On the 4th of March, 1858, the township of Bennezette was set off from the territory of Coldwater, and organized, Samuel Overturf being authorized to call the first election. On the 13th of the same month, Pittsford was set apart from West Point, and organized, A. C. Needham calling the first election.

At an election on the fifth of April, 1857, a proposition was submitted to the people as to the question of the county borrowing $20,000 by issuing bonds payable in five years, for the purpose of building bridges in Butler county, as follows:

For bridge at Shell Rock	$3,000
Two bridges at Clarksville	3,000
Bridge at Coldwater	3,000
Bridge at West Fork	1,500
Bridge at Mason's Ford	1,000
Bridge at McConnell's Ford	1,000
Bridge at New Hartford	1,500
Bridge at Olmstead's Ford	200
Bridge at Union road	500
Bridge near R. R. Parriot's	1,500
Bridge near W. Curtiss'	300

This proposition as above stated was voted upon and carried by 346 in favor of and 274 against it—620 votes in all. These bonds were issued on the 10th of August, 1858, in series numbered from one to forty-eight, inclusive, of denomination of $500 each, bearing ten per cent. interest, to S. M. Townsend & Co., Asa Low and D. N. Root & Co.

During the proceedings of the county court, in 1859, the record shows that it consisted of A. Converse, judge; James W. Davis, clerk, and W. H. Bishop, sheriff.

In September, 1860, Judge Converse set off and authorized the organization of the new townships, Washington, Dayton and Madison. Fremont had been set off and organized the year previous.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

In 1859 an act was passed by the General Assembly, which changed the form of local government in the various counties throughout the State. By it a body termed the "Board of Supervisors," superceded the old system of county court, and was vested with nearly all the authority formerly held by the latter body. The board consisted of one supervisor from each organized township, making sixteen members in all, as the county was at this time divided, and the townships organized the same as at the present writing.

Pursuant to law, the first meeting of the "new dispensation" took place on the seventh day of January, 1861, at Butler Center, and the following supervisors were on hand and qualified: Peter Coyle, G. W. Stoner, O. Rice, W. R. Jamison, Thomas Haggarty, J. Gilbert, M. Aldrich, W. H. Long, S. Bonwell, J. Wilson, Milo Hard, J. Hoffman, S. H. Taylor, Wells A. Curtis, and A. J. Thompkins. An organization was effected by the choice of Peter Coyle as temporary chairman; James W. Davis, clerk, and Messrs, Hard, Jamison and Haggarty, as the committee on credentials. This committee reported the following persons as supervisors elect from their various townships, viz:

Jefferson township.....O. Rice
Shell Rock township.....James Wilson
Dayton township.....Thomas Haggarty
Beaver township.....Milo Hard
Ripley township.....George W. Stoner
Coldwater township.....Moses Aldrich
West Point township.....Julius Hoffman
Jackson township.....Jonathan Gilbert
Madison township.....Peter Coyle
Washington township.....W. H. Long
Pittsford township.....W. R Jamison
Fremont township.....S. Bonwell
Albion township.....S. H. Taylor
Monroe township.....Wells A. Curtis
Bennezette township.....Milton Wilson
Butler township.....C. A. Bannon

The new board then took the organizing steps by balloting for chairman for the ensuing year; W. R. Jamison received four votes, Peter Coyle nine, and the latter was declared elected. James W. Davis presented his bond as clerk, and it was approved.

Then appears the following item extracted from the records:

"Motion was then made that the members proceed to draw lots for their term of service, according to law. The motion was carried, and the members drew their terms as follows, viz: Messrs. O. Rice, Milo Hard, Julius Hoffman, J. Gilbert, S. Bonwell, W. A. Curtis, C. A. Bannon and Milton Wilson, each one year; and Messrs. James Wilson, G. Haggarty, G. W. Stoner, M. Aldrich, Peter Coyle, W. H. Long W. R. Jamison and S. H. Taylor, each two years.

Thus was the new system inaugurated, and a mile post in the history of the county auspiciously passed.

At the next session, the chairman appointed nine standing committees on different matters, which are too lengthy to give specifically.

A matter of interest came before the board in January, 1861. A petition signed by D. W. Miller and 400 others was presented, asking that the matter of changing the county seat from Butler Center to Clarksville be submitted to a vote of the people; but this was squelched by the committee appointed to investigate, consisting of Milo Hard, G. W. Stoner and J. Gilbert, who reported adverse to it. The latter named gentleman, however, on behalf of the minority of the committee, as opposed to the other two, presented a report favoring the petition, and advising that the matter be submitted to a vote; but it was of no avail as it was out-voted as soon as it reached the main body. The balance of the year was spent by the board in attending to routine business, nothing of special interest transpiring.

In the year 1862, the board convened on the 7th of January, and organized by the election of Peter Coyle as chairman for the ensuing year. The supervisors elect, and who were present to answer the roll call, were as follows, with the townships they represented opposite their respective names:

Fremont.....S. Bonwell.
Coldwater.....Moses Aldrich.
Dayton.....Thomas Haggarty.
Bennezette.....Milton Wilson.
Pittsford.....William R. Jamison.
West Point.....J. Hoffman.
Jackson.....J. Gilbert.
Butler.....James R. Fletcher.
Shell Rock.....James Wilson.
Jefferson.....W. A. Lathrop.
Ripley.....George W. Stoner.

Madison.....Peter Coyle.
Washington.....W. H. Long.
Monroe.....J. J. Criswell.
Albion.....S. H. Taylor.
Beaver.....Milo Hard.

The matter of the re-location of the county seat again came up, indicating that Butler Center, as the shiretown of the county, gave much dissatisfaction. The record of the first session of the board of supervisors for 1862, states that "C. A. Bannon, Esq., appeared, and as the attorney of the petitioners, presented a petition of certain voters of Butler county, asking for the granting of a vote upon the question of a re-location of the county seat and the removal of the same from Butler Center, the present county seat, to Clarksville." This petition was signed by 440 voters, of which about 42 were deducted by the committee appointed to investigate. This petition was soon followed by a remonstranee, signed by about the same number of citizens. The county had been thoroughly canvassed by the active champions of each point in question, and the population was about equally divided. The committee in whose hands the matter was placed, did not recommend any action in the matter, but made a plain statement of the case. Their report was accepted, and the board listened to the arguments of the attorneys on both sides, after which Supervisor James R. Fletcher, presented a lengthy resolution, setting forth that the petition had been signed by one-half the legal voters of the county, as per the census of 1859, and ordering that at the April election of 1862, the matter be submitted to a vote. Then appears the following, which explains itself:

"The yeas and nays were called for upon the amendment of W. A. Lathrop, which was as follows: 'Strike out all of Mr. Fletcher's resolution after the word 'resolved,' and insert 'that the facts as set forth by the committee on county seat do not show that the petitioners are entitled to a vote, therefore the prayer be not allowed.'"

The amendment was carried by a vote of ten to six. But the matter was brought up again the following day by the presentation of a resolution rescinding the above vote, and was again beaten by a majority of six.

During this year the board is recorded as having audited and allowed numerous claims for bounty on wolves and wildcats killed.

An extra session of the board was held on the 20th of August, 1863, pursuant to a call signed by W. A. Lathrop, W. H. Long, S. H. Taylor, M. Hard, James Wilson, J. R. Fletcher, S. Bonwell, J. J. Criswell and G. W. Stoner, requesting a meeting to consider and take action upon a proposition offering a bounty by Butler county to the volunteers raised under the call of the President, for 300,000 men. The meeting was called to order by Peter Coyle, and W. A. Lathrop offered a resolution granting $20 to each volunteer; but this was tabled by a motion from J. Hoffman that the whole matter be postponed until the September meeting of the board. The vote upon the matter stood eleven yeas and five nays.

At the September meeting the matter was again brought up, and in lieu of the whole a resolution was adopted instructing all the supervisors to act as relief commit-

tees for their various towns and supply the wants of the families of volunteers. However, at subsequent sessions, Butler county nobly did her share in quelling the rebellion, appropriating about $53,000 in all.

The board of supervisors met on the 5th of January, 1863, and organized by choosing Peter Coyle chairman for the ensuing year. The board consisted of the following gentlemen from the various townships:

S. H. Taylor.....Albion
William J. Nettleton.....Coldwater
John M. Nichols.....Pittsford
John C. Hites.....Ripley
Peter Coyle.....Madison
M. Hollenbeck.....Shell Rock
H. A. Tucker.....Washington
S. Bonwell.....Fremont
W A. Lathrop.....Jefferson
J. J. Criswell.....Monroe
Milo Hard.....Beaver
J. Gilbert.....Jackson
J Hoffman.....West Point
Milton Wilson.....Bennezette
C. Forney.....Dayton
J. R. Fletcher.....Butler

The name of the last mentioned supervisor drops from sight after the January session, as he was elected county judge, and A. J. Tompkins appears with credentials of appointment, and takes his seat.

Again the county seat matter comes up by a petition to re-locate it at Shell Rock, signed by 486 voters. It was soon followed by a remonstrance. The matter was laid over until the September session, when it was again taken up and defeated.

The balance of the year was spent in attending to routine business.

For several years following, nothing of special interest was brought before the board, therefore the names of the officers serving, alone are given:

FOR 1864,

the supervisors were the same as the year previous, except from the towns named below, who were represented by the gentlemen named.

J. J. Criswell.....Monroe
J. A. Chamberlain.....Bennezette
J. Lawyer.....West Point
William Rosebrough.....Beaver
E. B. Allen.....Jefferson
Thomas G. Copeland.....Shell Rock
Mr. Wamsley.....Jackson

THE YEAR 1865.

The changes in the board for this year is recorded as being Thomas Haggerty, from Dayton; Joseph Miller, Coldwater; James Harlon, Pittsford; H. F. L. Burton and E. Fowler, Butler; W. S. Wilson, Shell Rock; W. A. Lathrop, Jefferson; J. P. Bullis, Ripley, Peter Coyle, Madison; R. R. Parriott, Washington; R. W. Shaw, Albion; the chairman chosen was Peter Coyle.

IN 1866.

The record reveals the changes for this year as follows, and the gentlemen named qualified and took their seats:

S. J. Booram.....Fremont
J. Lawyer.....West Point
M. B. Wamsley.....Jackson
Edwin Fowle.....Butler
Stephen Morse.....Jefferson
Oliver Evans.....Bennezette
J. G. Scoby.....Shell Rock
James Collar.....Beaver

Chairman for the year, Peter Coyle.

In 1867 the first meeting was held on the 7th of January, and organized by choosing Edwin Fowle chairman. The members who answered the roll call, were S. J. Booram, J. V. Boggs, J. Griffith, O. Evans, S. B. Dumont, J. Lawyer, M. B. Wamsley, E. Fowle, J. G. Scoby, S. Morse H. Trotter, G. W. Smith, M. F. Whitney, Isaac Hall and A. Converse.

In 1868 the board met on the 6th of January, and elected S. B. Dumont chairman for the ensuing year; the members elect were S. Bonwell, J. V. Boggs, O. Evans, B. F. Garrett, M. B. Wamsley, J. Lyle, J. Palmer, J. J. Criswell and Amos Nettleton.

The following year the same chairman was elected, and Messrs. Bonwell, Newhard, Miller, Dumont, Garrett, Wamsley, McEachron, Trotter, Smith, Criswell Hersey Converse and Kenefick, were the newly elected members.

In 1870 the board met on the 3d of January, and was composed of the following members: S. B. Dumont, chairman; James McEachron, M. B. Wamsley, W. H. Hersey, E. Day, Isaac Hall, G. Smith. A. Converse, H. Trotter, B. F. Garrett, J. R. Jones, I. F. Newhard, J. Preston, James Griffith and W. A. Keister.

This was the last meeting of the county legislature, or supervisors made up of one member from each township. The General Assembly, by an act, changed the manner of local government; and the board of supervisors was re-arranged so as to be composed of three, who were to be elected at large throughout the county. The first board, under this law, which is yet in force, convened on the second day of January, 1871, the members being M. B. Wamsley, H. C. Brown and A. Chrystie. The oath of office was administered by the Auditor, and the new board organized by the election of Alex. Chrystie chairman.

The members of the board from that time until the present writing are as follows:

COUNTY SUPERVISORS SINCE 1871.

1871—Alex. Chrystie, chairman; M. B. Wamsley and H. C. Brown.

1872—Alex. Chrystie, H. C. Brown and S. Bonwell.

1873—Same as above.

1874—Same.

1875—Alex. Chrystie, H. C. Brown and N. H. Larkin.

1876—Alex. Chrystie, N. H. Larkin and G. Hazlet.

1877—Same.

1878—Alex. Chrystie, G. Hazlet and A. N. Leet.

1879—Alex. Chrystie, A. N. Leet and Milton Wilson.

1880—A. N. Leet, M. Wilson and J. J. Burnham.

1881—Same.

1882—A. N. Leet, J. J. Burnham and C. L. Jones.

1883—A. N. Leet, C. L. Jones and J. M. Groat.

CHAPTER V.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTERS.

Following are presented various matters, compiled from records and elsewhere, which will be of interest to all readers. They are given as full as spaee would permit, the subjects being of sueh a nature that to go into detail would be impossible.

POPULATION OF BUTLER COUNTY.

The census of 1880 gives Butler county a total population of 14,293, which is divided as follows:

Males	7,604
Females	6,689
Native	12,043
Foreign	2,250
White	14,262
Colored	31

BUTLER COUNTY'S SUB-DIVISIONS.

After the organization of the county nothing was immediately done as to the division of its territory into townships. It soon became evident that to facilitate the suecessful government, this must be done, and therefore, on the 6th day of February, 1855, the county judge, John Palmer, proeeeded to make the division, and the following entry, as to the territory to be embraeed by the various towns, is made upon his records:

"The township of Butler to eonsist of Congressional townships 92 and 93, range 15, and township 92 and the east half of 93, range 16.

The township of Coldwater, of Congressional township 93, range 17, and the west half of township 93, range 16.

The township of Ripley shall consist of Congressional townships 90, 91, 92, range 17, and townships 90, 91, 92 and 93, range 18.

The township of Beaver to consist of Congressional townships 90 and 91, in range 15, and townships 90 and 91, in range 16."

Thus, it will be seen that the first division made the county as composed of four townships. Butler comprised the territory now known as Jaekson, Fremont, Butler, and one-half of Dayton. Coldwater embraced, in addition to what it now has, the west half of Dayton. Ripley consisted of what are now the townships of Bennezette, Pittsford, Madison, Washington, Monroe, Ripley and West Point. Beaver was then made up of the four towns whieh are now the southeastern corner ones of the county, *i. e.*, Jefferson, Shell Roek, Albion and Beaver.

On the 15th of February, of the same year, a warrant was issued to Lyman Norton to organize the townships of Beaver. On the 26th, William R. Jamison was appointed to organize Ripley; and Aaron Hardman to effect that of Coldwater. At the same time the judge made out notices and delivered them to the sheriff, notifying the electors of the different townships of the eleetion on the second of April, 1855.

In this shape the county remained until the third of March, 1856, when a second division of townships was made. Butler remained as in the former division; Coldwater remained the same with the addition of Bennezette. At this time a new town was formed, called West Point, which included within its limits Pittsford. The boundaries of Ripley were changed, taking in its present limits and also the town of Madison. Another new town, Shell Rock, was formed at this time, which included the present township of that name and the territory now belonging to Jefferson. Beaver and Albion were merged together as Beaver, and Monroe consisted of its present area and Washington.

In March, 1857, the townships of Shell Rock and Beaver were divided, and from the former, George A. Richmond was authorized to organize Jefferson; from the latter, Alonzo Olmstead was authorized to organize the township of Albion.

The townships were made to include their present boundaries under the jurisdiction of Judge Converse, who came into office on the fifth of October, 1857. The county court appointed judges of election for the various new towns. On the 11th of March, 1858, the township of Jackson was formed and named after Jackson because it was Democratic, and E. D. Marquand was appointed judge of the election, which was held at the house of John H. VanDyke, on the fifth of April, and permanent organization effected.

The townships which were then set off, and represent the sub-divisions of the county, making a total of sixteen towns, were as follows:

Fremont, embracing all of township 93 north, range 15, west of fifth principal meridian.

Butler, all of township 92, range 15.

Shell Rock, all of township 91, range 15.

Beaver, all of township 90, range 15.

Dayton, all of township 93, range 16.

Jackson, all of township 92, range 16.

Jefferson, all of township 91, range 16.

Albion, all of township 90, range 16.

Coldwater, all of township 93, range 17.

West Point, all of township 92, range 17.

Ripley, all of township 91, range 17.

Monroe, all of township 90, range 17.

Bennezette, all of township 93, range 18.

Pittsford, all of township 92, range 18.

Madison, all of township 91, range 18.

Washington, all of township 90; range 18.

MATRIMONIAL.

When Adam was created and placed in the garden of Eden a helpmeet was provided for him in the person of Eve. This, therefore, is the natural state of man. The marriage state is a solemn one and should be sacredly protected. "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways and by different ceremonies. In all, the acts of the contracting parties must be understood by each and by the community in which they live as being a mutual agreement to hold the relations toward one another as man and wife. In this State a license has always been required

The first marriage that appears on the record books of this county was solemnized on the 10th of September, 1854, more than twenty-eight years ago. The

parties were Daniel W. Kinsley and Mary Farlow. They were married by A. M. Elam, justice of the peace, by virtue of a license issued on the 8th of September under the official seal of the clerk of the county. It was the first marriage solemnized in the county subsequent to its organization.

In the early days young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes marriages of the present time. They did not wait for riches to come before marriage, as is generally the present custom, but married and lived in simple and comfortable style, and generally lived happy and gained the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business. There were no "diamond" weddings in those days, and the extravagance that often now attends the marriage ceremony was unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence housekeeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

There are many amusing anecdotes connected with some of the earlier weddings, most of which find their proper places in the various township histories—how the rustic, blushing bride, left the kitchen, unbuckled her apron, and throwing on her sunbonnet climbed into the lumber box wagon and started off with "John," who yet had his pants in his boots and overalls on, for their wedding tour—to hunt up the "squire" and get "jined." An incident is called to mind which is unlocated and cannot properly be placed in any of the townships. It is said that on one occasion way back in the fifties, a country couple made their way to one of the little villages in the county in quest of some one who was authorized to tie the hymeneal knot. They went to a young storekeeper, who, in the way of a practical joke, referred them to the postmaster, stating that the government authorized him to officiate upon such occasions. When the postmaster was seen he disclaimed any knowledge of such authority, and said that he had only been in the employ of the government a short time and was not yet "quite up to snuff." But if the merchant said he could, he supposed it was so. Accordingly the couple were ranged up in front of the postmaster, who in the most approved style impressed them with the solemnity of the occasion, warned them to "let no man put asunder what he had j'ined," and in closing "pronounced them Mr. and Mrs., etc., according to the postal laws of the United States. And you may go in peace. (Only $1.00 apiece, please)."

It would doubtless be of interest to many to give the record of marriages for the first ten years of the county's existence, but they are too numerous, therefore only the first three years are given, as taken from the record in the office of the clerk of the court.

Greenberry Luck and Susan Williams, by Rev. W. P. Holbrook, on November 1, 1854.

Comfort Williams and Ducilla Smart, by Rev. W. P. Holbrook, on November 1, 1854.

Daniel W. Kinsley and Mary Farlow, by Justice of the Peace A. M. Elam, on the 10th of September, 1854.

Samuel E. Taylor and Julia E. Armstrong, by A. M. Elam, Esq., on the 21st of September, 1854.

James W. Goheen and Mary Burrows, by J. H. Miller, Esq., on the 19th of December, 1854.

Robert T. Crowell and Lucretia Burton, by Judge John Palmer, on the 24th of December, 1854.

George Moore and Lorinda Poisal, by Rev. Elijah Kindall, on the 15th of March, 1855.

Orville G. Nelson and Amanda Searles, by Rev. James M. Phillips, on the 1st of April, 1855.

Moses J. Davis and Nancy J. Hall, by Thomas Clark, Esq., on the 17th of June, 1855.

Michael Fague and Elizabeth Plant, by the Rev. Levi Wells, on the 5th of July, 1855.

Randolph Mann and Christinia Lowman, by Rev. B. Holcomb, on the 3d of January, 1856.

The following are those who were married during 1856, without going into particulars as to dates:

Pascal P. Parker, and Martha McEwing.

John Eichar and Eliza Vincent.

George W. McClellan and Eliza Billhimer.

Richard Kellar and Catharine P. Temple.

Seth Strong and Mrs. Mary Cannon.

George W. Armstrong and Miss E. Stacy.

Thomas Hunt and Nancy Farlow.

Noah Hartgraves and Hulda M. Stacy.

Jonathan H. Allen and Elizabeth Harlan.

Henry Thomas and Louisa M. Olmstead.

Charles Leverich and Betsy Dixon.

William Poisal and Rachael L. Burton.

Charles Clark and Harriett Dryer.

John Spowar, aged sixteen, and Rebecca Shaffer, aged fourteen.

William R. Taylor and Nancy M. Martin.

Jacob Wopple and Mary Elizabeth Edwards.

Samuel Vim and Hannah Hollenbeck.

John Dickisson and Hester A. Stone.

William Flood and Delia V. Angel.

James Boylan and Frances Strong.

Nathaniel Chesley and Elizabeth Brown.

Samuel Sewell and Annie C. Hush.

Richard Parriott and Miss Lilly M. Coldwell.

Martin V. Wamsley and Frances J. Griffith.

John P. Davis and Hannah J. Brink.

D. C. Hilton and C. M. Riddle.

M. E. Spower and Jesse Best.

The names and titles of those who performed the marriage ceremonies during 1856, in the cases mentioned, are as follows: Judge Aaron Van Dorn; Reverends B. Holcomb, Samuel Wright, D. Blakely, Hiram Hoode, and James Murphy; Justices of the Peace, W. R. Jamison, Ancel Durand, J. H. Smith, M. Hollenbeck, Asa Low, Harvey Smith and Joseph Embody.

During the last few years of the records of marriages, we notice the names of many, both ladies and young gentlemen, who are sons and daughters of the parties mentioned above, who have themselves taken partners to their joys and sorrows. Thus, a new generation sets in.

The following table shows the number of marriages contracted from the year 1854 to 1882, inclusive:

1854	6	1869	71
1855	6	1870	58
1856	27	1871	85
1857	20	1872	82
1858	28	1873	93
1859	20	1874	75
1860	4	1875	109
1861	32	1876	89
1862	20	1877	101
1863	24	1878	113
1864	33	1879	107
1865	51	1880	137
1866	75	1881	116
1867	75	1882	111
1868	65		
		Total	1833

A glance at the foregoing figures shows conclusively that the matrimonial market is affected by the state of the times. In 1854, and for the first few years the county was too sparsely settled to furnish any indication of it. In 1858 banks suspended and a season of depression set in, and there were fewer marriages contracted for several years, although this county was not visibly affected until 1860, when there were only four marriages. Again, in 1874, hard times caused a visible decrease in this respect. The war, too, caused a falling off in the number of marriages annually contracted, but in 1866, when the boys got home, there were a larger number of licenses issued by the county clerk than in any prior year.

FINANCIAL.

The condition of a county in this respect is always the result of the management it has received, whether to its credit or otherwise. We have collected the principal items in this regard as to Butler county, and they will speak louder than words as to the county's condition.

The first levy of taxes was made on the 28th of October, 1854, by John Palmer, the county judge at that time. The total amount of tax for the year was only $698.50.6. During the following year the amount of taxes collected was $855.63.4. This shows, by comparison, the growth of the county. Only about twenty-five years ago $855.53 covered all the tax raised, and to-day $85,000 is annually levied and collected. It has been truthfully observed that in those days county officers did not grow very fat out of the treasury of Butler county—if speculation in real estate was a profitable business.

From the time the county was organized, in 1854, the issue of county warrants commenced and served as a path by which the county soon became involved in debt. As a rule they were marketable readily, as they drew a fair rate of interest, the discount averaging about 15 to 20 per cent, but at various times they were purchased at as low as 50 cents on the dollar, ranging between this and 95 cents. By the year 1861 there were outstanding about $12,000 of these warrants.

In 1858 the county bonded itself of $24,000, with interest at the rate of 10 per cent, for the purpose of building and repairing bridges. The interest on these bonds was allowed to accumulate for several years, but during the years 1862 and 1863 a tax was levied sufficient to pay both principal and interest, and the bonds were lifted.

This bridge loan served as one of the thorns which rankled the public spirit. The bridges which were erected (specified in the article upon county government) with this money were all of such cheap

material and so poorly erected that it is said two of them lasted but one year. The funds appropriated were sufficient to have built substantial and lasting bridges; but this was one of the instances and modes by which new counties, to use a common expression, were "leached."

Then came the war, acompanied by the stringency in the money market and decreasing valuation of property. The county nobly did its part, issuing bounties to volunteer soldiers to the amount of about $40,000, besides a relief fund which amounted to abont $13,000. This was all raised by taxation, and paid in money about 1866 or 1867.

From the year 1862 until 1870, a steady and successful effort was made to pay off the debt and keep the current expenses from creeping up. With what success is shown by the fact that $100,000 of debt was raised, and the county had a balance in its favor, in 1869, of about $2,000. It has kept out of debt ever since.

The first county warrant was issued on the 20th of November, 1854, to W. E. Burton, for assessing Butler precinct and attending election board; it was for the sum of $37.75. Warrant No. 2 was issued to Judge John Palmer, for $5.00, and bore the date of December 9, 1854.

The county is to-day entirely out of debt, with no bonds of any description hanging over it. By the recapitulation of the statement of finances made by the auditor in June, 1882, it will at once be seen that the county is in the best financial shape, and has money on hand for the various funds, as follows:

RECAPITULATION.

State fund	$425 00
County fund	4,974 68
County School fund	357 44
Teachers' fund	9,019 73
School house fund	1,061 64
Bridge fund	8,554 15
Road fund	1,687 89
Railroad fund	161 43
Insane fund	3,654 19
Permanent school fund	2,652 34
Temporary school fund	4,001 32
Contingent school fund	3,772 53
Incorporation fund	573 46
Institute fund	193 18
Special State railroad fund	46 21
Board of Health fund	5 79
War and defense bond fund	58
Condemned school house sites	51 50
Total cash on hand June 1, 1882	$41,194 25

The total amount of tax collected in Butler county, in 1881, was $84,662.25. This gives an average of $5,290.76 from each township. The whole amount was divided up as follows:

State tax	$6,643 78
County tax	19,937 35
Special railroad tax	192 37
Bridge tax	9,965 67
County school tax	3,321 89
School house tax	4,591 00
Teachers' fund tax	22,760 75
Contingent fund tax	7,850 02
Road tax	5,699 35
Board of health tax	224 41
Poll tax	1,636 00
Corporation tax	1,245 66
Total	$84,662 25

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

The records of this office consist of about 140 books in all, of which the "Books of Deeds" are 61, having run



Jas. W. Davis.

through all of the letters and up to number 34, which number they are at present using. There are 20 books of real estate mortgages, running to "T;" there are 25 books of chattel mortgages, running to "W;" three books of record of mortgages of town lots, about fourteen indexes, and the rest are miscellaneous records.

The records pertaining to this county commence in 1853, and were made in Black Hawk county, having been, after Butler was organized, transcribed into the proper books.

The first article recorded is in the shape of a conveyance of land dated September the 4th, 1854, of a piece of land containing forty acres in Albion township, then not organized, from Noah Hartgraves to S. P. Wemple and J. S. Robbins, for a consideration of $300. It was witnessed by William H. McClure and recorded by A. G. Clark. This was the first entry upon the books of Butler county. About the same time, or a little later, is recorded the deed of conveyance of an eighty acre piece of land in the same township, for $250, from Peter and Bridget Comer to Jesse D. Butts, This is witnessed by H. C. and W. F. Overman.

The first village platted and recorded in the county was Clarksville, which bears the date of the 27th of October, 1854.

The first mortgage on record was made on the eighth day of January, 1855, in which Robert T. Crowell and wife mortgages to James Griffith, school fund commissioner, in the sum of $298.14, an eighty acre claim in section 15, of what is now Butler township. This mortgage was satisfied in the presence of D. C. Hilton, recorder, to John H. Morton, the commissioner, on the 22d of April, 1857.

The early records, unlike those of the most of counties, are not literary curiosities, therefore there is no necessity in presenting any of the entries, as they would be of no interest. In fact, the first entries upon the books are as neat and as well written as any at the present day.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The record books of the births and deaths in the hands of the clerk of court, commence in July, 1880, so that prior to that nothing can be learned concerning it.

The first birth recorded is that of Bernard, a son of W. W. and Emma J. Pattee, on the 13th of July, 1880. During the balance of the month of July there were eight reported, and in January, 1881, the records showed 136. From July, 1880, until August, 1882, there had been 530.

The death record commences at the same time, July, 1880, and has since been kept up, giving the name and nationality of the deceased, and cause of death. Up to January, 1881, inclusive of the time from July, 1880, there were 62 deaths reported, and from that time until October, 1882, when the last entry was made, there had been 125 deaths. Number of deaths from July, 1880, until October, 1882, inclusive, 187.

THE COUNTY POOR FARM.

A home for the friendless is always a subject which calls to mind various and conflicting thoughts, and at the same time a surge of feeling of pity. How many, in this wide land of ours, the footstool of the Almighty, for the brotherhood of man,

have shuddered at the thought, and shrunk from the mention of the name of the "poor house." Yet, again, thonsands have, when forsaken by friends, forgotten by relations, and alone in the world, hailed the name and place with joy and thanksgiving, as a Providential escape from starvation and death. Around the name cluster thoughts of pity and sadness for the poor unfortunate beings who are obliged to become inmates; and at the same time a feeling of gratitude creeps o'er us that we live in an age and land where such eleemosynary institutions are established and supported.

The poor farm of Butler county is located in section 34 of Jackson township. In 1876 the county purchased the northeast quarter of the section named for the purpose, and at once laid plans for the erection of suitable buildings. The contract for building the house was let to Wilkinson & Harvey, for the sum of $4,000, and this firm at once commenced the work, completing the building by the first of June, 1877. The size of the main part of the building is 28 by 44 feet, with a wing 28 by 32, two stories high. The wing is used by the superintendent and family, and the main part for the poor. The main part stories are divided into convenient rooms, the first floor being taken up by the kitchen and dining room, and the upper divided into twelve sleeping apartments. The house was opened to the poor on the 15th of February, 1877, at which time there was but one to put in an appearance and make this a home. At this time, however, there were about forty being supported by the county, but they preferred to take care of themselves. Up to the first of November, 1882, there had been over fifty different paupers on the list at the farm; at present there are but ten.

The county has increased the original purchase from 160 to 320 acres, and the farm is about self-sustaining. There are good buildings on the place for farm purposes—a barn 28 by 32 feet, and a large shed 16 by 100 feet. The salary of the superintendent is $35 per month. Joseph Scofield is the superintendent.

The house is now being arranged so that the county can take care of its insane, instead of having them sent to the asylum at Independence.

CHAPTER VI.

POLITICAL.

The political history of Butler county is more fully and much more authentic in giving the abstract of votes for the various years, than in any other manner, and for convenience of reference it will be appreciated. Any difficulties arising from contested and doubtful elections, or any peculiar features of a campaign, will appear in the following chapters, entitled County, State and National Representation, in connection with the article upon the office that occasioned it.

The first matter presented will be the—

OFFICIAL VOTE OF THE COUNTY FOR EVERY YEAR SINCE ORGANIZATION.

As no records were kept of the first two elections held in the county, we are unable to give the number of votes cast. The first election was ordered by Judge Roszell, of Buchanan county, as Butler was at that time annexed to that and several other counties, for judicial purposes. This was called in 1853, the election being held in August, and was the first attempt made at organization. Geo. W. Poisal was elected county judge, but did not qualify,

In October, 1854, the next election was held, and the organization of the county effected. It resulted in the election of John Palmer, county judge; W. E. Burton, clerk; A. G. Clark, treasurer and recorder; R. T. Crowell, sheriff; and James Griffith, school fund commissioner. These officers are all treated at length in their proper places.

It is likely that the record of the first two elections held here, was entered upon the books of Black Hawk county; but they have never been transcribed to Butler county books. The election records of Butler county commence with the election in April of 1855, and below we present the abstract, as follows:

April, 1855.

Prosecuting Attorney.

A. VanDorn.....81—81

Drainage Commissioner.

John H. Miller, Rep..... 74—61
George Lash, Dem.....13
M. B. Wamsley, Dem.....1
O. A. Strong, Rep.....3

Surveyor.

John H. Morton, Rep.....61—14
Thos. T. Rawson, Rep.....47
M. Marquest, Dem.....1

Sheriff.

W. H. Bishop, Dem.....66—45
D. G. Hilton, Rep.....21
Orson Rice, Rep.....13

Coroner.

D. W. Kensley, Rep.....52—49
T. Miller.....3
O. A. Strong, Rep.....1

August, 1855.*

County Judge.

Aaron VanDorn, Rep..... 76—11
William R. Jaminson, Dem..... 65
D. B. Mason, Rep..... 19
John Palmer, Rep..... 1

Sheriff.

W. H. Bishop, Dem.....123—43
R L. Olmstead, Rep..... 80
Harlan Raid, Rep..... 30
S. Moots, Dem..... 2

Recorder and Treasurer.

A. G. Clark, Dem..... 60—5
D. C. Hilton, Rep..... 55
J. A. Barker, Rep..... 39

Surveyor.

John H. Morton, Rep.....135—105
T. T. Rawson, Rep..... 30
James McKinney, Dem..... 2

Coroner.

Daniel Kensley, Rep..... 89—57
Aaron Moore, Rep..... 32
H. A. Early, Rep..... 26

[* NOTE—This appears in record as "1855," but probably should be "1856."]

April, 1857.

Drainage Commissioners.

Limon Norton, Rep.....268—56
G. W. Dollison, Dem.....212

Clerk of Court.

James E. Walker, Rep.....273

Surveyor.

George McClellan, Rep.....318—154
Jeremiah Ellis, Dem.....164

Assessor.

W. R. Cotton, Rep.....249—9
R. R. Parriott, Dem.....240

Coroner.

J. V. Boggs, Rep.....232—43
E P. Dunson, Dem.....189

Prohibitory Hog Law.

For the law.....267—205
Against the law..... 62

Court House Loan.

For the loan.....304—139
Against the loan.....165

The Bridge Loan.

Against the loan.....312—180
For the loan.....132

August, 1857.

County Judge.

Alonzo Converse, Rep.....181—8
G. W. Poisal, Dem.....173

Treasurer and Recorder.

D. C. Hilton, Rep .....413—341
I. H. Smith, Dem..... 72

Surveyor.

J. Ellis, Dem.....254—8
George McClellan, Rep.....246

Sheriff.

W. H. Bishop, Dem.....217—43
William Fitzgerald, Dem.....174

Coroner.

J. A Barker, Rep.....297—155
E. Butterfield, Dem.....142

Special Election, September, 1857.

County Judge.

D. W. Miller, Rep.....229—54
Alonzo Converse, Rep.....175
George A. Richmond, Dem..... 6
H. D. Hunt, Rep..... 1
"Mother" Smith (Burlesque)..... 4

The above result was declared void upon contest of Alonzo Converse, as stated in another place.

Whether the County Should Subscribe for $200,000 Stock in the C. I. & N. R. R.

For the proposition.....245—58
Against the proposition.....187

October, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph P. Lowe, Rep.....196—46
B. M. Samuels, Dem.....150
George Hawker, Rep..... 1

Lieutenant-Governor.

Oran Faville, Rep.....197—48
George Gallaspie, Dem.....149

Representative.

M. M. Trumbull, Rep.....172—6
J. C. Bishop, Dem.....166

April, 1858.

Superintendent of Schools.

D. W. Mason, Rep.....296—28
S. M. Chase, Dem 268
J. W. Davis, Rep..... 72
George McClellan, Rep..... 4

Prosecuting Attorney.

W. R. Jamison, Dem.....338—101
O. Rice, Rep 237
Scattering..... 20

The Bridge Loan.

For the loan.....346—72
Against the loan.....274

Re-location of County Seat.

For Clarksville.....327—7
For Georgetown.....320

Special Election, June, 1858.

The General Banking Law,

For the law.....141—57
Against the law..... 84

Question of the State Bank of Iowa.

For the State bank.....226—216
Against the bank..... 10

October, 1858.

Secretary of State.

Samuel Douglas, Dem..... .....347—102
Elijah Sells, Rep.....245

State Treasurer.

John W. Jones, Rep.....348—104
Samuel L. Lorah, Dem..... 244

State Auditor.

Theodore S. Parvin.....348—103
J. W. Cattell, Rep.....245

Attorney-General.

Samuel A. Rice, Rep.....346—101
James M. Elwood, Dem 245

Register State Land Office.

James M. Reid, Dem.....348—103
A. B. Miller, Rep.....245

Congress.

William Vandeveer, Rep.....345—98
W. E. Leffingwell, Dem 247

District Judge.

Elias H. Williams, Rep..... .....334—77
W. McClintock, Dem.....257

District Attorney.

M. McGlathery, Rep.....345—99
Elijah Odell, Dem.....246

April, 1859.

Re-locating the County Seat.

For Butler Center..... .....385—21
For Cla ksville.....364

October, 1859.

County Judge.

Alonzo Converse, Rep.....360—62
M. M. Trumbull. Rep..... 298
L. Converse..... 2

County Treasurer and Recorder.

J. H. Hale, Rep..... .....271—73
Asa Stannard, Rep.....198
D. C. Hilton, Rep..... 197

Sheriff.

William R. Jamison, Dem.....360—65
James Leverich, Dem.....295
W. H. Bishop, Dem..... 4

School Superintendent.

I. R. Dean, Rep.....368—73
M. D. L. Niece, Rep..... 295

Surveyor.

Judd Bradley, Dem.....661—660
D. C. Hilton, Dem..... 1

Drainage Commissioner.

R. R. Parriott, Dem.....343—19
Isaac Boylan, Dem.....324

Coroner.

John A. Barker, Rep.....333—2
David W. Miller, Rep.....331

October, 1861.

Judge of Supreme Court.

R. T. Lowe, Rep.....440—349
N. Elwood, Dem..... 91

Representative.

C. A. L. Roszell, Dem.....297—33
Alonzo Converse, Rep.....264
F. Digman, Dem..... 1
Nathan Moon, Dem..... 20

County Judge.

C. A. Bannon, Rep.....507
John Palmer, Rep..... 2
Mr. Case, Rep..... 1
V. Rice..... 1
"Mrs. Jerome" (Burlesque)..... 3
M. Bailey, Rep..... 15
A. Farlow, Dem..... 1
H. H. Margretz, Rep..... 7
John Braden, Rep..... 4
P. Cinnamon, Dem..... 1
G. E. Fitch, Rep..... 1
L. Hammon, Rep..... 1
N. Olmstead, Rep..... 1
C. A. L. Roszell, Dem..... 1

Treasurer and Recorder.

J. H. Hale, Rep.....389—83
D. C. Hilton, Rep.....306
John Palmer, Rep..... 3
W. H. Bishop, Dem..... 1
M. Bailey, Rep..... 1

Sheriff.

W. H. Bishop, Dem.....415—213
G. G. Hawker, Rep.....202

School Superintendent.

R. Merrill, Rep.....316—22
M. Bailey, Rep.....294

Surveyor.

G. McClellan, Rep.....608—607
R. Merrill, Rep..... 1

Drainage Commissioner.

N. Olmstead, Rep.....305—28
H. A. Earley, Rep.....277
M. Aldridge, Dem..... 1
P. Robin..... 2
C. S. Root, Rep..... 1

Coroner.

J. A. Barker, Rep.....320—46
M. Aldridge, Dem.....274
O. Rice..... 1

October, 1862.

State Auditor.

J. W. Cattell, Rep.....339—32
John Brown, Dem.....207

Register State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey, Rep.....338—34
F. Gottschalk, Dem.....206

State Treasurer.

W. H. Holmes, Rep.....339—132
S. L. Lorah, Dem.....207

Attorney-General.

C. Nours, Rep.....330—128
B. J. Hale, Dem.....202

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Rep.....339—135
J. W. Duncomb, Dem.....204

10th District Judge.

Elias H. Williams, Rep.....498—489
L. L. Ainsworth, Dem..... 9
A. Durand, Rep..... 2

District Attorney.

Milo McGlathery, Rep.....509

Member Board of Education.

G. H. Stevens, Rep.....515

County Judge.

J. R. Fletcher, Dem.....221—67
W. A. Lathrop, Rep.....154
A. J. Thompkins, Rep 154
A. J. Thompson, Rep..... 2
W. S. Lathrop..... 1
G. G. Hawker..... 1

Clerk of Court.

J. W. Davis, Rep..... .....522—521
Elias Oxford, Rep..... 1

Drainage Commissioner.

H. A. Early, Rep. ..... 67—11
Alonzo Norris, Rep..... 56
E. S. Shaw, Dem..... 33
Scattering..... 53

Coroner.

James A. Gurthie, Rep..... 52—21
A. Durand, Dem..... 31
Asa Overcracker..... 28
Scattering..... 65

October, 1863.

Governor.

William M. Stern, Rep.....495—250
J. M. Tuttle, Dem.....245

Lieutenant-Governor.

E. W. Eastman, Rep.....494—259
J. F. Duncomb, Dem.....235

Judge of Supreme Court.

Hon. John Dillon, Rep..... ...501—264
Hon. Charles Mason, Dem.....237

State Senator.

C. F. Clarkson, Rep.....487—237
S. P. Brainard, Dem.....250
G. F. Clarkson, Rep..... 1
H. Seymour..... 1

Representative.

W. A. Lathrop, Rep... .....488—251
N. B. Chapman, Dem.....237
John Smith..... 1
N. P. Chapman..... 13

County Judge.

Ancel Durand, Rep.....401—75
J. R. Fletcher, Dem 326
A. Phillips..... 1
J. Bradley..... 1

Treasurer and Recorder.

John Palmer, Rep.....484—227
J. Gilbert, Dem..... 257
J. Spincer..... 1

Sheriff.

M. Hollenbeck, Rep.....465—183
W. H. Bishop, Dem.....282

School Superintendent.

Richard Merrill, Rep..... .....487—278
J. Bradley, Dem.....209
A. F. Townsend, Rep..... 15
J. Palmer, Rep..... 1
William Rosebraugh..... 1
"Old Notts"..... 1

County Surveyor.

A. F. Townsend, Rep..... .519—493
Scattering..... 26

Coroner.

E. W. Metzgar, Rep.....483—259
R. Daniels, Rep.....224
Dawson..... 1

Drainage Commissioner.

T. G. Copeland, Rep.....455—198
G. W. Adair, Dem.....257

October, 1864.

President of United States.

Abraham Lincoln, Republican.....559—318
George B. McClellan, Dem.....241

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Rep.....558—316
John H. Wallace, Dem.....242

State Treasurer.

W. H. Holmes, Rep.....558—316
J. B. Lash, Dem..... ..242

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Rep.....558—315
E. C. Hendershott, Dem.....243

Register State Land Office.

J. A. Harvey, Rep.....558—323
B. D. Holbrook, Dem 235
E. B. Holbrook..... 7

Attorney-General.

Isaac L. Allen, Rep.....558—316
Charles M. Dunbar.....242

Judge of Supreme Court

Chester C. Cole, Rep .....559—318
Thomas M. Monroe, Dem.....241

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Rep.....558—316
L. Chapman, Dem 242

Judge of 12th Judicial District.

William B. Fairfield, Rep.....560—345
Cyrus W. Foreman, Dem..... 215

District Attorney.

John E. Burke, Rep .....559—344
M. P. Rosencrans, Dem..... 215

Clerk of Court.

James W. Davis, Rep.....575—377
M. B. Wamsley, Dem.....198
Abram Smith, Rep..... 27

County Recorder.

J. H. Hale, Rep... .....573—373
Milton Wilson, Dem.....200
P. S. Canfield..... .. 27

Coroner.

E. B. Allen, Rep.....568—355
James Aplington, Dem..... 213

October, 1865.

Governor.

W. M. Stone, Rep.....454—222
T. H. Benton, Dem.....232
Col. G. Benton 3
W. T. Shaw..... 1

Licutenant-Governor.

B. F. Gue, Rep.....489—288
W. W. Hamilton, Dem.... 201
S. G. VanAnda, Gr..... 6

Statc Senator.

J. B. Powers, Rep.....498—299
S. N. Packard, Dem.....199

Representative.

L. D. Tracy, Rep.....478—286
P. J. Hagerty, Dem.....192
A. Converse, Rep..... 14

Judge of Supreme Court.

G. G. Wright, Rep.....493—286
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....207

State Superintendent.

Oran Faville, Rep..... ... 494—287
J. W. Sennett, Dem 207

County Judge.

A. J. Thompkins, Rep.....484—299
Alonzo Converse, Rep.....185
James Wilson, Rep..... 1

County Treasurer.

John Palmer, Rep..... ... . 489—304
John J. Eichar, Dem.....185
Scattering..... 4

Sheriff.

M. Hollenbeck, Rep..... .....493—295
W. H. Bishop, Dem.....198

School Superintendent.

W.H. Gue, Rep.....495—296
Richard Merrill, Rep.....199
R. Herd, Rep..... 1

Coroner.

George Murphy, Rep.....496—297
E. R. Goheen, Dem..... 199

County Surveyor.

M. D. L. Neice, Rep.....495—294
Judd Bradley, Dem..... 201
L. B. Raymond, Dem..... 2

Drainage Commissioner.

W. C. Thompson, Rep.....503—305
R. Parriott, Dem..... 198

October, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Rep.....673—435
S. G. VanAnda, Dem.....238
J. F. Duncombe, Gr..... 24

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, Rep.....673—436
George A. Stine, Dem.....237
N. G. Sales.....24

State Auditor.

J. A. Elliott, Rep.....674—436
R. W. Cross, Dem.....238
R. S. Higgins.....24

Register State Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....674—436
L. P. McKennie, Dem.....238
D. Stoddard.....24

Attorney-General.

F. E. Bissell, Rep.....675—437
W. Ballinger, Dem.....238
C. Negus.....23

Reporter of Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles, Rep.....674—618
A. Stockdale, Dem.....56

Clerk of Supreme Court.

C. Linderman, Rep.....675—621
F. Golachalk, Dem.....54

Congress.

A. W. Hubbard, Rep.....675—441
J. D. Thompson, Dem.....234

Clerk of Court.

James W. Davis, Rep.....674—472
Tracy M. Bishop, Dem.....202
Dunson, Dem.....1
Capt. Jones, Rep.....1

County Recorder.

J. H. Hale, Rep.....695—508
Abram Surfus, Rep.....187
J. W. Davis, Rep.....2
M. Bailey,.....1

October, 1867.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....678—372
Charles Mason, Dem.....306
William Muffley.....2

Lieutenant-Governor.

Col. John Scott, Rep.....680—340
D. M. Harris, Dem.....340

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Rep.....673—361
W. T. Barker, Dem.....312

Judge Supreme Court.

Joseph M. Beck.....513—206
John H. Craig.....307
James M. Beck.....165

State Superintendent.

D. F. Wells.....531—220
Martin L. Fisher.....311
B. F. Wells.....151

State Senator.

W. A. Lathrop, Rep.....406—70
Marcus Tuttle, Rep.....336
C. A. L. Roszell, Dem.....236

Representative.

J. A. Guthrie, Rep.....623—312
James W. Wood, Dem.....311
A. Converse, Rep.....10
B. Codner.....1
N. Pray.....1

County Judge.

A. J. Thompkins, Rep.....680—390
W. R. Jamison, Dem.....290
J. W. Davis, Rep.....1

Treasurer.

J. F. Wright, Rep.....660—349
M. B. Wamsley, Dem.....311
J. Palmer, Rep.....3
M. Bailey, Rep.....4

Sheriff.

L. L. Smith, Rep.....572—208
W. H. Bishop, Dem.....364
M. Hollenbeck, Rep.....9

School Superintendent.

W. A. Lathrop, Rep.....381— 81
George Graham, Rep.....300
Milton Wilson, Dem.....279

Coroner.

E. W. Metzgar, Rep.....671—366
J. H. Smith, Rep.....305

Surveyor.
O. W. McIntosh, Rep.....629—615
O. H. McIntosh..... 14
Scattering..... 10

Drainage Commissioner.
E. D. Butler, Rep.....670—670

October, 1868.

President.
U. S. Grant, Rep.....1,118—694
Horatio Seymour, Dem..... 424

Secretary of State.
Ed. Wright, Rep.....1,117—705
David Hammer, Dem..... 412

State Auditor.
J. A. Elliot, Rep.....1,118—707
H. Dunlary, Dem..... 311

State Treasurer.
S. E Rankin, Rep.....1,117—706
L. McCarty, Dem..... 411

Register State Land Office.
C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....1,116—705
A. D. Anderson, Dem..... 411

Attorney General.
Henry O'Conner, Rep.....1,116—705
J. E. Williamson, Dem..... 411

Congress.
Charles Pomeroy, Rep.....1,094—664
C. A. L Roszelle, Dem..... 430

District Judge.
W. B. Fairfield, Rep.....1,093—679
Cyrus Foreman, Dem..... 414

District Attorney.
I. W. Card, Rep.....1,115—705
W. W. Stow, Dem..... 410
C A. L. Roszelle, Dem..... 1

Circuit Judge.
Geo. W. Ruddick, Rep.....1,116—707
R. N Matthews, Dem..... 409

Clerk of Court.
James W. Davis, Rep.....1,104—697
Milton Wilson, Dem..... 407

County Recorder.
George M. Craig, Rep.....1,112—704
Richard Gonzales, Dem..... 408

Surveyor.
Joseph Conn, Rep.....1,116—706
J. G. Scobey, Dem..... 410

October, 1869.

Governor.
Samuel Merrill, Rep.....687—441
George Gillaspy, Dem.....246

Lieutenant-Governor.
M. M. Walden.....688—442
A. P. Richardson.....246

Judge of Supreme Court.
John S. Dillon.....689—445
W. B Brannom.....244

State Superintendent.
A. S. Kissell.....688—442
H. O. Dayton.....246

State Senator.
R. B. Clarke, Rep.....676—442
William Pattee, Dem.....234
A. J. Thompkins, Rep..... 1
A. Converse, Rep..... 5

Representative.
S. B. Dumont, Rep.....968—723
P. J. Haggarty, Dem.....245

County Auditor.
A. J. Thompkins, Rep.....682—435
Thomas Shaffer, Dem.....247
M. B Wamsley, Dem..... 2

County Treasurer.
J. F. Wright, Rep.....683—438
M. B. Wamsley, Dem.....245

Sheriff.
L. L. Smith, Rep.....675—422
Henry Sweitger, Dem.....253
Isaac Hall..... 1

School Superintendent.
W. A. Lathrop, Rep.....634—369
J. A. Holmes, Dem.....265
W. H. Merrill..... 4

Surveyor.
O.W.McIntosh, Rep.....685—444
J.G.Scoby, Dem.....241

Coroner.
T.G.Copeland, Rep.....681—436
J.M.Caldwell, Dem.....245

Drainage Commissioner.
E.D.Button, Rep.....686—446
P.Dunson, Dem.....240

Special Election, April, 1870.

Senator, to fill vacancy.
J.R.Fletcher, Rep.....873—815
Emmons Johnson, Rep..... 58
J.M.Caldwell, Dem..... 1
Mrs. Winne..... 3
George Poisal, Dem..... 1

October, 1870.

Judge of Supreme Court.
C.C.Cole.....1,138—716
J.C.Knapp..... 422
R.Noble..... 54

Same, to fill vacancies.
William E.Miller.....1,209
P.N.Smith..... 425
J.G.Day.....1,209
R.Noble..... 426

Secretary of State.
Ed.Wright.....1,212—788
Charles Doerr..... 424

State Auditor.
John Bissell.....1,211—786
W.W.Garner..... 425

State Treasurer.
S.E.Rankin.....1,211—787
W.C.Jones..... 424

Attorney General.
Henry O'Conner.....1,210—784
H.M.Mortin..... 426

Register State Land Office.
Aaron Brown.....1,211—787
D.F.Ellsworth..... 424

Supreme Court Reporter.
E.N.Stiles.....1,211—1,012
C.H.Bone..... 199
J.L.Sheeon..... 225

Congress.
Jackson Orr, Rep.....1,213—789
G.C.Smeltzer, Dem..... 424

District Judge.
G.W.Ruddick, Rep.....1,209—1,202
H.Shaver..... 7.

Clerk of Court.
J.W.Davis, Ind..... 878—184
Van E.Butler, Rep..... 694

County Recorder.
G.M.Craig, Ind..... 359—124
J.H.Hale, Rep..... 735
William Douns..... 3

County Supervisors.
M.B.Wamsley, Dem.....1,285
H.C.Brown, Rep.....1,379
A.Chrystie, Rep.....1,387
J.Proctor, Rep..... 244
P.E.Denison, Dem..... 246
E.P.Day, Dem..... 329

As to increasing Supervisors to seven.
Against the proposition..... 962—585
For the proposition..... 377

October, 1871.

Governor.
C.C.Carpenter, Rep.....1,127—799
J.C.Knapp, Dem..... 328
C.H.Forney..... 1

Lieutenant-Governor.
H.C.Bullis, Rep.....1,127—799
M.M.Hannom, Dem..... 328

Judge of Supreme Court.
James G.Day.....1,094—759
J.L.Duncan..... 345

State Superintendent.
Alonzo Abernethy.....1,127—799
Edward Mumm..... 328

State Senator.

A. Converse, Rep. ..... 1,072—1,028
C. A. L. Roszell, Dem. 44
J. W. Davis, Rep. 31

Representatives.

S. B. Dumont, Rep. ..... 1,129—962
J. M. Caldwell, Dem. 167
C. A. L. Roszell, Dem. 20

County Treasurer.

W. C. Thompson, Rep. ..... 1,323—1,287
J. F. Wright, Rep. 36

Auditor.

R. L. Chase, Rep. ..... 797—195
A. J. Thompkins, Rep. 602
W. C. Thompson, Rep. 1

Sheriff.

J. R. Jones, Rep. ..... 978—678
M. Hollenbeck, Rep. 300
Scattering 16

Drainage Commissioner.

Henry Trotter, Rep. 1,296

School Superintendent.

J. W. Stewart, Rep. ..... 1,296—1,294
W. A. Lathrop, Rep. 2

Surveyor.

M. D. L Niece, Rep. ..... 958—946
J. G. Scobey, Dem. 12
O. W. McIntosh, Rep. 1

Coroner.

T. G. Copeland, Rep. ..... 1,285—1,273
E. W. Metzgar, Rep. 12

Supervisor.

S. Bonwell, Rep. ..... 1,102—766
M. B. Wamsley, Dem. 336

Judge of Circuit Court.

R. G. Renegar, Rep. 1,157

November, 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, Rep. ..... 1,433—1,002
Horace Greeley, Lib. 431

Secretary of State.

J. T. Young ..... 1,442—996
E. A. Guilbert 446
Charles Baker 5

State Auditor.

John Russell ..... 1,442—994
J. P. Casady 448

State Treasurer.

William Chrysty ..... 1,444—998
M. J. Rohlfs 446
D. B. Beers 5

Register State Land Office.

Aaron Brown ..... 1,443—999
Jacob Butler 444
David Sherwood 5

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts ..... 1,444—993
A. G. Case 451

Congress.

H. O. Pratt, Rep. ..... 1,445—999
A. T. Lusch, Dem. 446

District Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, Rep. ..... 1,434—981
W. A. Lathrop, Rep. 453

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger, Rep. ..... 1,442—997
W. C. Stanberry, Dem. 445

District Attorney.

L. S. Butler, Rep. ..... 1,446—1,008
J. W. Woods, Dem. 438

County Clerk.

William Burdick, Rep. ..... 1,415—949
Edwin Fowle, Rep. 466
Martin Bailey, Rep. 6

Recorder.

Elwood Wilson, Rep. ..... 1,415—929
W. I. McLean, Dem. 486
William Griffith, Rep. 1

County Supervisor.

H. C. Brown, Rep. ..... 1,254—616
M. B. Wamsley, Dem. 638
.....Wamsley 4

October, 1873.

Governor.

C.C. Carpenter, Rep.....1,200—998
Jacob B. Vale, Dem..... 202

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart, Rep.....1,209—1,013
C.E. Whitney..... 196

Judge Supreme Court.

J.M. Beck.....1,207—1,013
B.J. Hall..... 194

State Superintendent.

A. Abernethy.....1,214—1,024
D.W. Prindle..... 190

Representative.

C.A.L. Roszell, Dem..... 761—103
N.N. Beals, Rep..... 658

County Treasurer.

W.C. Thompson, Rep.....1,341—1,315
Martin Bailey, Rep..... 26
G.M. Craig, Rep..... 1

Auditor.

R.L. Chase, Rep.....1,390

Sheriff.

J.R. Jones, Rep.....1,372

Superintendent.

J.W. Stewart, Rep.....1,366

Supervisor.

Alex Chrystie, Rep.....1,379

Surveyor.

J.G. Rockwell, Rep.....1,374

Drainage Commissioner.

E.D. Button, Rep 1,149

Coroner.

E.W. Metzgar, Rep.....1,354

October, 1874.

Secretary of State.

J.T. Young.....1,082—743
David Morgan..... 339

State Auditor.

B.R. Sherman.....1,055—688
J.M. King..... 367

State Treasurer.

W. Christy.....1, 055—689
H.C. Hargis..... 366

Register State Land Office.

David Secer.....1,055—688
R.H. Roderamel..... 367

Attorney General.

M.E. Cutts.....1,051—683
John Keatley..... 368

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E.J. Holmes .....1,054—687
G.W. Ball..... 367

Reporter of Supreme Court.

J.S. Runnells.....1,054—691
J.M. Weart..... 363

County Recorder.

E. Wilson, Rep.....1,244

Clerk of Courts.

W.H. Burdick, Rep.....1,240—1,222
Van E. Butler. Rep..... 18

Supervisor.

N.N. Larkin, Rep.....1,160

October, 1875.

Governor.

S.J. Kirkwood.....1,375—751
S. Leffler..... 624

Lieutenant-Governor.

J.G. Newbold.....1,367—733
E.B. Woodward..... 634

Supreme Judge.

Austin Adams.....1,372—741
W.H. Knight..... 631

State Superintendent.

A. Abernethy .....1,366—736
I. Doane..... 630

State Senator.

A.C. Hitchcock..... 1,220

Representative.

John Palmer, Rep.....1,059—148
C.A.L. Roszell, Dem..... 911

County Auditor.
R.L.Chase, Rep.....1,329—663
M.Bailey, Ind..... 666

Treasurer.
E.Thomas,Rep.....1,061—123
M.B.Wamsley, Dem..... 938

Sheriff.
J.R.Jones, Rep.....1,089—191
M.M.Hollenbeck, Ind..... 898

School Superintendent.
J.W.Stewart, Ind.....1,293—628
Mrs.Jean L.Smith, Rep..... 665

Surveyor.
J.G.Rockwell, Rep.....1,205—407
Charles Fitch, Dem..... 798

Drainage Commissioner.
E.D.Button, Rep.....1,186—376
James M.Caldwell, Dem..... 810

Supervisor.
G.Hazelet, Rep.....1,147—297
Milton Wilson, Dem..... 850

Coroner.
C.A.Murray, Rep.....1,179—372
E.L.Blackmore, Dem..... 807

Shall there be seven Supervisors?
No..... 691—289
Yes..... 402

November, 1876.

President.
Rutherford B.Hayes, Rep.....1,829—1,049
S.J.Tilden, Dem..... 780
..... 22

Judge of Supreme Court.
W.H.Seevers.....1,846—1,087
W.Hayes..... 759
Charles Negus..... 4

State Auditor.
B.R.Sherman, Rep.....1,841—1,083
W.Groneneg..... 758
Leonard Brown..... 4

Secretary of State.
J.T.Young, Rep.....1,840—1,082
J.H.Stubenranch..... 758
A.McReady..... 4

State Treasurer.
G.W.Bemis.....1,840—1,081
W.Jones..... 759
G.C.Fry..... 4

Register State Land Office.
David Secor.....1,840—1,081
N.C Ridenour..... 759
G.M.Walker..... 4

Attorney General.
J.F.McJunkin.....1,840—1,081
J.C.Cook..... 759

State Superintendent.
C.W.VonColln.....1,840—1,836
J.A.Nash..... 4

Congress.
N.C.Deering, Rep.....1,841—1,045
Cyrus Foreman, Dem..... 796

Circuit Judge.
R.G.Reiniger, Rep.....1,895—1,352
C.S.Root, Dem..... 543
J.M. Elder, Greenb..... 106

District Judge.
George W.Ruddick, Rep.....1,799—1,051
C.A.L.Roszelle, Dem..... 748

District Attorney.
J.B.Cleland, Rep.....1,908—1,274
John Cligget, Dem..... 634

State Senator.
W.W.Blackman, Rep.....1,853—1,413
A.G.Case, Dem..... 440
Lucius Lane, Greenb..... 211
Cyrus Lane..... 95

Clerk of Courts.
W.H.Burdick, Rep.....1,945—1,417
C H.Ilgenfritz, Dem..... 528

County Recorder.
Elwood Wilson, Rep.....2,074—1,534
E.Jordan, Dem..... 540

Supervisor.

Alex Chrystie, Rep.....1,907—1,367
Henry Sweitzer, Dem..... 540

Court House Tax.

No.....2,244—2,113
Yes..... 131

October, 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear.....1,453—695
John P. Irish..... 758
D. P. Stubbs..... 19
Elias Jessup..... 95

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell.....1,565—805
W. C. James..... 760
A. Macready..... 10

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. G. Day.....1,568—807
H. E. J. Boardman..... 761
John Porter..... 10

State Superintendent.

C. W. Von Coelln .....1,567—805
J. G. Cullison..... 762
S. T. Ballard..... 10

Representative.

A. M. Whaley, Rep .....1,199—143
C. A. L. Roszelle, Dem.....1,056
C. H. Forney..... 29

County Auditor.

J. McElvain, Rep..... .....1,487—662
R. L. Chase, Ind. Rep 825

Treasurer.

E. S. Thomas, Rep.....2,293

Sheriff.

M. B. Speedy, Rep.....1,343—386
J. R. Jones, Ind. Rep..... 957

School Superintendent.

J. W. Stewart, Rep.....2,237—2,223
J. R. Wagner, Rep..... 14

Coroner.

H. J. Playter, Rep.....1,307—310
E. C. Beasmont, Dem..... 997

Surveyor.

S. G. Rockwell, Rep.....1,013—62
O. W. McIntosh, Rep..... 951
J. D. Rockwell..... 346

Supervisor.

A. N. Leet, Rep.....1,296—275
Chas. Fitch, Dem..... ..1,021

October, 1878.

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull.....1,046—118
John A. Hull..... 928
J. A. Hull..... 167
J. A. T. Hull..... 62
E. M. Farnsworth..... 156

State Auditor.

Buren Sherman.....1,261—372
B. R. Sherman..... 889
Joseph Erboeck..... 167
G. V. Sweringen..... 41

State Treasurer.

Geo W. Bemis.....1,428—502
M L Devin..... 926

Register State Land Office.

James R. Powers.....1,430—502
M. F Farrington 928

Attorney General.

J. F. McJunkin.....1,429—541
John F. Gibbons..... 888
C. H. Jackson..... 41

Judge of Supreme Court.

J. H. Rothrock.....I,408—457
J. C. Knapp..... 951

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes.....1,312—383
E. H. Holmes..... 929
Alex Runyon..... 118

Reporter of Supreme Court.

J. S. Runnels.....1,430—701
J. B. Elliott..... 729
J. P. Elliott..... 128
John Elliott..... 31
George W. Rutherford..... 41

Congress.

N.C.Deering, Rep.....1,405—679
W.V.Allen, Dem..... 726
L.H.Weller, Greenb 228

Clerk of Courts.

C.H.Ilgenfritz, Dem..... 1,248—138
W.H.Burdick, Rep.....1,110

County Recorder.

W.W.Pattee, Dem.....1,177—5
D.H.Sessions, Rep.....1,172

Supervisor.

Milton Wilson, Dem.....1,234—7
G.Hazlet, Rep..... ...1,227

October, 1879.

Governor.

J.H.Geer.....1,726—921
N.N.Trimble 805
Daniel Campbell..... 60
D.R.Dungan..... 59

Lieutenant-Governor.

F.T.Campbell.....1,783—980
J.A.O. Yeoman..... 803
M.N.Moore..... 62

Judge of Supreme Court.

J.M.Beck.....1,777—968
R.Noble..... 809
M.N.Jones..... 61

State Superintendent.

C.W.VonCoelln.....1,739—939
Edwin Baker..... 800
J.N.Nash..... 114

State Senator.

W. P. Gaylord, Rep.....1,789—1,655
N. L. Root, Dem..... 134

Representative.

A. M. Whaly, Rep.....1,647—674
H. H. Markley, Dem..... 973

Auditor.

James W. Spencer..... ....1,645—672
E. Jordan, Dem..... 973

Treasurer.

John W. Ray, Rep.....1,830—1,020
Cyrus Dotty, Dem..... 810

Sheriff.

Gilbert Hazlet, Rep.....1,666—709
Charles Fitch, Dem..... 957

School Superintendent.

J. W. Stewart, Rep.....1,678—1,143
H. M. Swan, Ind..... 535

Surveyor.

J. G. Rockwell, Rep.....1,612—700
O. W. McIntosh, Rep..... 912
Hugh Mullarky, Dem..... 93

Coroner.

H. J. Playter, Rep.....1,520—732
Hugh Mullarky, Dem 788

Supervisor.

J. J. Burnham, Rep.....1,654—666
James Kennedy, Dem..... 988

Drainage Commissioner.

Noble Thompson, Rep.....1,755—881
M. Morris, Dem..... 574

November, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, Rep.....2,072—1,135
W. S. Hancock, Dem..... 937
Gen. J. B. Weaver, Gr..... 43

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....2,075—1,144
A. B. Keith..... 931
G. M. Walker..... 37
A. W. Hall..... 1

State Auditor.

E. H. Conger.....2,073—1,137
Martin Blim..... 936
M. Farrington..... 47
G. P. Loomis..... 1

Register State Land Office.

J. K. Powers.....2,079—1,146
Daniel Dougherty..... 933
Thomas Hooker,..... 37
M. S. Drury..... 1



H. C. Brown.

Attorney-General.

Smith McPherson.....2,069—1,134
C. A. Clark..... 935
W. A. Spernier..... 37
William Wolf..... 1

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep .....2,029—1,137
J. S. Root, Dem..... 892
M. B. Doolittle..... 30
E. J. Dean, Gr..... 84

Circuit Judge.

Robert G. Reiniger, Rep.....2,073—1,150
Cyrus Foreman, Dem..... 923
Scattering..... 14

District Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, Rep.....2,069—1,147
John Cliggett, Dem..... 922

District Attorney.

John B. Clelland, Rep.....2,063—1,137
A. C. Ripley, Dem..... 924

Senator.
(To fill vacancy).

A. M. Whalcy, Rep.....1,953—1,131
R. C. Mathews, Dem..... 822
P. F. Casey, Gr..... 20
Scattering..... 9

Clerk of Courts.

C. H. Ilgenfritz, Dem.....1,741—503
O. B. Courtright, Rep.....1,238
Scattering..... 3

County Recorder.

W. W. Pattee, Dem.....1,707—411
O. B. Barnum, Rep.....1,296

Supervisor.

A. N. Leet, Ind Rep.....1,650—296
August Critzman, Rep.....1,354
Scattering..... 2

Constitutional Convention.

Yes..... 549—306
No..... 243

Constitutional Amendment.

Yes..... 630—505
No..... 125

Re-location of County Seat.

Allison.....1,529—265
Butler Center.....1,264

October, 1881.

Governor.

B. R. Sherman.....1,138—880
L. G. Kinne..... 258
G. M. Clark..... 7

Lieutenant-Governor.

O. H. Manning.....1,097—793
J. M. Walker..... 304
J. M. Holland..... 7

Judge of Supreme Court.

Austin Adams.....1,098—797
H. B. Hendershott..... 301
W. W. Williamson..... 6
Scattering..... 1

State Superintendent.

J. W. Akers.....1,096—791
W. H. Butler..... 305
A. M. Swain..... 7

Representative.

Henry C. Brown, Rep.....1,333—1,322
Scattering 11

County Treasurer.

John W. Ray, Rep.....1,328—1,302
Cyrus Doty, Dem..... 26

Auditor.

James W. Spencer, Rep.....1,364—1,362
Scattering..... 2

Sheriff.

Gilbreth Hazlett, Rep .....1,209—1,040
John M. Court, Ind. Rep..... 169

Supervisor.

Charles L. Jones, Rep..... 844—289
M. Wilson, Ind. Dem..... 555
Scattering..... 1

Superintendent of Schools.

John D. Anderson, Rep.....1,343—1,336
Scattering..... 7

Surveyor.

O. W. McIntosh, Rep.....1,329—1,319
Scattering..... 10

Coroner.

W. M. Foote, Rep.....1,360—1,342
Scattering..... 18

Special Election, June, 1882.

Constitutional Amendment.

(To prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors).

For the amendment.....1,669—849
Against the amendment..... 820

November, 1882.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....1,652—775
T. D. Walker..... 877
W. J. Gaston..... 65

State Auditor.

J. L Brown.....1,642—759
William Thompson..... 883
G. A. Wyant..... 65

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger.....1,653—838
John Foley..... 825
George Derr..... 65

Attorney General.

S. McPherson.....1,653—770
J. H. Bremermann..... 883
J. W. Rice..... 65

Judge of Supreme Court.

W. H. Seevers.....1,653—770
C. E. Bronson..... 883
M. A. Jones..... 65

Clerk of Supreme Court.

G. B. Gray.....1,653—777
H. F. Bonorden..... 876
E. N. Clark..... 65
Scattering..... 7

Reporter for Supreme Court.

E. C. Ebersole.....1,652—776
L. A. Palmer..... 876
L. D. Palmer..... 7
J. H. Williamson..... 65

Congress.

David B. Henderson, Rep.....1,708—895
C. M. Durham, Dem..... 813
G. N. Durham..... 4
Roswell Foster, Greenb..... 71

Clerk of Courts.

W. S. Montgomery, Rep.....1,322—97
C. H. Ilgenfritz, Dem.....1,225
Scattering..... 3

County Recorder.

W. M. Hunter, Rep.....1,284—3
A. Edwards, Ind. Rep.....1,281
Scattering..... 2

Supervisor.

Jas. M. Groat, Rep.....2,458—2,453
Scattering..... 5

CHAPTER VII.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy men, at times, may force themselves into office, it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of officeholders of the country are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number that build up and strengthen a town, a county, or a State. In this chapter, as far as possible, is given sketches of all who have served Butler county in the Nation, State or county. Some of the sketches are imperfect, but it is not the fault of the historian that they are not more complete. Some of the parties have passed away, leaving no record from which a sketch could be obtained, while others have left the county and their present place of residence is unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Butler county became a part of the Second Congressional district, on its organization, and was represented in the 33d Congress, from 1853 to 1855, by John P. Cook, of Davenport. Mr. Cook was a native of the State of New York, and in 1836 came west to Davenport. He was elected a member of Congress as a Whig, and held the views of that party until its dissolution. On the breaking up of the Whig party he affiliated with the Democratic party, the principles of which he labored to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. His life had been one of great energy and industry. He was by natural instinct a true western man—a wide-awake, thoroughly active pioneer, who never saw the time when he could lay aside the business harness, and, to all appearances, never wanted to. As a lawyer he had few superiors, was always ready, fluent, and an able advocate, and with these qualities were combined energy, tact and industry; and for years past and up to the day of his demise no law firm in the northwest had stood in better repute than that broken by his death. Mr. Cook died at Davenport, April 17, 1872.

James Thorington, of Davenport, was the next Representative in Congress from the Second district. He was not a man of extraordinary ability, but was a good politician and wire-puller. He is now a Consul in one of the South American States.

Timothy Davis, of Elkader, Clayton county, next served the district from 1857 to 1859, or in the 35th Congress.

William Vandever, of Dubuque, was elected a member of the 35th Congress and re-elected to the 37th. William Vandever is a native of Maryland. In 1839 he came west, locating in Rock Island, where he remained until 1851, when he moved to Dubuque. In 1855 he formed a

partnership with Ben. W. Samuels, of Dubuque, in the practice of law. In 1858 he was elected a member of the 36th Congress. He made a useful member of that body. While serving his second term, he abandoned his seat in Congress, returned home, and raised the 9th Iowa Infantry, of which he was made Colonel. In 1862 he was promoted a Brigadier-General, and at the close of the war was brevetted Major-General. Since the close of the war he has held several important public positions.

By the census of 1862, Iowa was entitled to six Representatives in Congress. Butler county, on the State being re-districted, became a part of the Sixth district. Its first Representative from this district was Asahel W. Hubbard, from Sioux City. He was elected in the fall of 1862, and became a member of the 38th Congress. He was re-elected a member of the 39th and 40th Congresses. He was a native of Connecticut, born in 1817. In 1836 he came West to Indiana, and in 1857 to Iowa, locating at Sioux City. He had been in the latter place only one year when he was elected Judge of the Fourth Judicial District. While a member of Congress he served on committees of Foreign Affairs, Public Expenditures and Indian Affairs. He was very attentive to his duties while in Congress, and served his constituents and the State with unqualified satisfaction.

Charles Pomeroy, of Fort Dodge, was the next Representative in Congress from the 6th district. He was elected in 1868 as a member of the 41st Congress, and served one term.

Jackson Orr, of Boonsboro, succeeded Mr. Pomeroy in 1871, and served in the 42d Congress as a Representative from the 6th district. Mr. Orr was re-elected as a member from the 9th district, and served in the 43d Congress.

In 1870 it was found the population of the State had increased to a number entitling it to nine Representatives in Congress. In re-districting, Butler county became a part of the 4th district. It was first represented by Henry O. Pratt, of Charles City, in the 43d Congress. Mr. Pratt was re-elected in the 44th, and thus served until March, 1877. Mr. Pratt is a native of Maine. He was admitted to the bar in Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, Iowa, in June, 1862. Soon afterward a call was made for 600,000 men by the President. He enlisted as a private in Co. B, 32d Iowa Infantry. He became completely broken down in health in less than a year, and was discharged in the spring of 1863, The following summer, while regaining his health, he taught a small school in Worth county, Iowa. His health being restored, Mr. Pratt commenced the practice of law at Charles City. As a lawyer he is very candid in the trial of a case; he never tries to defeat the ends of justice, never resorts to clap-trap, and never forgets the dignity of his calling. He is a fluent speaker, and excels as a jury advocate. His record in Congress was creditable to himself and constituents.

N. C. Deering was the successor of Mr. Pratt. He was elected as a member of the 45th, and re-elected in the 46th and 47th Congresses. He was an influential member.

In the fall of 1882 David B. Henderson, of Dubuque, was elected to represent the district in Congress. He is a lawyer of

much ability, and promises to make an able representative. The campaign in which he was elected was a heated one, there being two other candidates for Congressional honors. The vote in Butler county stood as follows: D. B. Henderson, 1,708; C. M. Durham, 817; Roswell Foster, 71.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

The present Auditor of State of Iowa, Capt. W. V. Lucas, was for a number of years a resident of Butler county, and was at one time editor of the Shell Rock *News*. Right here we will present a little item taken from that paper which will be of interest and which explains itself. It bears the date of December 21, 1882:

WATCHED.—The many friends of Capt W. V. Lucas, at one time editor of the *News*, now State Auditor, will be glad to learn that his efficient deputy, R. L. Chase, and the other clerks in the auditor's office, presented the big hearted captain with a beautiful gold watch, one day last week, as a token of respect as a man, and for the many courtesies extended to them during the two years of his administration. We know the captain will appreciate such a gift and remember the donors.

DEPUTY AUDITOR OF STATE.

Rufus L. Chase, the present deputy State Auditor, is a citizen of Butler county, and for a number of terms served as County Auditor. He is noticed at length in this chapter under the head of County Auditors.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

There are quite a number of Butler county citizens in the employ of the government in the various departments at Washington. Among them are H. J. Playter, J. R. Fletcher and J. P. Reed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF IOWA.

When Butler county was organized, in 1854, it was associated with the counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Bremer, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Floyd, Mitchell and Chickasaw, as a Senatorial district, although at that time they bore no numbers. This district was represented from 1854, for the term of four years, by William W. Hamilton, Maturin L. Fisher and John G. Shields.

In the Representative district, Butler county was a part of the Third, associated with Fayette, Chickasaw, Bremer, Black Hawk, Grundy, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Worth. From 1853 until 1855 this was represented by Reuben Noble and Lafayette Bigelow. The next term, in 1856 and 1857, this county was connected with the Forty-eighth district and was represented by Edwin R. Gillett.

The Senatorial district at this time was known as district 33, and was represented by Aaron Brown, of Fayette, who held for the full term of four years.

In 1857 Butler county was associated with Mitchell and Floyd counties as the Twelfth district, and at the election this year Matthew M. Trumbull was elected Representative and served the ensuing term of two years. He was a "full-blooded" republican, so to speak, and had a majority of six over his democratic opponent, J. C. Bishop, the vote standing 172 to 166. A sketch of Mr. Trumbull is found in connection with the bar history.

In 1859 Butler county was again a part of the Fifty-fifth Representative district, which embraced Butler, Franklin, Wright

and Grundy counties, and was represented by Chauncey Gillett, who served until 1861. At the same time Butler county was connected with Grundy, Black Hawk and Franklin as the Thirty-sixth Senatorial district, and Thomas Drummond was elected for the term of four years.

In 1861 Butler county was in the Fifty-fifth, connected with Grundy and Franklin, and Alonzo Converse was Representative. The campaign of this year was a warm and active one, the contestant against Mr. Converse being Hon. C. A. L. Roszell, of democratic persuasion, and one of the most able men in the State, besides a most efficient politician. The vote stood 297 to 264, F. Digman receiving one vote. At this time, D. C. Hastings is the Senator.

In 1863 the Senatorial district was numbered 39, and embraced Hardin, Grundy, Black Hawk, Butler and Franklin counties. Coker F. Clarkson was elected Senator. The county was associated with Franklin and Grundy counties as Representative district 53, and Willis A. Lathrop was elected to represent it. A sketch of him is found in connection with the bar history.

In 1865 James B. Powers represented the district, of which Butler was a part, in the Senate—the district number was 40, and embraced Black Hawk and Butler. The Representative district was 55, and embraced Butler and Grundy counties. Lorenzo D. Tracy had the honor of representing them for the following two years. His opponents through the campaign were P. J. Haggarty and Alonzo Converse.

In 1867 Butler county, together with Franklin, Grundy and Cerro Gordo, made up the 39th Senatorial district, and Marcus Tuttle was elected Senator. Butler and Grundy counties were together as the 67th Representative district, and J. A. Guthrie was elected Representative.

In 1869 Butler was made a part of the 44th Senatorial district, and R. B. Clark was elected Senator, but before the expiration of his term, died, and Emmons Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy. At this time S. B. Dumont was Representative.

In 1871 Butler county was a part of the 43d Senatorial district, and A. Converse was the successful candidate. In this election C. A. L. Roszell received 44 and J. W. Davis 31 votes. At this time the re-apportionment entitled Butler county to one Representative, and S. B. Dumont was again elected in that capacity.

In 1873 the campaign on the subject of Representative, was unusually active. The candidates were Hon. C. A. L. Roszell, democratic, and N. N. Beals, republican. The former was successful by a majority of over 100, the vote standing 761 to 658.

The year 1875 was another year for the election of a Senator. A. C. Hitchcock was almost unanimously elected to that office. The candidates for Representative were John Palmer, republican, and C. A. L. Roszell, democrat, and resulted in the election of the former.

In 1877 A. M. Whaley was elected by a good majority to the lower house of the Legislature.

In 1879 W. P. Gaylor was elected Senator and A. M. Whaley, Representative.

In 1881 Henry C. Brown was almost unanimously elected Representative, and is the present incumbent. The county is

a Representative district in itself and numbers 60.

The present Senatorial district is numbered 46, and embraces the counties of Butler, Floyd and Mitchell. As above stated, W. P. Gaylord was elected in 1879, but died not long after his election. To fill the vacancy so occasioned, Hon. A. M. Whaley, of Aplington, was elected Senator, and still holds that position.

Honorable Alvin Manley Whaley came to Aplington in 1869. Since his advent into public life as a soldier in the Union army, several sketches, together with incidents of his life, have been published in the press, from which we glean the following: He was born in Wyoming county, New York, on the 14th of May, 1838. He received the first rudiments of an education in the district school, and at an early day began to prepare for college. He studied languages for four years. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching, and continued that in winter seasons. In 1860 he entered Middlebury Academy, at Wyoming. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion in April, 1861, he, with ten other classmates, responded to the first call for troops. A company was formed in Wyoming county, and he was mustered in as second lieutenant. This was the first company that left Wyoming county. It was joined to the 17th regiment New York volunteers and designated as Company K. In about six months he was promoted to first lieutenant, and a few months later to captain. After doing guard duty a while at Washington, the regiment was sent to Alexandria, where they relieved the Ellsworth Guards, and later took part in the Peninsular campaign.

He was dangerously wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg. The Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion gives this as one of the wonderful cases of the war. On page 283, Vol. III., it says:

"Captain Alvin M. Whaley, Company K, 17th New York volunteers, wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December 13, 1862, by a musket ball which fractured the left parietal bone. He walked with some assistance to the hospital of the 3d corps, quite a distance. His voice became thick and had an unnatural hesitancy and slowness. The middle and ring finger of the right hand were paralyzed, but the motion and sensibility in first and fourth fingers were only slightly impaired. His mental faculties were clear. He complained of a slight headache, and his pulse was slow and full. The trophine was applied by Assistant Surgeon Tice, and a disc of bone and several fragments were removed, one of which was three-quarters of an inch in diameter. During the operation blood flowed profusely. One large fragment of the bone, evidently from the inner table, lay exactly beneath, but was too large to be extracted from the orifice. The dura mater was found to be uninjured. The power of articulation returned immediately after the operation, and the numbness of the fingers became less marked. On January 2, 1862, the numbness of the fingers had entirely disappeared, and the wound was slowly healing. The patient was mustered out with his regiment. His recovery was owing to a strong constitution and an invincible determination."

After being discharged from the hospital at Georgetown, he went home on a

furlough. He returned to Washington, and was discharged with the regiment and mustered out at New York.

The regiment veteranized, and he was commissioned Quartermaster General; was ordered to Alabama, from there to Vicksburg; was in Sherman's Meridian raid; went via Decatur and Huntsville to Atlanta, where they joined Sherman. In the battle of Jonesboro nearly one-half of his regiment was killed, including its gallant Col. Grower; went to Savannah, where he resigned. After his return home he visited the oil regions of Pennsylvania; stopped a few months; then engaged in farming in his native county. In 1869 he came to Aplington. He bought real estate in the town of Monroe. In 1870, he engaged with S. L. Kemmerer, selling agricultural implements and machinery. In 1872 he bought out a drug store, which he run about one year; then he sold that and opened a collection office. In 1874 he went to Independence, where he bought an elevator, and dealt in grain one and one-half years; then traded with S. L. Kemmerer for an elevator and lumber yard in Aplington and returned. He has since made this his home, dealing in grain, flax and lumber. He is also engaged in the banking business, having opened a bank in 1878.

He is a republican in politics; elected to represent Butler county in the State Legislature, in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He was chairman of the military committee both terms, and also filled important positions on other committees. He was elected Senator from the 46th Senatorial district, which included Butler, Floyd and Mitchell counties, in 1880, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of W. B. Gaylord. He was also chairman of the military committee in the Senate.

He has served his constituents faithfully—has performed his duties in such a manner as to reflect great credit upon the judgment of his friends who elected him and honor upon himself. His re-election and promotion was certainly a strong endorsement of his course.

In 1871 he married Miss Jane H., daughter of George B. Smith, Esq. They have four boys—Grant, George A., Halsa H. and ———

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

A history of Butler county would, indeed, be incomplete without a record of the county officials, who have served since its organization. There has been much difficulty connected with obtaining material for biographical sketches of those who have died or moved from the county since their official services were performed. Where the mention of men, who, in their time, were prominent, is short, it is because of the meagre material to be secured. The following list, embraces a complete list of the various officers, from 1854 to 1882, inclusive. The most fitting office to commence with is that of

COUNTY JUDGE.

This office, in early days, was the most important of the county, embracing the work of various officers of the present day. It is treated at length under the head of county and circuit courts, in the judicial chapter.

The first county judge was John Palmer, who was elected in 1854, and held for a term of one year.

Aaron Van Dorn was the second, and held the office from 1856 to 1858. He was succeeded by Olonzo Converse, who was elected in the fall of 1857, and commenced official duties in January, 1858. He was re-elected in 1859, and served in all four years.

In 1861 C. A. Bannon was elected.

J. R. Fletcher was elected in 1862, and was the only democrat who ever held the office.

Ancel Durand was elected in 1863, and served for two years.

In 1865 A. J. Thompkins was honored and was re-elected in 1867. This ended the county court system, as the duties devolved upon the circuit court and other officials. This matter is treated at length, and personal sketches given of the various judges under the head above mentioned. The county judge was made ex-officio

COUNTY AUDITOR

at the time of the change, in the spring of 1869, and A. J. Thompkins was the first to serve as such. He was re-elected in the fall of 1869, and served during the two succeeding years. He was a married man, and had a family, who were held in high esteem by all who knew them. At the time of his election he was getting well along in years, probably fifty, which would make him now about sixty-five. He remained in the county until the year 1873, when he removed to near Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he and his family yet live.

The next auditor was Rufus L. Chase, who was first elected in the fall of 1871. Mr. Chase was a native of the Empire State, and came to Parkersburg in the latter part of the sixties, where he began the practice of his profession, dentistry, which he gave up to enter the political arena. He was four times re-elected and served as auditor for eight consecutive years. Chase had a very good business education, and made a satisfactory official. He was a sharp and shrewd politician, and is now Deputy State Auditor, at Des Moines.

In the fall of 1879, James W. Spencer was first elected county auditor, and was re-elected in the fall of 1881, by an almost unanimous vote, there being only two cast against him.

James W. Spencer, the present county auditor of Butler county, has been a resident of this county since January, 1872. He was born in the Province of Ontario, then Canada West, in 1840. His father, whose parents were natives of New Jersey, was born at Lundy's Lane, Canada, and his mother was born in England. They now reside in Delaware, Clinton county, Iowa. Mr. Spencer removed with his parents to Jackson county in 1854; was for some time engaged at clerking in Maquoketa, then in Dubuque, and in 1866 went to Chicago, where he acted in the same capacity for a wholesale dry-goods house. In 1872 he returned to Jackson county, and, as stated above, came to Butler county. For two years he acted as assistant superintendent of the Iowa Central Stock Farm, and in January, 1874, was appointed deputy sheriff under Capt. J. R. Jones, in which capacity he served for six years. In the fall of 1879 he was elected county auditor, and re-elected in the fall of 1881.

Politically, Mr. Spencer is a republican, and an earnest advocate of the principles

of that party. Officially, he is an able, affable and popular officer; and socially, an agreeable and entertaining companion. Mrs. Spencer was formally Miss Allie E. Sims, a native of Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

When the county was first organized, and for several years thereafter, the duties now belonging to these two offices were attended to by one officer.

The first to act in this capacity was A. G. Clark, who was elected to the office in 1854. Mr. Clark was a native of Indiana, and came to Clarksville early in the fifties, in company with several brothers. He was a genial, pleasant gentleman, and made an accommodating officer. After his term expired he kept the hotel at Clarksville for a few years, and then removed to Missouri. He was of the democratic faith.

David C. Hilton was the next treasurer and recorder. He was elected in 1855 and re-elected in 1857, serving four years. Mr. Hilton was a first-class business man, and also made a good officer. While out of office he was engaged in real estate business, as he was lame, and obliged to do office work. He was a republican, and a native of Ohio, and came to Clarksville in 1852, where he made his residence until about 1866, when he removed to Missouri.

In 1859 J. H. Hale was elected to this position, and served for two years, when he was succeeded by D. C. Hilton, the latter serving until 1863.

In 1863 John Palmer, formerly county judge, was elected treasurer and recorder. During his term the offices were separated, and he was retained as treasurer, while J. H. Hale, in 1864, was elected

COUNTY RECORDER,

and was the first to fill the office, as it is to-day. Hale was elected first, principally, on the issue of the county seat from Clarksville, he favoring the latter. He was a good, square business man, and gave very general satisfaction. He is now postmaster at Spencer, Clay county, Iowa, where he removed in 1870. He served as recorder four years.

In 1868 George M. Craig was elected recorder, and in 1870 was re-elected, serving with honor to himself and satisfaction to those who had business to transact at the court house. A sketch of him is found in connection with the bar.

Elwood Wilson was Mr. Craig's successor, being elected in 1872. Two years later he was re-elected, and in 1876 again re-elected.

Elwood Wilson was born in Otsego county, New York, on the 5th day of April, 1840. He is a son of James and Azuba (Stetson) Wilson. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Massachusetts. The most of his life, until seventeen years of age, was passed in St. Lawrence county, New York, he receiving but a common school education. In 1857 Elwood came to Butler county, Iowa, and his parents soon after followed him. Shortly after his arrival he bought a farm in section 26, Shell Rock township, of a brother, who had entered the land some years previous. Here he now owns a fine place and makes there his residence. In the fall of 1872 he was elected to the office of county recorder, and assumed his new duties the

following year; he was re-elected twice—holding the office for the space of six years. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878 and again in 1880 and 1882; he is also engaged in the collection agency and insurance business. In politics Mr. Wilson is a staunch republican; he is a Master Mason and a member of the lodge at Shell Rock. He was married in 1861 to Miss Priscilla C. Courtwright, who was born in the State of Illinois. They have two children—Marcia and Herbert D. Mr. Wilson's father is still living in Delaware county, at the age of 82. His mother died in 1874.

William W. Pattee was elected recorder of Butler county in the fall of 1878 and again in 1880. He is a native of Iowa City, where he was born November 27, 1851. His father, William Pattee, was auditor of the State of Iowa from 1851 to 1855. He was also for some time editor of the Keokuk *Argus*. The family subsequently removed to Bremer county, where Mr. Pattee, Sr., published for a time the *Bremer County Argus*, at Waverly. He is now connected with the State Normal School, at Cedar Falls. William W. Pattee, the subject of this sketch, went to Clarksville in 1871, where he was telegraph operator for the B., C. R. and N. Railroad Company until 1873, when he was transferred to Shell Rock, and served as agent of the railroad company until 1878, when he was elected to the office of county recorder. He has also engaged in a general merchandise business at Allison. His wife was Emma Gould, born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis. They have two children, Annie and an infant daughter. They lost their second child, a son, Bernard.

W. M. Hunter was elected in the fall of 1882, and his duties began on January 1, 1883.

COUNTY TREASURER.

John Palmer was the first to hold this office distinct from all others. He was elected in 1863, although part of the term this office and the recordership were merged into one. A sketch of Mr. Palmer is found in connection with the judicial history.

In 1867 J. F. Wright was elected to the office, and served for two terms. He was from Shell Rock, and still remains at that point, engaged in milling. His official career was satisfactory, as he is a good business man.

W. C. Thompson was Mr. Wright's successor, elected in the fall of 1871 and commencing duties on the first day of January following. Mr. Thompson is a republican, and still lives in Jefferson township. He made an accommodating officer, and at the end of his first term, in the fall of 1873, he was re-elected, and served until 1876. A sketch of Mr. Thompson is found in connection with Jefferson township.

At the fall election of 1875, E. S. Thomas was elected treasurer and served for four consecutive years. A sketch of his life is presented in this connection:

Edward S. Thomas, postmaster at Allison and ex-county treasurer of Butler county, was born in Bradford county, Pa., in 1829, where he lived until eighteen years of age. He learned the trade of a tinner, which he followed for many years. He came to Chickasaw county, in this State, in 1856, thence to Floyd county in the spring of 1860, where he lived until

1871, when he came to Butler county and settled at Greene, his family being the first that settled on the village plat. He was engaged in the hardware business at Greene until he was elected county treasurer in 1875, when he removed to Butler Center. He was treasurer four years. Mr. Thomas came to Allison when the county seat was removed to this place. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster. His wife was Miss R. L. Van Curen, born in the State of New York. They have five children—Charles, Charlotte, Virginia, Levi and Zenas—all of whom are married except the youngest.

John W. Ray, the present county treasurer of Butler county, is serving his second official term, having been elected in the fall of 1879 and again in 1881. He was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, in 1841, where he lived until about eighteen years of age. His father died when he was but a child. He removed to Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, with his mother's family in 1859, and enlisted August, 1862, in Company B, 31st Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. The 31st regiment belonged to the 15th Army Corps, and he participated in all the battles in which that famous corps engaged. When nineteen years of age he engaged in J. M. Overman & Co.'s mill, at Cedar Falls, to learn the trade. He removed in 1865 to Shell Rock, where he was engaged in milling up to the time of his election to his present position. He still owns one-half interest in the mill at that place. Mrs. Ray, formerly Mrs. Emma R. Bartholomew, born in Illinois, is his wife. They have four children—William F., Cora A., James F. and Lulu N.

Willis Hyde, of the abstract firm of Lathrop, Hyde & Levis, and the present deputy treasurer of Butler county, was for a number of years a resident of Butler Center, where he was connected with the abstract business. The present firm was formed in 1880. He was born in Connecticut in 1857. His wife was Miss Caroline Digman, born in Ohio. They have one son, a namesake of his father.

CLERK OF THE COURTS.

This office was already established when the county was organized. The first clerk was W. E. Burton, who was elected in August, 1854, and served until 1856. He was a native of Indiana, and came to Butler county and settled in Clarksville at a very early day. His deputy was H. F. L. Burton, who did about all of the office work. He yet lives in Clarksville. W. E. Burton now lives in Grand Forks.

In 1856 the records seem to be incomplete. Some one, whose name has been forgotten, was elected, but in a short time resigned, and a Mr. Leslie was appointed to fill out the term.

In 1857 Dr. James E. Walker was elected and served until 1859, when his successor qualified. Dr. Walker was a noble fellow, well educated and capable. In 1859 he returned to Maine, his native State. A short sketch of him is given in connection with the medical profession.

In the fall of 1858 James W. Davis was elected, and commenced official duties on the 1st of January, 1859. He was re-elected seven consecutive terms, serving fourteen years in the capacity of clerk. He is treated at length in connection with the chapter on the bar of Butler county.

In the fall of 1872 William H. Burdick was elected, in 1874 re-elected, and again in 1876, serving six years. Mr. Burdick was a republican and made a good officer. He was a native of Canada, and came to Butler county and located at Clarksville in the fall of 1856, where he engaged at his trade, blacksmithing. In the spring of 1882 Mr. Burdick removed to Dakota Territory, where he yet remains.

The next clerk of courts was Charles H. Ilgenfritz, who was elected in 1878 and re-elected in 1880.

Charles H. Ilgenfritz, clerk of the courts of Butler county for four years ending December 31, 1882, was born in LaPorte City, Ind., in 1850. He removed with his parents, Henry and Ann Ilgenfritz, to Greene county, Wisconsin, in 1852, and to Clarksville, Butler county, in 1863. During the years from 1868 to 1870 he was a student at the Notre Dame College, Indiana, and from that time to his election as clerk of the courts, in 1878, was engaged in the lumber trade and in banking at Clarksville. A democrat politically, Mr. Ilgenfritz is not so strongly wedded to party as to be governed by prejudice, but sustains for official positions men whom he believes to be honest and possessors of the best principles. His popularity as an official may be inferred from the fact that at his first election his majority was 160, and the second time was over 500.

Mrs. Ilgenfritz was, before marriage, Miss Lulu Walrath. They have two sons —Harry L. and Burr.

In the fall of 1882, after a heated campaign, W. S. Montgomery was elected as successor to Mr. Ilgenfritz, to the office of clerk of the courts, and began the duties with 1883. Mr. Montgomery is a lawyer, who has been in practice, residing at Clarksville, and a further notice of him will be found in connection with the history of the bar.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff of Butler county was Robert T. Crowell, who was elected in the fall of 1854, at the organization of the county. He was a genial fellow, and made a good officer. Crowell first came to Butler county in 1850, but not to settle until 1851, and located near Clarksville. He is now in Spirit Lake, Iowa.

The next sheriff of Butler county was Walker H. Bishop, who was first elected in 1855; was re-elected in 1857, and held until 1859. He was a native of Indiana, and had inherited democratic proclivities, which he always retained. He settled in Clarksville in 1854, and remained until the latter part of the sixties, when he and his family removed to Nebraska.

James Leverich was the second sheriff, elected in 1859, and serving for one term. Mr. Leverich was elected as a democrat. was a native of Ohio, and still lives in Shell Rock township. He made an accommodating official.

He was succeeded in the fall of 1861 by W. H. Bishop, who was re-elected, and served another term.

In 1863 Michael Hollenbeck was elected sheriff, and in 1865 re-elected, serving four years. Mr. Hollenbeck is a native of New York, and still lives in Shell Rock, where he first settled in 1854.

Michael Hollenbeck is the youngest son of Michael and Sarah (Chase) Hollenbeck, and was born in Oneida county, New York, September 17, 1822. Both his

mother and father died during the year 1846—the latter dying one month later than the former. The son remained in his native county until he had attained his majority, and then came West and settled in Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he lived eight years, and then moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, where he remained but one and one-half years. He was married March 26, 1843, to Miss Elsie Osterhout. In January, 1854, they came to Butler county, Iowa, and entered a farm of 160 acres in section 29, Shell Rock township. Here Mr. Hollenbeck built a small log cabin, into which he moved his family in May, 1854. During the early years of their settlement here they experienced many hardships. Upon their arrival but one five-dollar bill was left, and they lived in their log cabin the first summer with no roof, excepting an elm bark one. In this house the family lived for twelve years, but as time went by it was considerably improved. At the time of their arrival in the State not one railroad was built. Mr. Hollenbeck was supervisor, and a member of the first county board, and was also elected the first justice of the peace of the township, besides which he has held other town offices. He was elected sheriff of Butler county in 1863, and held the office for four years. Eight children have been born to them, six of whom are living—Romanzo, now living in this township; Rozelia, now the wife of George Bass, of Kansas; Alice, now the wife of H. A. Page, of Kansas; Ida, wife of Gen. H. M. Day, of Waterloo; Wait and Eliza. In addition to his property in Butler county, Mr. Hollenbeck also owns a fine farm in Kansas.

To the office of sheriff, L. L. Smith, of New Hartford, succeeded Mr. Hollenbeck, being first elected in 1867, and re-elected in 1869, serving four years.

The next sheriff was Capt. J. R. Jones, of Butler township, who served for eight years.

John R. Jones settled at Shell Rock on the 26th day of May, 1856, formed partnership with George Hawker, and as Hawker & Jones engaged in the manufacture of wagons and plows, This firm built the first wagon manufactured in Butler county, and sold the same to John Kimmins for sixty dollars. The firm continued business until 1862, when J. R. Jones recruited Company E of the 32d Iowa Volunteer Infantry, of which company he was elected Captain and mustered into service, June 30, 1862. Captain Jones was elected Colonel of the regiment over a senior Captain, a Major, and a Lieutenant-Colonel, but as Governor Stone, of Iowa, was a personal friend of the Lieutenant-Colonel, he delayed the commission, and J. R. Jones therefore served as Captain until the close of the service, when he received a complimentary commission of Colonel. He participated in thirteen different battles, was an efficient officer, and highly respected as a soldier and commander.

In August, 1865, Captain Jones returned to Shell Rock, and in March, 1866, purchased his present farm, elevated on section 17, Butler township (the same being the land entered by Morrison Taylor, in 1851), and here he has since resided, surrounded by all the comforts of the best farm life. His residence erected in 1873, is one of the best in the county, and all

other improvements made by him are of the same character. His private life is now occupied by careful and wise attention to his money and well-tilled acres.

In 1871 Mr. Jones was elected sheriff of Butler county, and thrice re-elected, thereby serving eight years: and it is safe to say Butler county never had a more efficient officer than Captain Jones. He has also held many minor offices of trust at different intervals. Mr. Jones is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Clarksville, and the Commandery at Cedar Falls. He has always taken an active interest in the promotion of every public enterprise, and deservedly enjoys the highest regard of his fellow citizens.

John R. Jones was born in Detroit, Michigan, on the 8th day of October, 1831. His parents, John R. and Mary (Jones) Jones, were both natives of Wales; they were married in Liverpool, England, in 1830; at once emigrated to the United States, and soon settled at Detroit. In 1832 the family removed to Huron county, Ohio, and in 1838 to Will county, Illinois, where the father died in 1876, and the mother in 1878.

Captain Jones is the oldest of six children. In 1852 he drove an ox team for John T. Basy to Portland, Oregon; the trip occupying five months and twenty-one days. In 1853 he went into California, where he employed his time principally in wagon making, at which business he was reasonably successful. In the spring of 1856 he returned to Illinois, and on the 1st day of May married Miss Augeline Butterfield, a native of New York, and subsequently came to Butler county. They have had three children, two now living—Mary M., now Mrs. G. A. McIntyre, of Allison, and Carrie S., now the wife of J. P. Reed, editor "Shell Rock *News*." Mr. Jones is a strong republican. In religion the family are Presbyterians.

Gilbert Hazlet, the present sheriff of Butler county, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, in 1839. His parents removed to Fayette county, Iowa, when he was thirteen years of age. He came to Butler county in 1869, and purchased a farm in Pittsford township, where he located. His father, S. K. Hazlet, is now a resident of that township. Mr. Hazlet was elected as supervisor of Butler county in 1874, and served in that capacity for three years. He is now serving his second term as sheriff, having been elected in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in the fall of 1881. His wife is a native of Ohio; a daughter of William Barnhouse. They have three children—Forrest M., Edwin A. and Dorleska.

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

This office was first filled by Aaron Van Dorn, who was appointed by Judge John Palmer, in the fall of 1854. He was elected in April, 1855. A sketch of him is found in connection with the bar history.

The next Prosecuting Attorney was C. A. Bannon, who is also noted among the legal representatives.

In 1858 an interesting occurrence disturbed the usual tranquility of this office. The law provided that in case of the absence of the incumbent for a period of six months, the office should be declared vacant, and an election held to fill the

vacancy. Mr. Bannon had left the county, and, as understood, was not coming back. Thereupon, in 1858, William R. Jamison was elected to the office, by two-thirds of the entire vote of the county. When court convened, however, Bannon again unexpectedly put in an appearance, and claimed the office, and Mr. Jamison withdrew.

During Bannon's term the office was abolished by law.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

A history of this office, together with that of school fund commissioner, appears in connection with the chapter upon educational matters.

COUNTY ASSESSOR.

This office was created in 1857, to take the place of Township Assessor, and W. R. Cotton was the first and only officer ever elected, as it was abolished, reverting to the former and present system of township assessor.

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have held this office. The year following the names is that in which the party was elected, the time of service being until the successor qualified:

J. H. Morton..... 1855
George McClellan.....
J. Ellis..... 1857
Judd Bradley..... 1859
George McClellan..... 1861
A. F. Townsend..... 1863
M. D. L. Niece..... 1865
O. W. McIntosh..... 1867
Joseph Conn..... 1868
O. W. McIntosh..... 1869
M. D. L. Niece..... 1871
J. G. Rockwell..... 1873
O. W. McIntosh..... 1881

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

J. H. Miller..... 1855
Liman Norton..... 1857
Isaac Boylan..... 1859
N. Olmstead..... 1861
H. A. Earley..... 1862
T. G. Copeland..... 1863
W. C. Thompson..... 1865
E. D. Button..... 1867
Henry Trotter..... 1871
E. D. Button..... 1873
Noble Thompson..... 1879

COUNTY CORONER.

D. W. Kensley..... 1855
J. V. Boggs..... 1856
J. A. Barker..... 1857
R. T. Lowe..... 1859
J. A. Barker..... 1861
James A. Gurthie..... 1862
E. W. Metzgar..... 1863
E. B. Allen..... 1864
George Murphy..... 1865
E. W. Metzgar..... 1867
T. G. Copeland..... 1869
E. W. Metzgar..... 1873
C. A Murphy..... 1875
H. J. Playter..... 1877
W. M. Foote..... 1881



Alvin M. Whaley

CHAPTER VIII.

THE COUNTY SEAT STRUGGLES.

This matter in Butler county has been a source of much trouble and disagreement, and many bitter strifes and quarrels have grown from it. Notwithstanding there are five good towns in the county—all of them prosperous, full of business, and convenient, any of which would make an excellent county seat—when one locality succeeded in getting it, all others would co-operate to have it removed. One reason for this is that, until within the last two years, there has been no village of importance near the center of the county. Greene lies on the extreme northern line; Clarksville and Shell Rock were opposed, because of being too far east; and Parkersburgh too far south. When one of these made an effort to secure the seat of government, all others would join in common cause to defeat the object. It was this petty jealousy which led to the "hub" being located for a number of years at one of the smallest places in the county, to which there was no access by railway, but one must return to the primitive modes of travel, and take a stage. This, however, has finally been remedied, and a better condition of affairs now exists, although it was only accomplished by a "very slight majority."

To commence at the beginning of the matter, we must carry the attention of the reader back to 1853, when the first attempt to organize Butler county was made. This having been a part of Buchannan county, Judge Roszell of that county appointed a board of commissioners to locate the county seat. This board arrived to do as directed in May, 1853, and were met by Messrs. Thomas, and Jeremiah Clark, and W. S. Wamsley, whose residences were about one mile north of the present village of Clarksville, and were prevailed upon to locate the seat of justice on their lands. Or, in the words of a local writer: "The matter was taken into consideration by that august body, and they concluded, for reasons not known, to do as requested." The location being decided upon, the ceremonies had so far proceeded, that one of the commissioners was in the act of driving the peg—of dealing the fatal blow upon the "stake" with an ax, when his attention was arrested by an unearthly yell, not unlike that which at "times like those" might have proceeded from the throats of the aborigines. On lowering the fatal instrument, with the undoubted determination of saving his strength and blows, that they might be more particularly needed in a different quarter, he saw, far to the south, the forms of two of nature's noblemen, who, upon nearing, were recognized as G. W. Poisal and Seth Hilton, Sr. They bade them hold the proceedings—with not too welcome infor-

mation to Messrs. Clarks and Wamsley —as they knew a much more desirable location for the seat of justice. The commissioners heard their "tale of love," went with them, and in one short hour the solid sliver of oak was driven home, on section 18, township 92, range 15, on the spot where the school-house now stands. However, a conciliation was necessary to be made with the former interested gentlemen, and D. C. Hilton, on whose claim the county seat was located, gave Thomas and Jeremiah a one-half interest in his "forty." This was in May, 1853. In August, 1853, Judge Roszell surveyed the original town, immediately after the survey of the State road to Clarksville. Within a few years (about 1856), a court house was commenced, which was completed in spring of 1858, when the first court was held, and the county offices were moved into it. This building is of brick, 40x60 feet, two stories high, and cost about $20,000. The building is now in use as the School-house in Clarksville, having been sold, after the removal of the county seat, to the school district for $2,800.

Even before the court house was finished, the jealousy of other towns was visible, and the excitement was wrought up to a high pitch, every one having a preference and agitating the question. Finally a town was platted and recorded embracing forty acres, in the geographical center of the county, at the four corners of Jefferson, Jackson, West Point and Ripley townships, as the future county seat of Butler county. This town was called Georgetown, and the plat was the best drawn, and made a better appearance—on paper —than any in the county. The village prospective had not a building, nor a sign of habitation; but was to remain unbuilt until a vote was secured and the matter settled. A large petition was gotten up, extensively signed—except in Clarksville —praying that the matter be submitted to a vote. This was presented to Judge Converse, who granted the request. The matter was voted upon at the April election, in 1858, and resulted in Clarksville receiving 327 and Georgetown 320; leaving a clear majority of "7" for the former, This put a quietus to the fond hopes and anticipations for the promising village of Georgetown, and nothing remains of it, except probably a few corner lot stakes. It is an admirable corn-field.

The matter, however, "would not down," and again, in the latter part of 1858, it was agitated. Finally a partial agreement was made among the outsiders to consolidate and wrest it from Clarksville by all working in the interest of Butler Center, which, although having no railroad connection, was nearly in the center of the county. A petition was circulated and over 400 names secured to it, asking that the matter be submitted to a vote as to the removal of the seat of justice from Clarksville to Butler Center. The petition was granted, and the matter was submitted to popular vote on the 4th of April, 1859.

This was the second attempt at removing the county seat, and resulted in Clarksville receiving 336 votes and Butler Center 357, a majority of 21 for the latter. This seemed conclusive, and the following entry was made on the records of the county court, bearing the date of April 11, 1859, which explains itself:

"Be it remembered that on this 11th day of April, A. D., 1859, the returns from the election from all the townships having been received, the County Judge calling to his assistance George McClellan and John M. Nicholas, two justices of the peace of Butler county, proceeded to canvass the said returns of the vote cast upon the question of the county seat on the 4th day of April, 1859, between Clarksville, the existing county seat, and Butler Center, and it appearing that a majority of all the votes cast were in favor of Butler Center, the point designated in the petition asking for a vote upon the question; therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 46 of the Acts of the Fifth General Assembly of the State of Iowa, Butler Center is hereby declared to be the county seat of Butler county, Iowa."

At this there was "joy and exceeding rejoicing" among the good folks of Butler Center, who threw up their hats, and it is said, shouted with joy until they were black in the face. But this was suddenly stopped. The Clarksville people sued out a writ of injunction for the purpose of staying the removal voted until certain legal objections on their part could be duly adjudicated. In July following the District Court adjudged the election void, because of certain irregularities in its conduct.

Then the joy changed hands, and Clarksville did an unseemingly amount of jollification. But the people of the Center were not satisfied, and kept at work—agitating—until early in 1860, a petition signed by upwards of four hundred voters was obtained and presented to the Board of Supervisors, asking that the matter be again submitted to vote. This was granted, and on the 2d day of April, 1860, the election was held. The canvass of votes was held on the fourth of the same month, and resulted in the declaration of a majority of over eighty votes in favor of Butler Center over Clarksville. It was therefore declared that

BUTLER CENTER WAS COUNTY SEAT,

And the jollification held over the matter, this time, was not without cause.

The books, documents and county offices were accordingly removed to Butler Center on the 5th day of April, 1860. The court house used at that place is a most unpretentious frame structure, 26x36 feet in size, and two stories high. The upper story, which was always reached by an outside wooden stairway, was, by courtesy, called the court-room; the lower story, divided into three apartments of the most inferior character for such uses, were occupied as county offices. This structure, erected in 1860 at a cost of $2,000, was donated to the county together with about two acres of land appurtenant thereto, by Mr. Andrew Mullarky, of Cedar Falls, since deceased, who owned a large amount of land in the vicinity, and who was greatly instrumental in securing the removal of the county seat from Clarksville.

The seat of justice remained at Butler Center for about twenty years. Every year or two heavily signed petitions for its removal to other points were presented to the board of county supervisors, as will be seen by a glance at the history of their proceedings, elsewhere in this volume; but they were always out voted until the new town of

ALLISON CAME INTO THE FIELD AS A COMPETITOR.

On the transit of the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad across the county, and the commencement of this town within a short distance from the geographical center of the county, silent notice was taken by the public, rather instinctively, that the county seat question would again come before the people, with Allison as the objective point. In the summer of 1880, in anticipation of the presentation of the question, the people of Bristow published a notice, and circulated a petition for the removal of the county seat to that place. But Allison was not to be out done, and was soon in the field with a petition, asking the supervisors to submit the question of removal from Butler Center to Allison. The fight waxed warm, and the pent up bad feelings were vented in stump speeches, the press, and the school houses were filled with the advocates of the towns in contest. It did not last long, however, as the Allison petition got a majority of 400 signatures. At the November election, following, the question of removal to Allison carried by a majority of 265 votes; Allison receiving 1,529 and Butler Center 1,264. It was therefore declared that

ALLISON HAD WON THE COUNTY SEAT.

And by an order of the board of supervisors, at the January, 1881, session, the records were removed to Allison on January 10th. No buildings having been erected for the reception of the records, the clerk, recorder and sheriff were put into quarters in the upper story of a building owned by A. M. McLeod. The auditor and treasurer were stationed in the drug store of Dr. Riggs for a few days, until a small county office building, which had been erected at Butler Center, was moved over, into which they moved.

In the submission of the vote for removal, the Allison Town-site Company, represented by John R. Waller, of Dubuque, filed a bond with the county auditor, in the sum of $25,000, securing to the county, in case of the removal of the county seat from Butler Center, and re-locating the same at Allison, the building of a court house 50x55 feet in size, two stories high, with vaults, court and office rooms, finished in an appropriate way. Also the deeding of ten acres of ground, so long as it should be used for county purposes on which to locate said building. The proposed building was to be of wooden frame with brick veneer, full specifications and draft of which accompanied the bond.

The removal being voted by the people, the Allison company were on hand ready to fulfill the conditions as above; but it being evident that public opinion favored the erection of a better court house, and one which would be a credit to the county, a compromise was effected between the supervisors, and the Allison company was to deposit to the credit of Butler county $7,000 in cash, and the county to appropriate a sum to be used in connection with the $7,000 in the erection of the house, in the proportion of $1 to $3. In the spring of 1881 the contract was let to L. D. Harvey, of Clarksville, for the sum of $10,680. The building was finished, and the various officers assigned their rooms in October, 1881. It is two stories in height, with a basement story of ten feet. The structure

is 50 by 55 feet, and makes an imposing appearance. Thus ended the hard and bitter struggle for county seat honors; and as the bitter feeling occasioned is becoming allayed, Allison will in all probability hold the "county capital."

CHAPTER IX.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

Butler county has had abundant opportunities to test the value of newspapers as aids in building up business centers and making known its resources to the outer world, while the civilizing influence is almost unlimited; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit or purpose towards the various journalistic enterprises that have been inaugurated in their midst. It must be truthfully said, that in dispensing their patronage to the press, they have been tolerant and magnanimous, as they have been reasonably generous to journals of all parties. It may be difficult to correctly estimate the advantages derived by Butler county in a business point of view, from the influence of the press, which at various times has called into requisition respectable, if not eminent talent in the advocacy of local interests, which have had a tendency to inspire its citizens, as well as friends, far and near, with hope and confidence in its prosperity.

In every community there are shriveled souls, whose participation in the benefits of enterprise is greater than their efforts to promote the public welfare. These are the men who will never subscribe for a newspaper, but will always be on the alert to secure, gratuitously, the first perusal of their neighbors' papers. These are the croakers, who predict evil and disparage enterprise. But, with very few exceptions the press of this region, or the community through which they circulate, has never been cursed with such drones. On the contrary, as patrons of the press, Butler county citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the local press should be preserved by town and county governments in their archives for reference. As these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away

imperishable. The volumes thus collected, are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This of course is attempted in all offices; but as a general thing files are sadly deficient; still by diligent search and much enquiry, enough date has been gleaned to supply a tolerably accurate record of the county press; but if any inaccuracies or omissions are noticeable, they may be attributed to the absence of completeness in the files.

THE BUTLER TRANSCRIPT.

This was the first newspaper established in Butler county. It first saw light in 1858, at Clarksville, which was then the county seat, under the management of Palmer & James. It was republican in politics, and was a spicy little sheet. But the county was too new to support it, and in 1860 it was suspended and the material moved to Wintersett, Madison county, Iowa.

BUTLER COUNTY JEFFERSONIAN.

This paper was the second to be issued in Butler county, and was published at Butler Center, in Jefferson township, so the name seems well bestowed. It was started by William Haddock, in August, 1860, and between that time and October, 1861, only about thirty-six numbers of the paper had been issued. In October, 1861, it was purchased by Martin Bailey, who, in January, 1862, changed the name to the

STARS AND STRIPES,

And for two years it made its appearance regularly, and was one of the most able papers ever published in the county, as Mr. Bailey was a pungent writer and a well educated and well read man. Mr. Bailey then went to the war and the publication of the paper ceased. In August, 1865, the material and office furniture was purchased by McCormack & Francis, who with it established

THE BUTLER COUNTY ARGUS.

They continued this newspaper for about six months, and in February, 1866, sold it to Judge John Palmer, who changed the name to

THE STILETTO.

In the spring of 1866, Judge Palmer's interest in *The Stiletto* became the property of his son, W. L. Palmer, who removed it to Shell Rock. In the fall of 1866 it was consolidated with the Clarksville *Gazette*. A sketch of John Palmer is found in connection with the judicial history. W. L. Palmer was an able writer, and in addition to his newspaper writing compiled a history of Clarksville, which is an interesting little work.

THE CLARKSVILLE GAZETTE.

This newsy representative of the press was brought into existence in the summer of 1866 by the efforts of Van E. Butler, a smooth and pithy writer, and one of the most capable newspaper men who ever handled a "stick" in the county. In the fall of 1866 it was consolidated with *The Stiletto*, which was then being published at Shell Rock by W. L. Palmer, and the publication was continued at Clarksville under the firm name of Butler & Palmer, and title of

THE STAR OF THE WEST.

In the winter following, of 1867 and 1868, the paper changed hands and became the property of Frank C. Case, who changed the name to

THE CLARKSVILLE STAR.

It still retains this name. In April, 1872, Mr. Case disposed of the *Star* to James O. Stewart, a gentleman of much newspaper ability, and who by enterprise and energy soon made it one of the leading newspapers in the county.

Mr. Stewart opened the year 1875 with a determination to let nothing remain unturned to make the *Star* an interesting and instructive paper. About the second issue in January he commenced publishing a complete history of Butler county, which ran through the paper after the manner of a continued story for the greater part of the year. For the historian he secured the services of Mr. Van E. Butler, one of the most able writers who have ever been in this part of the State, who had been a resident of the county since boyhood and was therefore familiar with pioneer life in this part of the great Hawkeye State. The history was not only valuable as a history, but was also very interesting reading. This enterprise was indeed commendable in the *Star*, and was the only attempt at such ever made in the county. The history, too, was appreciated by the readers of the paper, as the writer, in his historical interviews and researches, has often had the matter called to his attention in most complimentary terms.

Mr. Stewart, in closing the year 1875, says:

"With this number we close volume eight of the *Star*, fold it up and lay it away, and count it among the things of the past. How well we have suited our patrons we leave for them to say. We have tried to do so. That we have made some enemies and some friends during the year we are very well aware, but have the consciousness that in either case we have done so in carrying out what we honestly believed; hence we have no excuse or apologies to make. If we have been in the wrong we are willing to lay the ill feeling away with volume eight and the old year 1875, and wish all our patrons a happy new year."

Mr. Stewart continued in management of the paper until in June, 1882, when he sold out to Mr. L. O. Hull, who is the present proprietor. Mr. Stewart in leaving the paper in the new management, in the *Star's* issue of the 29th of June, 1882, said:

Good-by.

With this issue the undersigned surrenders the pencil, scissors and paste-pot and vacates the editorial chair in the *Star* office, in favor of L. O. Hull, of Waterloo, Ten years ago we took charge of the *Star* with some hesitancy as to our ability to give you a readable paper, but with a full determination to do our best, and spare no efforts to do so. How well we have succeeded we leave our many readers to determine. However, we feel we will be pardoned for entertaining the thought that we have reasonably succeeded. What our future has in store we have no idea, but be what it may or where it may, we shall always hold in kindly remembrance the people of Clarksville and Butler county. To our friends we say, God bless you; to the other "fellers," look out for yourselves.

We heartily commend to the *Star* family and the people generally, our successor, Mr. Hull. He is a young man of ability, is a farmer's son, who, by dint of hard work, steady habits and a laudable ambition, has already gained a creditable place in the editorial profession. He is a good writer, and an industrious news-gatherer, and we have no doubt will make the *Star* a much more welcome guest than ever before. We ask for him all the favors you have extended to

Yours Truly and Sincerely,

J. O. STEWART.

Mr. Hull, in assuming control, greeted his readers with the following:

Greeting.

With the last issue of the *Star*, Mr. Stewart, who has labored long, earnestly and honorably for the people of Butler county, laid down his pencil, and we have no doubt that our readers will long miss his familiar style. All his friends will join us in the hope that he may live long and prosper, wherever his lot may be cast. The present proprietor asks for a continuance of the favor of all the old friends of the *Star*, and promises his most earnest endeavors to make the paper a worthy representative of the people of Butler county. We have come here to stay and labor with and for the united interests of the whole people. The interests of the people are our interests, and it is our ambition to grow and increase as Butler county grows in population and influence.

The *Star* will be republican in its politics, and, at the same time, will endeavor to treat democratic principles with candor and fairness, and democrats as friends and brothers, having an equal stake in the country.

The *Star* will, in the contest which is imminent as a result of the prohibition election in this State, use its influence in favor of the support and enforcement of law, and also endeavor to "be temperate in all things"

The *Star* believes in Christianity and free thought, and that individual conscience, and not restraining creed, should be the rule and guide of life.

The *Star* will remember its friends, and, if it shall have enemies, will try not to forget to treat them with kindness and generosity.

We cannot close this article without thanking the press for their generous comments on our purchase. The notices given us by papers published in the county are especially gratifying to us. We are also under large obligations, which we will try to repay by earnest work, to many good people of Clarksville and Butler county for a generous and hearty welcome.

Sincerely Yours,

L. O. HULL.

L. O. Hull, son of Lorenzo and Emily (Stewart) Artlip, was born in Illinois, March 18, 1855. When he was thirteen months old his father died, and a few months afterwards his mother also; not, however, until they had given him to Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Hull, by whom he was adopted and whose name he bears. With them he moved to Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, in 1858, settling in a neighborhood of "copperheads." His intercourse with that class of boys at school had considerable to do with the formation of his political character, which is, and always has been, republican. He remained there until twelve years old, when he removed to Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin, settling on a farm. At the early age of fourteen years he demonstrated a natural capacity for editorial newspaper work. As a result of this ability—augumented by a judicious selection of reading matter—at this age he contributed considerably to the pages of the county papers. At the age of eighteen he removed to Fon du Lac. At the same time his parents came to Iowa. He removed to Black Hawk county in the fall

of 1873, remained there engaged in various businesses until July, 1881, when upon the solicitation of Matt. Parrot, editor of the *Iowa State Reporter*, he removed to Waterloo, and was given editorial charge of that paper. He came to Butler county in July, 1882, and purchased the Clarksville *Star*. Under his efficient management this paper has already been enlarged from four pages of eight colums, to eight pages of six colums each; is well supported by the public, and in a prosperous concondition.

He was married at Dubuque, Iowa, October 5, 1882, to Miss. Lizzie I. Beck, daughter of Wm. P. Beck, of Sioux City.

Mr. Hull is a member of the First Baptist Church, Waterloo. He is an able writer, a good newspaper man, and will make the *Star* take front rank in the Butler county press.

PARKERSBURGH TIMES.

This paper was started at Parkersburgh, in the spring of 1870, by W. L. Palmer; but as no files of it have been preserved, we are unable to present any particulars as to size. The *Times* had rather a hard existence, and as all the material had been purchased by subscription among the citizens, there were too many managers—the "too many cooks spoiled the broth." In 1871 it was purchased by C. G. Bundy, who finally made up his mind that a change of location was desirable, and in July, 1872, changed the name to the Butler County *Times*, and removed it to Maudeville, which was then the Iowa Central Stock Farm. The paper survived until September, 1873, when it quietly succumbed.

THE SHELL ROCK ENTERPRISE.

This was the first newspaper established at the village indicated in its name. It first made its appearance on the 23d of August, 1872, with J. H. Boomer & Co. as editors and proprietors. It presented a neat and tasty appearance, and indicated that the managers were experienced newspaper men. In the salutatory published in the first number its editor says:

> In response to the universal demand for a local paper in Shell Rock, the *Enterprise* makes its appearance to-day. As the name indicates, it is an enterprise of the people of Butler county in general, and of Shell Rock in particular But, be it understood, that, while it is an enterprise, it is no experiment. It has come to stick. Its founders have an abiding faith in the liberality of the people of the Shell Rock Valley, and have staked their bottom dollar on its success. It has not been nursed into being by any bonus or pledges, other than the earnest, active support which its merits may demand. We propose to make it a local paper. What we know about the unlimited resources of the Shell Rock Valley will be made known.
>
> Unlike the New York *Tribune*, the *Enterprise* will be "an organ." It will support the republican party and its standard bearer. With Grant and Wilson we propose "to fight it out on that line." The publishers of this paper propose to launch their bark upon the sea of public opinion, relying upon a generous public for support, and success. Shall our anticipations be met? Yours, etc.
>
> J. H. Boomer & Co.

This firm continued the publication of the *Enterprise* until the 4th of October, 1872, when it was purchased by F. M. Barnard & Co., and two months later the firm name of White, Barnard & Co. appears at the head. In this shape the management remained until the 5th of March,

1874, when it was dissolved, and the partnership of White & Hall took the helm of the paper. In making their introductory bow they say:

The undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm name of White & Hall, and will, in the future, carry on the business of publishing the Shell Rock *Enterprise*, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal business the office has formerly been favored with.

SILAS WHITE,
FRANK HALL.

Early in the month of August, 1874, this firm dissolved, Frank Hall retiring, and Silas White becoming sole proprietor. He continued the publication alone until January 29, 1875, when O. B. Courtwright purchased a half interest and became a partner, under the firm name of White & Courtwright.

It seems that from the number of times the paper changed hands, it did not receive sufficient encouragement, or else lack of good management, for on the 19th of February, 1875, it was purchased by E. A. Kittel, M. D. The Doctor did not have much newspaper experience, but he had ability and "grit." In his salutatory he strikes out boldly from shore, as follows:

A newspaper has become a necessity to every live, enterprising village from one end of the land to the other. It would be a sorry comment on the enterprise and intelligence of this community did they not support a newspaper. If we need a newspaper, then let us have a good one.

The great mass of the community will fully endorse the above, but when we come to speak of the means necessary to attain the result, there is too often a difference of opinion. To begin with, something more is necessary on your part, than merely to subscribe for the paper. It is an easy matter to look over the barren columns of your home paper, with a doleful countenance, and anathematize the editor for not furnishing more news; as though a printing office was an establishment where news can be ground out wholesale from ever ready material. Before you say another word, let us ask, have you ever written a word for the paper? Have you ever stepped one single foot from your path to give the editor a single item that may have taken place under your very nose? Lastly, have you paid for the paper you are so liberal in denouncing? The chief object of a county newspaper is the local news; but how meagre it may be in this particular, if the only items published are such as come to the ears of the editor, who from the necessities of the business, must be immured in the office much of the time. Then don't be a niggard in your views. We shall strive, however, to atone for our inexperience as far as possible by especial, earnest and determined effort, hoping by your aid to publish a paper that shall be a credit to the town. We do not aspire to any independence, so called, which is rather a blind obstinancy. But we wish it distinctly understood that we are not a tail to wag at the will of any man or party. E. A. KITTEL.

Mr. Kittel was succeeded in the management of the paper by Hazlet & Thorp, who changed the name of the *Enterprise* to

THE SHELL ROCK NEWS.

In a short time the firm name was changed to Lucas & Hazlet.

On the 2d of November, 1876, the property was purchased by George E. Farrar, and he inaugurates his administration as follows:

I have purchased the *News* of Lucas & Hazlet, and shall assume the management of the same. In publishing the *News*, I am, in a great part, entering upon a field new to me, and can only tell you what I intend to do. My one endeavor shall be to furnish the people of Shell Rock and Butler county, as good and as readable a paper as the county affords. In politics, the paper

will be in the future, as in the past, a republican sheet, working by all honorable means to advance the principles of the republican party as enunciated by their platform, and supporting Hayes and Wheeler, and republican nominees. How well I shall accomplish what I propose to do, time and your own judgment will tell. The *News* has heretofore been well patronized, and I shall do all in my power to merit a continuance of the same.

Mr. Farrar continued in the management of the *News* until the 6th of September, 1877, when he sold it to E. E. and E. Savage. In his "valedictory," he tersely says:

With this issue we close our editorial connection with *The News*, having sold our interest to Messrs. Savage, to whose tender mercies we consign the business with best wishes for its prosperity and yours. Our connection with *The News* has been one of profit and of pleasure to us. Knowing nothing of the newspaper business when we assumed control of the paper, we are egotistical enough to think we do know something now of how a paper should be managed. Our course has been full of errors, and gross ones, too, which our opties perceive as well as yours, and in which we thank you for your kind forebearance. Towards Shell Rock and its people, we shall ever bear the kindest remembrance as the scene of our first business efforts, and as the pleasant village where we have passed more than two years of our existence. Now as we step down from the stool, and our successors step up, we do so feeling that the news will be an enterprise, that it will pay you to support; for we feel assured that it will be more worthy of your support than it has heretofore been. Once more then we say farewell.

GEORGE E. FARRAR.

In the same issue the new proprietors take the pen and say:

Once again we have the pleasure of making our bow to the world as we mount the editorial tripod.

Being naturally very modest, we do not propose, at this late date, to laud and magnify ourselves, nor to make large promises of what we can do. It has been the subject of remark for some years past, that Shell Rock could not support a newspaper, and from the numerous changes it would seem to be a fact, yet we believe that by careful attention to business and economical management, it will not only be possible for a paper to exist, but that it may be made a profitable investment. To the end that we, Shell Rock and Butler county, may be the better for our coming, we ask the assistance of the people of Shell Rock. It shall be our object to aid every undertaking that has for its chief end the good of Shell Rock. In politics we adhere to the republican party; in morals we endeavor to be upright, and shall try to promote purity in the same. We strongly oppose intemperance, that has lain its blight on so many of the towns of our county. With this brief statement of where we may be found, we salute our readers; *Grand Salaam!*

E. E. & E. SAVAGE.

On the 20th of September, 1877, this firm was dissolved, and the senior member, E. E. Savage, retained possession of the paper. In his few remarks on the change he explains it as follows:

Once again! Again we note a change in the ownership of *The News*, Mr. Ernest Savage having disposed of his interest to the senior member of the firm. *The News* will hereafter be managed by the undersigned. There will be no change as regards politics, or principles, nor as regards business matters. We are thankful for past generous patronage, and solicit a continuance of the same.

E. E. SAVAGE.

Mr. Savage continued to publish the paper until in the latter part of September, 1878, when a financial crash came upon him and he was obliged to abandon *The News*. The office was sold at sheriff's sale, and

was purchased by J. P. Reed, the present editor and proprietor.

In November, 1878, Mr. Reed took editorial control, and in his salutatory, speaks thus:

Having chosen the publishing business as a life calling, we purchased the material of the late Shell Rock *News*, and propose to make this beautiful little town of Shell Rock our starting point. We believe we have a correct idea of what a good local newspaper should be, and that idea shall be faithfully our guide. We then, reaching across the editorial table, extend a friendly hand to everybody throughout the country, and especially to every citizen of Butler county. We ask your friendship and assistance, your prayers and words of cheer, for the average newspaper man does not get rich in these days of close competition, and his burdens are often grevious to be borne. We shall always labor to make the *News* a spicy, lively and able exponent of the business and growth of our town and Butler county. We are from principle a republican, and shall adhere to the doctrines of that party; but in these critical times it is essential that every man should be on his guard; and it shall ever be the aim of *The News* to lay bare fraud and corruption whether it be committed by republicans or democrats, and always to be on the alert for the interests of the people. On questions of temperance and morality we shall ever be on the right side, and work for morality in all its phases. We know that the interests of the people are our interests; the people's prosperity our prosperity; and we trust always to advocate the highest good to the greatest number. We hope to make *The News* a household and a welcome visitor to every family in Butler county. With these hasty words of salutation, we now turn to the work at hand, with a faith strong and enduring in the future greatness of the beautiful and picturesque village of Shell Rock. J. P. Reed.

Mr. Reed still manages the newspaper, and has made it one of the leading press advocates in the county. With a large and healthy subscription list it makes a most desirable medium for advertising. Mr. Reed is a well read and well posted man, an able writer and a thorough newspaper man.

J. P. Reed, editor and proprietor of the "Shell Rock *News*, was born in Mercer county, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1851, and is a son of Martin and Elizebeth (Morrison) Reed, who are both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1858 his parents moved west and settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, and here J. P. grew to manhood, and received his education in the common schools of Freeport. In the spring of 1864 he enlisted in Company B, 46th Illinois Volunteers, and served as a private until honorably discharged at Baton Rouge, Louisiana. Upon receiving his dismissal from the army, he returned to Freeport, and learned the "art preservative of all arts," in the office of the "Journal" of that city. In 1869 he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and, for a while, clerked in a grocery store of that place, and then formed one of the staff of the *Gazette*, and afterwards of the *Reporter*, of Waterloo. In 1878 he located at Shell Rock, and bought the *News*, of which paper he has since been the proprietor. Mr. Reed was married in September, 1880, to Miss Carrie S. Jones, who was born in Shell Rock, and is a daughter of J. R. Jones.

In December, 1882, Mr. Reed received an appointment in the Treasury Department at Washington.

The *News* says in its issue of December 21, 1882:

"J. P. Reed, editor of this paper, writes us saying, that he secured a clerkship in

the Treasury Department at Washington, at a salary of $1,200 a year. He does not say when he will be at home, but the *News* will be issued every week just the same."

PARKERSBURGH ECLIPSE.

This ably managed journal first saw the light August 30, 1872, with the names of Anyer & Edwards, C. D. Anyer and S. T. Edwards appearing as editors and proprietors; terms 2.00 per year. The publication day was Friday, and size of the paper eight column folio, all home print. Its columns are well filled with advertisements. In the salutatory remarks appearing in this issue the editor says:

In presenting the initial number of the *Eclipse* to the public, they will naturally expect us to say something in regard to the position we propose to take in setting forth the political doctrines and policies of the day, and other topics that from time to time engage the public attention. We propose—and shall spare no pains or labor to effect that purpose—to make the *Eclipse* an interesting and reliable newspaper that will reflect the popular spirit of the times, and gather inspiration from western enterprise and progress. The *Eclipse* is dedicated to the interests of Northwestern Iowa, and especially to the future destiny of Butler county.

Politically, the *Eclipse* will be republican, and will advocate the re-election of President Grant. Our knowledge of the republican party, from its organization, has taught us to hold in the highest estimation, the intelligence of its leaders, the purity of its doctrines, justice of its policies, and the noble and loyal men who so largely contributed to make up its rank and file, and while we may earnestly support the measures it may adopt, we shall reserve to ourselves the option of judging whether they be sound in principle, and based upon right and justice. We hold that those who entertain different views, from us, on political or other questions, have the same right to express and maintain them, as we claim for ourselves. Our columns shall not be used for the purpose of venting personal malice, nor will they be controlled by clique or ring to the detriment of any.

These are good and loyal principles, and have been followed and maintained by the *Eclipse* up to the present day, with commendable zeal for the right cause.

With the issue of the *Eclipse* on the 5th of September, 1873, number one of volume two, the size is changed from the folio form to a six column quarto, the inside pages being printed at Chicago. The appearance of it is materially improved. The publication day remains unchanged.

The paper evidently prospered, for in its issue on the 13th of January, 1874, the following item appears:

ENLARGEMENT.—We promised our readers on the beginning of this volume, that we would make some decided improvements, during the coming year, and accordingly on the following week we enlarged and changed the form to eight pages. Now we find it necessary, in order to accommodate our advertising patronage, to re-enlarge, making an addition of 2,036 inches of matter weekly in the *Eclipse*. Furthermore we are furnishing a large variety of interesting original matter, and the generous support we are receiving, is substantial evidence that the *Eclipse* is appreciated by its many readers.

With this edition, the *Eclipse* made its appearance as a seven-column quarto, and was the largest paper ever published in Butler county. The day of publication was changed to Tuesday, and the columns were crowded with "live ad's."

In this shape the paper remained until the hard times, and decreased amount of advertising, made running so large a paper

unprofitable, so on the 29th of April, 1874, the *Eclipse* resumed its former size—six column quarto—and Wednesday was again made the day of publication.

On the 23d of September, 1874, the management of the paper underwent a change, and the names of Frank L. Dodge and E. E. Savage, under the firm name of Dodge & Savage, appeared as editors and proprietors. The former proprietors, Auyer & Edwards had, some time previous to this, established a paper at Webster City, called the *Argus*, which they intended to devote their whole attention to. In their farewell article, they state that "they have disposed of the *Eclipse* to Messrs. F. L. Dodge and W. H. Mahanke," but the latter gentleman's name does not further appear. The circulation of the paper at this time, is stated as being about 600.

With its issue on the 16th of December, 1875, the *Eclipse* assumed the form of a seven column quarto—as large as any paper in the State at the time—in deference to the demand for more advertising space. The publication day is Thursday, and the editors state that they "wished to make the *Eclipse* sufficient to *satisfy* its many subscribers;" and its prosperity proves that they succeeded.

In January, 1876, the patent inside system was discarded, and the paper continued as a seven-column folio, "all home print;" and the subscription price reduced to $1.50 per year.

One year from this—in January, 1877—the firm of Dodge & Savage is dissolved, E. E. Savage retiring to devote his attention to the practice of law, and Frank L. Dodge assumes full control. At this time the *Eclipse* was a seven column folio, with patent outsides. Mr. F. L. Dodge continued to manage it alone until 1880, when he took his brother, Fred. A. into partnership, and they still, under the firm name of Dodge Brothers continue in the capacity of proprietors. Within the last year or so the Allison *Tribune* was started by this firm, and is edited by F. L. Dodge, while the *Eclipse* is under the editorial guidance of Fred. A. Dodge, a pungent writer, and a thorough printer. The *Eclipse* has a large and growing subscription list. It is now an eight column folio with "patent outsides," is well got up, and has a large advertising patronage.

Fred. A. Dodge, editor of the *Eclipse*, was born in Dunham Township, McHenry county, Illinois, on December 2, 1858. He was the youngest son of Elisha and Susan Dodge, who settled in that locality in 1839. He was brought up on the farm where he enjoyed the privilege of attending district school until eighteen years of age, when he moved with the family to Howard, Illinois, where he attended the high school until September, 1878, at which date he came to Parksburgh, Iowa, and began work at the printer's trade in the *Eclipse* office, then owned by Frank L. Dodge. In September, 1880, he bought an interest in the *Eclipse*, and when they established the Allison *Tribune*, in the spring of 1881, he assumed editorial control of the *Eclipse*, which position he is now filling, and is also associated with Frank L. Dodge in the publication of the Allison *Tribune*.

BUTLER COUNTY PRESS.

This representative of the newspaper press is published at Green, in the northern part of Butler county, and, although

it circulates chiefly in this county, a great many of its readers are citizens of Floyd county. It was established in August, 1873, with H. C. Hammond as editor, the first issue making its appearance as a six-column folio, with "patent insides." The political faith of the paper was proclaimed as republican, and since it first saw the light, it has been steadfast to its first declaration of creed. At the head of the columns appeared the announcement "A Local and General News Journal." Mr. Hammond continued in connection until July, 1874, an interest having been held in it for a short time by Mr. Failing, subsequently by Esquire Soesbe, whose share Mr. Hammond purchased. The first year, as is the case with all papers, was not a financial success, and it is claimed the management was made cumbersome by the fact that there were "too many cooks to season the broth."

In July, 1874, the newspaper became the property of the firm of Wagner & Riner, the *personnel* of which was J. R. Wagner and W. W. Riner; the former now deceased, and the latter is now the affable post master at Greene. The circulation at this time was stated at 13 quires per week, and by March, 1875, this had been increased to a weekly edition of 30 quires, or 720 papers. The files of the paper during its first year of existence, while Mr. Hammond was editor, have not been preserved, so we are unable to review them. The file that has been saved commences with number one of volume two, dated the 26th of August, 1874, neatly bound, well edited and printed. At this date the names of Wagner & Riner appear as editors and publishers, and in a short and able review of the situation, headed "Prospective," they say:

With the present issue the *Press* commences its second year of existence, its second series of visitations. * * * We hope to make it deserving, and its weekly visitation one of pleasant anticipation and welcome to all that give us the encouragement of their patronage. From its past history and liberal patronage we are cheered; with its present prosperity, encouraged; with a promising prospect for the future, we are determined to labor zealously for the end that designates every true lover of excellence, and supply our readers with that which has become an everyday necessity—a good support of wholesome reading.

At that time the *Press* was supporting H. O. Pratt, of Floyd county, the Republican candidate for representative in Congress. In the meantime the paper had been enlarged to a six-column quarto, with "patent insides." In January, 1876, the board of county supervisors designated the *Press* as the official paper of Butler county, and the tax list and other legal county printing appeared in it for the ensuing year. In the latter part of 1876, with the issue of the 14th of October, the form of the *Press* underwent a change, being converted into a seven-column folio, all printed at home, and discarding the "patent-inside" system. This commenced with number seven of volume four, and with the same issue the day of publication was changed from Thursday to Saturday and the subscription price reduced from $2.00 to $1.50 per annum. The week after this reconstruction took place the Shell Rock *News* says:

The Greene *Press* is now all printed at home. It is a seven-column folio and presents a neat appearance. * * * Wagner & Riner get up a good paper. Long may the *Press* live!

In 1877, with the issue of May 24, number forty of volume four, the management of the paper again changed, and the firm of W. W. Riner and George E. De Lavan took the helm, announcing as their motto: "Independent in everything, neutral in nothing." The publication day had in the meantime been changed to Thursday, and in its issue on the 26th of July of the same year the size was enlarged to an eight-column folio and again adopted the "patent-inside" pages, which were printed at Des-Moines. In this shape the *Press* continued, enjoying a liberal patronage, until May, 1880, at which time the partnership which had existed between W. W. Riner and George E. DeLavan was dissolved, and the former retired from the newspaper business. Mr. DeLavan is still at the helm of the *Press*, and conducts it in an efficient and able manner, being a pointed and ready writer and a competent business manager. The paper is on a solid and permanent basis, with a large and healthy circulation, and is one of the best advertising mediums in Northern Iowa.

NEW HARTFORD BUGLE.

This was a saucy and piquant little sheet which flourished at New Hartford in the year 1873.

THE BUTLER COUNTY STANDARD.

This was a paper established at Greene, in 1876, by J. B. Adams. It was published at that point for about one year, when it was removed to Clarksville, and continued until the latter part of 1880. It was then moved out of the county to Rockford, Iowa.

THE BRISTOW DIAL,

Was established at Bristow, in 1879, by Mr. Morgan, who ran it until the spring of 1880, when it was purchased by J. Q. Stewart, and continued until the winter following, when it was moved to Sumner, Bremer county.

THE ALLISON TRIBUNE.

This newspaper was first conceived by the Dodge Brothers, of the Parkersburgh *Eclipse*, in December, 1880. At that time they made a visit to Allison, and purchased a lot for the erection of an office building, which they at once commenced, and in May, 1881, was so far along that a full and complete outfit of new printing material and stock was put in, and on the 16th of June, 1881, the *Tribune* first appeared, as an eight column folio, with patent insides, well printed and ably edited. The paper was—and yet is—owned and published by the Dodge Brothers, *en personnel*, Frank L. and Fred. A. Dodge, the editorial management being under the direct control of the former.

In the first issue, the *Tribune* rather trampled upon the old and established custom of newspaper men, in not taking up a half column of space setting forth the principles, convictions and policy to be pursued. But the entire "Salutatory" is condensed into three comprehensive lines, which mean everything, as follows:

"The Allison, Butler County TRIBUNE! Pledged to the right in all things, according to our best understanding.

Very respectfully

DODGE BROTHERS."

In another article, the editors, under the head of "THE TRIBUNE," say:



L. O. Hull

Public servants and educators are subject not only to praise and favorable comment, but also to severe and unsparing criticisms. To step before the public as such, is to acknowledge and accept the situation with all its realities and consequences. This is the first number of the TRIBUNE, and it is certainly a strong and healthy looking infant newspaper. A demand has been made for it from the shaping and turning of events, and in its establishment has been duly considered the perils to which young newspapers are subject; but, here it is, reader, a living reality, the product of heavy expense and hard labor. It is now yours, to assist and to be assisted as a helper in the growing interests of Butler county. The same effort which has brought it forth, will be continued to make it a strong and prosperous exponent of county interests. We wish it to be emphatically a county newspaper, which will reach the firesides of the people, laden with reliable news, advocating honorable and elevating principles. Editorially, we will make no pledges further than that contained in our salutatory, except to say that all shall have fair treatment through our columns. If wrong is condemned, it shall be because of the wrong, and not of the individual who may commit the wrong. Locally, we want the TRIBUNE to be bright and newsy. We want newsy correspondence from all parts of the county, and well written, studied articles, communicated upon important current topics. The educational, moral, political, agricultural and scientific themes of the day, we hope to have fairly and explicitly discussed for the benefit of the TRIBUNE readers, but first of all, may it be a Butler County Newspaper.

And again, as to the political policy to be pursued by the paper, the editor tersely says:

In establishing the *Tribune*, we cannot but choose for its foundation those principles of public policy that stand out boldly as having already achieved enduring victories for the right, and which promise most strongly to advance the circumstances of the people of the age in which we live. In the party struggles through which our nation has passed during the last quarter of a century, reaching every grade of dispute, from the organized campaign of discussion, to the terrible climax of war, we truly believe that the right has triumphed, and on the basic principles through which that triumph has been won, we establish the Allison *Tribune*. We establish it on the principles of our country's present administration, making no compromise with the dictatory factions that would disturb and sacrifice its peace. We do not believe in stereotyping opinions, either politically, religiously, morally or scientifically, but would rather have them advance and grow in spirit and in truth. With this we give you the *Tribune's* party principles.

The above was written at the time of the conflict and rupture between two factions of the republican party, over the nomination of Mr. Robertson as collector of the port of New York; Roscoe Conkling leading the Stalwart faction, and the President's administration backed by the Half-breeds. This is what was meant in the reference to "dictatorial factions," the paper siding with the adminstration.

The first issue of the *Tribune* contained a lengthy review, historical, of the county, and of Allison. In the second issue appears this item:

The first copy of the *Tribune* was printed at 4 o'clock, June 14, 1881. The office being full of citizens who were eager to get and possess it, it was put up at auction, J. W. Spencer auctioneer, and knocked down to the Hon. J. W. Ray, at $3.00. The next hour was spent in giving those present a pull at the lever, each one present printing a paper for himself. * * * * Two pails full of ice cold lemonade were drank to the *Tribune's* health, and three rousing cheers given for its long life and prosperity.

The subscription price of the *Tribune* was first fixed at $2.00; but this has since been reduced to $1.50. The publication day was Thursday, and still is. The paper is neatly printed, well edited, and teeming with local news. Mr. Dodge is a well educated and extensively read man, a deep thinker and is an easy and fluent writer. He has made a paper which is a credit to the county. In this connection it will be well to present a short biographical sketch of the editor in charge.

Frank L. Dodge was born September 10, 1846, in the town of Dunham, McHenry county, Illinois, the sixth of a family of ten children. He was brought up a farmer, educated in common schools, in addition to which he had two terms at a select school, and one term each at the high schools of Harvard and Woodstock, of his native county. He was married, at the age of twenty-two, to Anna A. Hills, of Marengo, Illinois. He taught school winters, and worked on a farm summers, until twenty-five years of age, when he moved to Parkersburgh, Butler county, Iowa. He sawed wood to support his family through the winter of 1871–'72, and in the spring following engaged in carpenter work with his brother, C. B. Dodge, who was among the first settlers of Parkersburgh. In the winter of 1872 he engaged in teaching the first school in the new school house of Parkersburgh, which he taught for five terms, vacating one intervening term in the spring of 1874, during which he worked at bridge building with William Ferguson, who had the contract of bridging the Beaver river at Parkersburgh. In the fall of 1874 he resigned the principalship of the Parkersburgh schools to enter upon the editorial duties of the Parkersburgh *Eclipse*, which work employed his attention until the spring of 1881, when Fred A. Dodge, who became a partner in September, 1880, took editorial control of that paper, and he removed to the new county seat, Allison, to take the initiatory steps of founding the Allison *Tribune*, which he issued for the first time June 16, 1881. The way he came to get into the newspaper business, all started in a joke, while waiting to see a friend off on the midnight train. Auyer and Edwards, the owners of the *Eclipse*, were also waiting to go to Webster City, on the same train, to found a new paper. In conversation with them about getting a buyer for the *Eclipse* Dodge jokingly remarked that may be he had better buy it, and from this insincere remark the newspaper fever caught him, and resulted in a purchase in less than two weeks.

CHAPTER X.

JUDICIAL.

When Butler county was first brought under judicial organization, several years after it had been permanently organized as a county, it was made a part of the Thirteenth Judicial District. This district was created in March, 1857, and was composed of the counties of Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hamilton, Hardin, Marshall, Story and Wright, to which Webster county was added on the 24th of February, 1858. James D. Thompson, of Hardin county, was the judge elected on the 6th of April, 1857, and commissioned on the 1st of July. Prior to this, there had been no court held in the county, more than what was called the county court, which was virtually the board of supervisors. The district at that time had the same jurisdiction it now has, and was made up of about the same officials.

The first term of district court in Butler county was held in October, 1857, at the Grout school house, in Clarksville. It convened on Monday, the 5th, with the following present: Hon. James D. Thompson, judge; James E. Walker, clerk, and Walker H. Bishop, sheriff.

The following gentlemen were impaneled and sworn as the grand jury: John T. Newhard, foreman; J. M. Vincent, bailiff; William Hoisington, John Braden, James Wood, L. D. Owen, G. T. Root, John Palmer, James Bywater, James McKinney, John Boggs, L. A. Orvis, Judd Bradley, Peter Riley, M. B. Wamsley and A. J. Lewellen. This grand jury first got together soon afterward on the little knoll now occupied by the residence of S. M. Townsend, and organized in the open air, after which they were furnished a room.

The first petit jury consisted of the following gentlemen: A. Van Dorn, foreman; G. W. Stoner, bailiff; Felix Landis, Christian Forney, John M. Hart, Charles Ensign, Aaron Hardman, George Harlan, Samuel McCrery, John Lash, James Blake, J. H. Smith, William Burress, Charles Lusted, A. Glenn and Jacob Shaffer. It seems that enough men could not be obtained for this jury, so the grand jury were ordered to be in attendance for this term of court. Then the clerk makes the entry: "*Amongst other*, the following business was transacted," and on motion of M. M. Trumbull, James R. Fletcher and C. A. Bannon were admitted to practice as attorneys before the court.

The first case to come up was that of the State vs. William Casterline, in which the latter had been accused of threatening to kill some one. He had been tried by the county court and bound over, but before anything was done in regard to it by the district court the charges were withdrawn and the case was dismissed. During this term W. R. Jamison, John Pal-

mer, Orson Rice and George A. Richmond were admitted to the bar as full-fledged lawyers. Considerable other business was transacted at this session, but nothing of particular interest transpired.

Honorable James D. Thompson, the first judge over the district embracing Butler county, was a native of Ohio, and filled the position of judge for one year. He was a man of fair education and a good understanding of the law, always rendering decisions as he thought was just and in accordance with the statutes. He was liked by all and respected by the members of his profession who practiced before him. He was a young man at the time.

The next judge elected was in 1858, Hon. Elias H. Williams was placed on the bench over this district, and held his first term in July, 1859. The district attorney was Milo McGlathery; clerk, James W. Davis; sheriff, W. H. Bishop. Mr. Williams was considered one of the best judges who have ever presided over the district; stern and decisive; a man of few words; yet versed in law and always trying to do justice to all whose cases came before him. He presided for the full term, from 1858 to 1862, and was then re-elected for another term, and held until 1866.

In the meantime the district was divided and Butler county was made a part of the Twelfth District, and the Honorable William B. Fairfield was elected judge. He held his first term in June, 1865. He was a native of New York, a man of commanding appearance, with a noble, open countenance, and was a great deal more genial and unreserved than judges usually are. He had a thorough education, was well read, and had a complete understanding of his profession, although he was, at the same time, a man who liked to take matters easy. He resigned his position of judge in 1870, after holding the June term, and went into the banking business at Charles City. He is now dead.

When Mr. Fairfield resigned, in 1870, Hon. George M. Ruddick, who had been serving as circuit judge, was, upon petition, appointed district judge, and held his first term in October, 1871. In 1872 he was elected, and held until 1876, when he was re-elected, and again in 1880, still being the incumbent.

In May, 1878, a peculiar and aggravating case came before this judge, in which the State was prosecuting Joseph and William J. Good. It had been postponed and deferred until it had cost the county a great deal, and exhausted the patience of the lawyers and judge. Finally the defendants managed to get away—escape—and left the county. When the case came up, Judge Ruddick dismissed it with the following order, which appears on record:

> Satisfactory evidence appearing that the defendants have left the country, it is ordered, on motion of district attorney, that this case be dismissed, for fear they may be brought back, or may voluntarily return.

Another rather laughable entry appears on the same page of record, to the effect that—

> Hereafter there shall be drawn and "surrendered" twenty jurors, at such and such a term of court.

As a matter of joke, we will state that Mr. William Burdick was clerk at that time.

There are many rich anecdotes told of the courts and judges in early days, but nearly all of them, when traced to their origin, are either mere fabrications or happened in another district. But we will give some of the most plausible ones, hoping they will call to mind to those who were familiar with legal matters in early days the pleasant times had when Butler Center was the seat of justice.

When the county seat was removed from Clarksville to Butler Center it of course necessitated a change on the part of the county officers. The clerk of court, however, did not move at once, and it was a fact that for several weeks every morning he walked from his home in Clarksville to Butler Center, a distance of about fourteen miles, and returned in the evening. This was kept up until the itinerant had traveled about eight hundred miles on foot, when he purchased an old horse, which he rode for a time, then purchased a fine pioneer "barouche," in which he made his trips in style. The following spring he moved to Butler Center. This it is said, was the affable "Jimmy" Davis,

In this connection we are reminded of another little incident with which Mr. Davis figured prominently. Everyone will at once remember that genial, pleasant, jolly and happy German, Frantz, now deceased. Well, Frantz kept a boarding house and hotel, and was therefore on intimate terms with all the county officers and court attenders. He at one time purchased an old, broken-down specimen of dilapidated horse-flesh that would alone grace a bone-yard. The horse had been given up as a lost cause and a forlorn hope by the former owner, and therefore Frantz got it cheap. The horse, in addition to other condemned qualities, had a very bad cold, and as a natural consequence his nose was always in a moistened condition, or in other words was running. On one occasion, shortly after the purchase was made and the ownership of the animal was heralded around among the inhabitants, several of the county officials were standing near the court house, among whom chanced to be Mr. Davis, Mr. Lathrop and others, discussing various matters. Finally Frantz came up from the rear and stood within hearing distance. Mr. Davis at once, pretending not to see him, gave the wink to the others and turned the conversation upon the horse, all the others pretending to be unaware of the presence of the owner of the animal in question Mr. Davis, in the course of his remarks, said: "I tell you, gentlemen, it is absolutely dangerous. The horse has the glanders fearfully, and if allowed to remain in town all the horses in the country are bound to catch it. Now, I propose that we hire a man to silently go to the barn, take that horse and lead him out on the prairie, where he can be riddled with bullets and buckshot before morning. Then we can raise a little purse—" But Frantz waited to hear no more. He lit out for his stable, where he led out the plug and hired a boy to take him nine miles in the country to keep him out of the clutches, as he said, "that —— Jimmy Davis." Of course the matter of glanders and the threat to kill the horse was all a joke, but Frantz took it in earnest, and it was several weeks before he would be convinced and allow the old horse to be brought back. This anecdote is still told with a great deal of gusto

by those who were in the vicinity of Butler Center at the time.

One thing of this nature leads to another, and we will digress from our subject heading, and relate another which occurred in early times. When the county seat was still at Butler Center, the county supervisors ordered that vaults be built for the safety of public papers. This was accordingly commenced, and among the men at work was an elderly gentleman named Pelton, disrespectfully called "Old Codger," for short. Court time was coming on, and the German "Frantz," who kept the hotel mentioned in the paragraph above, was preparing to feed the jurors and lawyers. He had fatted up a nice heifer, which he intended to kill. A few weeks before court convened this heifer was missing—some one had stolen it. Frantz searched everywhere, high and low, and stirred up the whole neighborhood in the search. But no heifer could be found, and finally Frantz made up his mind that some of the boys at work on the court house vault were playing a prank upon him. One Saturday he went up to where Old Pelton was at work, and said he had made up his mind to offer a reward to the one that would find his lost bovine, with the remark that if Pelton "found dot creature, he could have half of dot beef." Of course the heifer was found, as Pelton, for a week or more, had known where it was, and it was therefore returned to Frantz on Sunday. The matter ran on for several days and nothing was said about the pay. Finally Pelton said to the German "Frantz," what are we going to do about the beef, where's my half." "Vy, vat you mean by dot?" "What do I mean? Why you promised me half of that beef for finding it; now when are you going to kill it?" "Oh!" says Frantz, "don'd vas going to kill dot heifer, she is in good fatness, und I guess I will keep her for a milk cow." This was too much for the temper of Pelton, and quivering with anger he stepped close to Frantz, and shaking a horny fist under his nose, yelled in his ear, "You can do what you please with your half, but by the jumping Jehovah, I'm goin' to *kill my half for court*!" Friends came up, and the pair finally compromised, by Frantz giving Pelton $3.00 and one week's board.

One time, in years gone by, Frantz got to selling liquor, and as it was against the law, he was obliged to keep the matter very quiet. A number of the most prominent of Butler Center's "floating population" became addicted to the use of the beverage, and were having what they called a "hie—high old time." Finally, it was carried too far, and a constable, living not far away, had a search warrant issued against the old man's hotel. This was duly executed, and the spoils—which consisted of several fine glass decanters, and two or three gallons of whisky—were taken to the county clerk, who was at that time, James W. Davis. This official took charge of the stuff, and held it for several weeks, expecting the old man to come and claim it, and thus lay himself liable to legal punishment. At this time the law provided that in case such matter, so obtained, remained unclaimed for a certain length of time, an order should be issued for the destruction of the bottles and spilling the whisky. After the time described had expired, Mr. Walker issued the order and delivered the property to the proper official, who

took them to the corner of the court yard, and over a large stone he whacked the elegant glass bottles, until the smell of whisky made him dizzy. Just at this time Frantz confronted Mr. Davis with the question, "Vere vas dot bottles und dose visky?" Mr. Walker explained the matter to him, and it is said the old man grew black in the face with anger. He abused Mr D soundly, and then left, muttering "I don'd care so much for dot visky as dose bottles—the bottles cost much; but all dot visky only cost about 25 cents."

CRIMINAL CONVICTIONS.

The record of Butler county in this line is about as small as of any county in Iowa. During the year 1880 there were only ten criminal convictions, divided into the various classes as follows: Two for assault and battery; one for assault with intent to commit murder; three for larceny; two for libel; nuisance, one; and one for threats to extort money. The total amount of fines imposed by the district court during the year was $622. The total amount of fines collected and paid into the county treasury during the year was $110. The total expenses of the county, on account of criminal prosecutions, including the amount paid the district attorney, during the year 1880 was $7,070.00. This is considerably lessened in 1881, as the total expense of the county for criminal prosecutions was only $3,098.10; amount of fines imposed by the district court, $110; amount collected and paid into the treasury during the year, $243.10. There were nine convictions.

COUNTY, PROBATE AND CIRCUIT COURTS.

When Butler county was first organized the statutes of Iowa provided for the transaction of all legal matters through what was termed the county court or county judge. The court consisted of the judge, a prosecuting attorney, a clerk and the sheriff. The judge had absolute control and jurisdiction in all matters. He had all the powers now vested in the board of county supervisors; had jurisdiction in all matters of probate; issued marriage license and attended to all financial matters, except that he had nothing whatever to do with the school fund, which at that time was under the supervision of a school fund commissioner, but has since been placed in the hands of the supervisors.

The first county judge who qualified was John Palmer, who was elected at the organization of the county, in 1854. He held the first term of court and transacted the first official business of Butler county. He was a native of Ohio, and had at that time what was considered an education above the average, and a mill-wright by trade; a man, while firm when once convinced, was not over-decisive, nor in any sense aggressive, and was, in the capacity of judge, liked very well by all. He served for one term, and is now in the west engaged at his profession of law.

In 1855 Aaron VanDorn was elected and took the bench, for one term. He was a lawyer of considerable ability, and had a placid and pleasant tenure of office. He is now dead.

The next election for this office was held in 1857, and was very close, considerable feeling being manifested in regard to it. The candidates were Alonzo Cou-

verse and George W. Poisal, and the former was elected by a majority of eight. The law provides that in case the judge does not qualify within twenty days after election, the office is vacant. It seems that Mr. Converse did not make his appearance within twenty days, the last day coming on Sunday, and he arrived on the following Monday; but the former judge refused to allow him to qualify, claiming his time had expired, and forthwith issued a call for another election to fill the vacancy. This resulted in the election of D. W. Miller, who at once qualified. Mr. Converse at once commenced a contest, which resulted in his election being sustained, and Miller withdrew. Judge Converse served his first term, was re-elected, and served until 1861. He was an impulsive, quick spirited, and energetic man, and in many respects a man much liked as a judge. He was acting in that capacity at the time of the great county seat struggle, in which it was removed from Clarksville to Butler Center, and, of course, many enemies resulted from it, as the matter affected many in a personal pecuniary way, and such things often blind the eyes of men in regard to true capability and integrity. The judge is now in Dakota engaged in opening a farm.

In the fall of 1861, C. A. Bannon was elected judge, and served for two years, quite satisfactory, as he had been prosecuting attorney for some years, and was well acquainted with the *modus operandi* of the office.

During this year the new system of a board of county supervisors was inaugurated, and took most of the business out of the jurisdiction of the county judge, leaving with that functionary entire control of the issuance of marriage licenses and jurisdiction in all probate matters.

J. R. Fletcher was the next county judge, elected in the fall of 1863, for the term of two years, 1864 and 1865. Judge Fletcher, as a judge, was very well liked, as he was a well read lawyer, and had a good education. He was a man of considerable energy and great integrity. He is now in one of the government departments at Washington, D. C.

Ancel Durand was judge for one term, and had a quiet, uneventful, official career, as nothing of any importance came up. He now resides at Bristow.

In the fall of 1865, A. J. Thompkins was elected judge, and served for one term. He was a man of bitter prejudices, crotchety, and quick tempered, although he made a fair judge, and was well liked. He is now in Arkansas.

The records of this court are lost. They were at the house of Judge Durand, at Bristow, where he had taken them for the purpose of making out his reports, and during his absence the house took fire and before any one could reach it, the books and papers were all destroyed.

CIRCUIT COURT.

On the first Monday in January, 1869, the circuit court was established and took control of the probate business, while the marriage license issuance was left with the clerk of court. The county judge was dispensed with, and made county auditor.

The circuit court district is what is known as the Twelfth Judicial district, the same as district court, and embraces

the counties of Butler, Bremer, Mitchell, Worth, Cerro Gordo and Hancock.

The first circuit judge was George W. Ruddick, now judge of the district court for this district. He was elected in 1868, commencing official work in January, 1869, and held until after the spring term in 1871, when he received the appointment to his present position. A sketch of him will be found in connection with the article on district court. He was succeeded to the bench of circuit court by Judge Robert Reiniger, a native of Ohio, who still acts in that capacity.

CHAPTER XI.

THE BAR OF BUTLER COUNTY.

There is no class or profession which has more influence in social and political matters than the bar. Even the press, which wields a mighty power among the masses, does not surpass it, as matters treated by them are generally local and varying. The pulpit, a great worker of good, is more devoted to the moral and spiritual welfare of man. But the profession of law embraces all under one grand aim. Upon the few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil law, tending to relieve the wants and meet the desires of all alike. The grand object of law is equal justice to all, not technicality; although the latter must be strictly adhered to, to preserve the supremacy of law. The laws are formed as exigencies arise demanding them, by the representatives of the people. Change is necessary. The wants of the people of to-day, and the lawful restraints to be thrown around us of the present age, differ from those of past years. They are either too lenient or too severe—in one case to be strengthened, in the other modified. The business of the lawyer does not call upon him to form laws, but it lies with him to interpret them, and to make their application to the daily wants of men. Every matter of importance, every question of weight, among all classes and grades, come before him in one form or another, for discussion. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day—posted upon all matters pertaining to the age in which he lives. His capital is his ability and individuality, and he cannot bequeath them to his successors. They die with him, or live in the memory of his sayings and deeds.

In early days business was not so great in extent as to occupy the full time of the lawyer. Suits were not so numerous or remunerative as to afford him a comfort-

able living for himself and family, and often other occupations must be taken in connection to swell the slender income. As a rule the lawyer became a politician, and more of the prominent lawyers of those days went to Congress and the State Legislature than at present. The people demanded their services, and they were glad to accommodate the people. To-day the profession stands at the head, almost, of all others, and the good lawyer must always be prominent, as he is one of the forces which move, control and protect society.

There have been, and still are, able and prominent men practicing before the courts in Butler county—men who were an honor to the profession, and to society and the county. Among those who have located in the county for the practice of law, are the names of M. M. Trumbull, J. R Fletcher, C. A. Bannon, John Palmer, Orson Rice, George A. Richmond, W. R. Jamison, J. W. Davis, Znr Graves, L. A. Orvis, Alonzo Converse, C. A. L. Roszell, W. A. Lathrop, C. M. Failing, J. W. Gilger, John Jamison, D. J. Marts, Soesbe Brothers, C. M. Greene, W. M. Foote, F. D. Jackson, William Norval, R. D. Prescott, Col. Woods, Mr. Burnell, J. H. Boomer, D. W. Mason, George M. Craig, N. T. Johnson, O. B. Courtright, Mr. Ellsworth, A. I. Smith, George A. McIntyre, O. H. Scott, John Bremer, Sawyer Haswell, W. H. Burdick, M. J. Downey, E. E. Savage, B. L. Richards and W. S. Montgomery.

There is much more uncertainty, and a great deal more trouble, than would be imagined, connected with obtaining facts and material for a memoir of those who have been so intimately associated with public matters in practicing before the courts at an early day, but as much is given as could be obtained.

THE FIRST LAWYER.

The first lawyer to locate in Butler county for the purpose of practicing at the profession, was Matthew M. Trumbull. He was a native of England, and came to Iowa in 1852, settling in Linn county, where he pursued his study of law, which he had begun, and was admitted to the bar. In 1854 he came to Butler county and located at Clarksville, and commenced practice. He remained here until the war broke out, when in 1861, he enlisted and went into service as Captain of Company I of the 3d Iowa Infantry. Soon afterward he was promoted to Colonel of the 9th Cavalry. When the war closed he was honorably discharged, and, the title of Brigadier-General of Volunteers was conferred upon him for deserving conduct, as he was brave as a lion, and did noble service for his country. Upon his return he settled at Waterloo, Iowa, and there resumed the practice of law. Within a few years he removed to Dubuque, where he was Collector of Internal Revenue for a number of years. Resigning this position he removed to Chicago, where he is yet practicing law,

General Trumbull, when he first came to Butler county, was a man of more than ordinary ability, and had besides a good general education a thorough knowledge of law. He was a kind, generous-hearted man, of good impulses and a great deal of integrity. To illustrate this we will relate an occurrence by which the General had

the joke, by accident, turned upon himself:

One time late in the fifties the General had occasion to try a suit before one of the justices of the peace. In those days the justices, or as they were termed, the "squires," were rather illiterate, as a rule not knowing any more of law than they did of geology, and this one was no exception to the rule; but they almost invariably, if not befogged by counsel, made rulings based on common sense, law and the statutes to the contrary notwithstanding. Upon the case in question the opposing counsel was Orson Rice, who receives due attention further on. Mr. Rice was in a sort of contrary mood this morning, and kept making objections to testimony, finding something wrong with proceedings, taking exceptions to the rulings and interrupting his honor and everyone else. After a time the General called the attention of the court to the interruptions of proceedings. Finally his honor straightened up, raised his fist, and bringing it down with a thump on the table exclaimed, pompously: "Mr. Rice, *you* sit down!" Mr. Rice paid no attention, but kept right on talking regardless of anyone. The General saw that the 'squire was getting excited, so he said to him: "I wouldn't stand it; I'd make him keep quiet." Rice paid no attention. This was too much for his honor, who, with blood in his eye and shaking his finger at Rice sinisterly, hissed: "Mr. Rice! You sit down, or I'll put a *quietus* on you!" "Yes," interposed Trumbull, with a twinkle in his eye, "that's just what he wants—a quietus writ will put a stop to it." Rice soon again interrupted; and the justice, now fairly enraged, ordered: "Mr. Trumbull, you make out that *writ of quietus* at once! We'll see who's bossin' this court." The story leaked out, and the General many times was called upon to answer a joking query as to the *writ of quietus*.

General Trumbull had no difficulty in making friends, and when once made they were fast and sincere. George Poisal and Mr. Trumbull were intimate friends, and often had law business to transact. One day in April, 1857, George came into Trumbull's office, and in the course of conversation, remarked, that he had just received a new litter of pigs. "Well," says the General, "that's just what I want. You had better give me one of them!" "All right;" answers George; you shall have one." The matter ran along for some months, and nothing was said about it. Finally, one day in November, George again chanced to be in the General's office, and stated that he had just killed a lot of fatted hogs. "By the way," remarked Trumbull, "I just happen to think of it. How is that hog you gave me, doing?" "That hog?" exclaimed Poisal, "that is the very litter I've been killing. You never called for it!" "Well," Trumbull answers, "I thought the matter over, and decided to let you fat it on shares." A general laugh was indulged in, and the following morning a fine dressed porker was sent to the General's house.

General M. M. Trumbull was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature in 1858, and was the first member elected from Butler county.

The fall of 1859 is noted by the arrival in Butler county of the lawyers, J. R.

Fletcher and C. A. Bannon, who commenced practice in partnership.

J. R. Fletcher was a native of Pennsylvania, and was educated and admitted to the bar as a lawyer, at Bedford, in that State. He was a young man when he came to Iowa, and his good education made a brilliant future possible. But he liked his ease considerably, and after a few years of limited practice, he began devoting part of his attention to stock. In early days he was a candidate for various county offices, and served one term as county judge. In 1881 he got an appointment to a clerkship in the Pension Bureau, at Washington, and is still retained in that capacity. He is now a man of about fifty years of age.

Charles A. Bannon was of Irish descent, and was possessed of all the ready wit so natural to the descendants of the Emerald Isle. He, also, was brought up and educated in Pennsylvania, and was admitted to practice law at Bedford, in that State. He came to Iowa at the same time Mr. Fletcher did, and they practiced law in partnership, living in Clarksville, until the time of Mr. Bannon's decease, in 1865. Mr. Bannon was a man of good education in law, an excellent orator, and promised to become an ornament to the profession. He was a single man, of about 32 years of age; very genial-hearted, capable of adapting himself to any society, very popular, loved humor, and was a man of great integrity. When the war broke out he left his profession and went as first lieutenant in company G, of the Thirty-second Infantry, of which C. A. L. Roszell was captain, serving through the war, and returning to Clarksville, broken down in health. Brain fever set in, and he was finally called from earthly labor, leaving many true and warm friends and associates to mourn his loss.

The above named lawyers were the only ones in the county until 1857. The first term of court was held this year in October, at Clarksville, and at this term, on the fifth day of the month, John Palmer, Orson Rice and G. A. Richardson were admitted to the bar.

John Palmer was a native of Ohio, coming to Iowa in 1849 or 1850, and locating in Linn county. He was the first judge of the county, and an able lawyer. He is noticed at length in connection with the county and circuit courts.

Orson Rice was a native of Ohio, coming to this State from Illinois, arriving in Butler county in 1854, and taking a claim. He was a man of about 28 years of age, and had a family. He was very illiterate and knew nothing at all of law when he commenced practice; but he was energetic, independent, and entirely reckless as to the language he used. He would murder the English language and grammar in a way that often made him the laughing stock. He remained in the county, practicing law, until 1864 or 1865, when he removed to Spirit Lake, and is still at his profession, having served one term as district attorney, and came very near the Circuit Judgeship.

Many laughable and pithy anecdotes are told of Rice, which illustrate the difficulties, in the way of insufficient education, against which he had to battle in his early practice. Several of these will be presented.

On one occasion Mr. Rice had a case before justice of the peace, J. M. Vincent,

with General M. M. Trumbull as opposing counsel. The "Squire" was as illiterate as was Mr. Rice, and in drawing up the notice made a serious mistake. It was a case in which some one claimed $22, and some one else refused to pay. The names of parties have been forgotten, but they are immaterial. The "Squire" in drawing up the notice made the amount read "twenty-too dollers." Rice was quick to see a point, but did not have knowledge to push it. When the case was called, Orson Rice, attorney for defendant, moved to "squash, as there was no specific amount or sum stated." The justice said: "Don't be a fool, Rice, and show how blamed ignorant you are." Rice, however, insisted upon "squashing" the case, and remarked that "everyone knows that there is no sense to 'twenty-too—a child knows it, Now, if it had read 'twenty-t-o dollars,' it would have had some weight. But as it is it must be 'squashed.'" The justice stuck to "too," and said he knew it was right, while Rice as vehemently stuck to "to." Finally they agreed to let outside parties. who were authority on spelling, decide which of the two were right. How it was decided has not been told, but members of the bar tell the story of the squabble over the little word "two" with great relish.

John E. Burk, who was at one time prosecuting attorney for this judicial district, and is now a prominent attorney in Chicago, tells a laughable story on Rice. It seems that Rice at one time had a case before the district court at the time Judge Elias H. Williams was on the bench. Rice squabbled considerably, and had made an appeal for a continuance of the suit. In filing his motion with Judge Williams for continuance, he made several mistakes, and had amended his motion three times. The third time he handed it up to the Judge, looked at him, and shook his head solemnly. Rice gave up, and leaning back in his chair, shaking his head in a way peculiar to him, exclaimed: "My client is a conshiensh man; I am a conshiensh man. Now if the court will suggest what we should put into that motion, we'll both swear to it." The judge did not suggest, but a general laugh ensued.

Rice was a very pugnacious fellow, and when once excited would threaten to thrash the attorneys, clients and the court himself. At one time Rice was pleading a case before 'Squire Margretz, at Butler Center, in which George A. Richmond was the opposing counsel. The two lawyers got into a wordy dispute over some point, and one called the other a liar. Rice leaped to his feet, pulled off his coat and was going to "walk right through" Richmond. The 'squire yelled at the top of his voice: "Order in this court!" Not coming to order, his honor got right in the midst of it and stood between the two. Rice doubled up his fist and made a lunge for the 'squire, who, stepping back aghast, exclaimed in his broken English: "*By ——!* Rice, vas you going do schtruck dis court? Ve can't tolerate such conduct like dose. By shiminey! You can both gonsider yourselves in shail for thirty days." This brought order, and we suppose they considered themselves jailed for thirty days.

George A. Richmond, who is also mentioned as being admitted to practice law during the first term of court, was a native

of Pennsylvania, having been raised in the city of Philadelphia. When he came to Butler county, in 1854, and located in Butler Center, he was about thirty years of age—tall, straight, with easy carriage, he made an imposing and fine appearance. He had a good education and was popular. His knowledge of law was all picked up after his arrival in Butler county, as he was engaged in land speculation. He never had much practice at law, and in 1859 he removed to Dubuque, where he enlisted in the army, and for bravery and good service was made colonel of some Pennsylvania regiment. He was a brave soldier and a gallant officer. When the war closed, or shortly afterward, he returned to his native State.

During the first term of district court in Butler county, in September, 1857, W. R. Jamison was admitted to the bar, and was for many years after prominent among the legal representatives of the county. W. R. Jamison was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, January 12, 1816, and raised from infancy to manhood in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, being the only son of a family of three; brought up on the farm, laboring faithfully for his father until he arrived at the age of twenty-one, having received only a very limited common-school education. The public school system of Pennsylvania had not gone into effect until after he attained his majority. Being of an inquiring turn of mind and reading all books and papers to which he had access, he early acquired a considerable knowledge of men and matters generally. On becoming of age he wended his way about four hundred miles west, traveling on foot and stopping in Ohio. On reaching his destination he went to work as a farm-laborer, about the first of June, 1837, and about the second day of November of the same year married a lady born and raised in the Buckeye State. He remained a resident of Ohio until 1851, when he with his family removed to near Quasqueton, Buchanan county, Iowa, where he remained until about the first of September, 1853, when he with his family removed to Butler county, Iowa, on the place where he now resides.

During his stay in Ohio he was engaged in various pursuits in order to make a livelihood for himself and family, and in the meantime seeking such information and knowledge of matters and things in general as an inquiring mind will naturally make, and more especially in matters relating to the statutes and laws of the State and the judicial proceedings of the courts of justice. On stopping in Iowa, in November, 1851, he rented a farm, and during the next winter entered three hundred and twenty acres of land. During his stay he made some improvements on the land, at the same time not forgetting to thoroughly acquaint himself with the code and statutes of Iowa and the manner of enforcing them in the courts, together with the general principles of law.

On selling out his land in Buchanan county he removed, about the first of September, 1853, to Butler county, Iowa, where, on the eleventh day of August, 1853, he had entered three hundred and twenty acres of land on sections 19 and 20, in township 92, range 18, which now constitutes Pittsford township, Butler county. From 1853 up until 1857 he was princi-

pally engaged in making and improving his farm, at the same time making such progress in the study of matters relating to law as the circumstances seemed to invite and permit. In September, 1857, the first term of the district court in and for Butler county was held by Judge John D. Thompson, at Clarksville, when, after the admission to the bar of several gentlemen as practicing attorneys during that term of court, Mr. Jamison, through the persuasion of several attorneys and friends, though reluctantly on his part, consented that an application might be made to the court to appoint a committee of members of the bar to examine Mr. Jamison as to his qualifications to practice law and as to his admission to the bar. Said motion was presented to the court by Messrs. Fletcher and Bannon, whereupon Judge Thompson announced Attorneys James R. Fletcher, James W. Woods and W. F. Newton as such committee. After having discharged their duties as such committee the application was favorably reported, whereupon the court made an order admitting him to practice as an attorney in all district courts in the State from and after that date. From his admission as an attorney Mr. Jamison has practiced in Butler and some of the adjoining counties, with more or less success, generally having a fair share of the business of the courts to look after, until quite recently, when, desiring to turn his attention more especially to his farming matters, he has persistently refused to do further business as an attorney, and at present declines to engage in any case as an attorney. Mr. Jamison has, during all his residence in Iowa, been principally engaged in farming and improving his farms, and has now over a section of land, mostly in Pittsford township, all improved and under fence, the tillable land being all broken and under cultivation, and is now devoting his time to his duties as a farmer, which requires his whole time and attention.

William Stoughton was one of the lawyers who were admitted to practice in 1859. He left during the war. Stoughton had a very good practice, and was a first rate lawyer; but was too jovial.

D. W. Mason was admitted about the same time. He was a native of New York, came to Butler county young, with his parents, who settled near Butler Center. He was engaged in mercantile and real estate business at Butler Center, and from there removed to Shell Rock, where he lived at the time of his admission to the bar. He was the first superintendent of schools of Butler county, having a good general education, but did not make a success of the profession of law. He went to the war, and on his return removed to Missouri, where he has since served a term as judge.

Captain C. A. L. Roszell is one of the most able attorneys in Butler county. He is among the oldest practicing representatives of the legal profession in the county, having located at Clarksville many years ago. He has a very extensive practice, and is recognized at home and abroad as a lawyer of much reading and ability. He is politically a democrat, has represented this district in the General Assembly of Iowa, and has been on the democratic ticket a candidate for Congress and other important offices.

The first lawyer to loeate at Greene was C. M. Failing, Esq., who had formerly lived in Jones county, and eommenced praetice in Greene in 1872. He only remained a few years when he returnêd to Jones eounty. He is now in the southern part of the State, engaged in publishing a newspaper.

J. W. Gilger loeated at Greene early in the seventies. He was a native of New York State, and was admitted to the bar here, in Butler eounty. He had a fair praetiee, and was a good lawyer. In 1880 he removed to Hampton, where he is yet in praetice.

D. J. Marts, of Pennsylvania, a man of good general education, but not very well read in law, was admitted to the bar and commeneed praetiee in Greene late in the seventies, but did not eontinue long. He had been living npon a farm near Greene, and had taught school considerable prior to his admission. He is now in Nebraska. John Jamison, son of W. R. Jamison, Esq., of Dumont, was another attorney, who located in Greene, remaining here with a very fair praetiee for about one year, from 1876 to 1877. John Jamison was a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1845, eoming to Iowa early in the fifties with his father. He was admitted to the bar at Butler Center, and after practieing at Greene as above stated, he went to Shell Rock, and from there to Belmond, Iowa, where he still follows his profession. He is a very well read lawyer, and good speaker.

William M. Foote, attorney and justiee of the peaee, also present county coroner, of Butler eounty, was born in Shelby county, Ohio, in 1822; studied law in Dart eounty; was admitted to the bar in 1858, at Greeneville, where he resided 'till 1864, when he removed to Clayton eounty, Iowa, where he was engaged in farming, and also oeeasionally engaged in attending to a law case. He went to Marble Rock, Floyd county, in 1870; eame to Greene the following year. He has done something at the practiee of law since he came here, but was eleeted a justiee of the peace in 1872, and has held that office constantly sinee, the duties of which require most of his time. He was eleeted eoroner in the fall of 1881. Mr. Foote has been twiee married; his first wife was Miss Rhoda Swisher, born in Ohio, and died in Clayton county, May 13, 1870. His present wife was Miss Sarah A. Moore, born in Carroll county, Indiana. Mr. Foote had twelve children by his first wife, seven of whom are living. Has two ehildren by seeond wife.

Soesbe Brothers, attorneys, have been in practiee at Greene since 1877. This is a well-known firm. They came here when Greene was in its earliest infancy, and are the oldest praetieing lawyers in the town. S. W. Soesbe was born near Meehaniesville, Jones county, Iowa, September 24, 1844. His father, William Soesbe, settled in Burlington, from Indiana, in 1840, but soon after located in Jones eounty. He died in Anamosa in 1880. Previous to engaging in the practiee of law, S. W. Soesbe, Esq., was for a time engaged in bridge building with A. Spaulding & Co., who were afterward known as the "Dubuque Bridge Company." He came to Greene in 1871 and engaged in the real estate business. In the meantime he turned his attention to the study of the law, and was ad-



W. A. Lattrop

mitted in Judge D. S. Wilson's court, at Waterloo, January 5, 1877, and at once entered into the practice of his profession here. His wife was Ella L. Newell, daughter of Lorenzo Newell, an early settler of Benton county.

E. W. Soesbe, Esq., was born near Anamosa, November 11, 1851. He read law with his brother at Waverly; was admitted in that city in March, 1877; married Miss Carrie Cross, whose father, J. J. Cross, was an early settler of Freemont township.

The Soesbe Brothers are good lawyers, intelligent and popular gentlemen. They have a large, increasing business, both in legal practice and real estate business.

W. A. Lathrop, of the firm of Lathrop & Davis; also of the abstract firm of Lathrop, Hyde & Levis, is one of the oldest practitioners in Butler county; in fact, with but one exception—that of Captain Roszell, of Clarksville, who came to the county about the same time—has been longer in practice in this county than any other attorney. Mr. Lathrop is a native of New London county, Connecticut, where he was born in 1826. He is of the old Puritan stock, tracing his lineage back to the Rev. John Lathrop, who came over from England, and settled at Scituate, Massachusetts, September 28, 1634. From this Rev. John Lathrop descended all the Lathrops of this country. One branch of the family settled in Bozrah, New London county, Connecticut, and from this branch of the family the subject of our sketch sprung. He acquired in the common schools of his native State such education as they afforded, after which he took a thorough academical course at Leicester Academy, Worcester county, Massachusetts. He studied law with Judge Dwight Loomis, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He went to Illinois the same year and engaged in the practice of law in Elmwood, Peoria county, where he remained two years, when he returned to his native State and engaged in teaching. He came to Butler county in 1860, settled at Butler Center, and resided there in the practice of his profession until the removal of the county seat to Allison, when he took up his residence there. Mr. Lathrop is a well-educated gentleman and a successful lawyer. His twenty-two years' practice at the county seat has given him a large experience and a thorough knowledge of the various branches of his profession. He was county superintendent of the public schools of Butler county for four years, two years by appointment of county board and two years by election. He was also a member of the Tenth General Assembly of Iowa, representing the counties of Butler, Franklin and Grundy. Mrs. Lathrop was formerly Miss Adelaide Hyde, a native of Connecticut. They have one daughter, Ethel, wife of Mr. Charles W. Levis, the junior member of the firm.

In 1858 a number of accessions were made to the bar. Among them were J. W. Davis, Z. Graves, L. A. Orvis, and Alonzo Converse.

James W. Davis is a native of Oneida county, New York, where he was born October 28, 1826. He went to Lake county, Illinois, in 1853, where he engaged in teaching until 1856, when he removed to Clarksville, Iowa, and worked at carpen-

tering and teaching until July, 1858, when he was appointed deputy clerk. Was elected clerk of the district court of Butler county, Iowa, in 1858, and was elected for seven successive terms. Studied law under Gen. M. M. Trumbull, then of Clarksville, now of Chicago, Illinois. Was admitted to the bar in 1858, at Clarksville, but did not enter into practice until 1873. He, in the mean time, occupying the position of clerk of the courts of said county.

Mr. Davis, by virtue of his office, was clerk of the board of supervisors of said county, from January, 1861, to January, 1869, and during such time acted as auditor of said county, and in such period an old debt of over $16,000, a bridge bonded debt of $40,000, a bounty to soldiers of over $40,000, and soldiers' relief of some $12,000, was fully paid off and canceled.

Mr. Davis' ancestors settled in Connecticut, his grandfather Davis settled in Washington county, New York. At the commencement of the war of the Revolution he entered the Continental army and was in the army under Gen. Gates, when Burgoyne surrendered. His grandfather Benoni Patten, entered the Continental army at the very commencement of the Revolutionary war and was with it during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, at Trenton, and saw its final success by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. He was taken prisoner at the battle of New York, and confined six or seven months in a British prison-ship in New York harbor. He used to relate the hardships those prisoners had to undergo while thus confined, half fed, poorly clad, and abused by those in charge.

One incident took place during his imprisonment, that shows the hardships and inconveniences they had to endure at that time. One day, after suffering from hunger for a long time, a large iron kettle, with peas boiled into a soup, was brought to the prisoners, with nothing to eat it with—without spoons, ladels or other utensils, and each had to help himself with such as he could find in that loathsome prison-ship. He, in his hunger after food, took from his foot an old shoe and dipped it into the kettle of pea soup, and drank out of the heel of the shoe.

Mr. Davis has three sons and five daughters living. His wife is a native of Connecticut, a sister of W. A. Lathrop, his law partner.

Zur Graves was a native of New York, and came to Butler county in 1855, settling in Jefferson township, where he remained until 1862, when he went to the war, enlisting in an Illinois regiment. Graves was well educated, and had read considerable law, but he was stuffed with egotism, and had a good deal of nonsense in his composition. It is now said that his admission to the bar was more through sport than anything else. He never had a case.

L. A. Orvis was admitted to the bar also in 1858, and he still lives in Butler county. L. A. Orvis was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1815, and is a son of Joseph and Nancy (Atwater) Orvis. His mother is a native of New Haven, Connecticut, and his father of Litchfield county, Connecticut. Five years after his birth, the family moved to Steuben county, New York, where the son received his education, which was acquired in the com-

mon schools of the county, and by an attendance of several terms at an academy.

Upon quitting school, he learned the blacksmith's trade, which occupation he afterwards followed for a number of years. During the summer of 1841 he came west and settled in Trumbull county, Ohio, where he followed his trade and farming. In 1852 he moved to Boone county, Illinois, and three years later, came to Butler county, Iowa, where he purchased a farm on section 15, of Shell Rock township, upon which he now resides. During his leisure hours, for many years, he read law, receiving instruction at different times, as he required it, from prominent attorneys where he lived, and in 1857, was admitted to the bar of Butler county, by Judge Murdock. Since 1844, Mr. Orvis has belonged to the republican party—previous to that time he was a democrat. He served for thirteen years as justice of the peace in his county, and has also held several other of the town offices. In 1840 he was married to Miss Fanny L. Hills, who is a native of Steuben county, New York. Eleven children have been born to them, six of whom are now living—Laura L., Frank E., Fletcher L., Samantha M., who is now the wife of N. E. Drury, of Kansas; William H., and Ella A., who is now the wife of Edward C. Downs, Jr., of Dakota. Mr. Orvis was a member of the first grand jury of Butler county, and they were compelled to hold their first meetings in the fence corners and in the woods. His father died in 1823, and his mother, in 1862, at the age of seventy-five years.

Alonzo Converse was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was elected county judge in 1857, and re-elected in 1859, serving with credit to himself. A sketch of him is found in the chapter on judicial matters under the sub-head of county and circuit courts.

Frank D. Jackson, attorney at law, established practice at Greene, July, 1880. Mr. Jackson is also the present secretary of the Senate, having been appointed to that position in January, 1882. He was born in Wyoming county, New York, in 1854. He was for some time a student at the Arcade Academy; came to Iowa in 1867, and was for three years a student at the Iowa State Agricultural College. He graduated at the law department of the State University in 1875; began practice at Independence, where he continued for five years, locating here, as above stated, in 1880, succeeding J. W. Gilger, Esq. Mr. Jackson is a young man of culture, of much native ability, and bids fair to attain prominence in his profession. His wife was Miss Anna F. Brock. They have two children. Mr. Jackson occupies the position of assistant adjutant general of the National Guard, State of Iowa.

C. M. Greene, attorney and counselor at law, has been in practice here since September, 1881. He was born in Oswego county, New York, in 1845. He was for some time a student of Hamilton College, and graduated at the State Normal School, at Oswego, in 1869. He was for many years engaged in teaching; came to Iowa in 1870, and for a time was principal of the Central School, at Keokuk. In 1871 he purchased the "Iowa State Educational Journal," which he published for five years. He came to Greene in 1877; was principal of the school here for four years; while teaching, studied law in the office

of Gilmore & Anderson, at Keokuk; was admitted to the bar in 1876 at Ottumwa. His wife was Mary B. Swiggett. They have had four children, two of whom are now living.

During the seventies R. D. Prescott commenced the practice of law, at Shell Rock, remaining for several years, but now of Mitchell, D. T. He was a native of New Hampshire, a good business man, well educated, and made a first rate lawyer.

Col. Woods practiced law at one time before the courts of Butler county, and resided at Butler Center; but has long since left.

Attorney Burnell practiced for a time in Shell Rock. He is now in Palo Alto county.

J. H. Boomer was another of Shell Rock's attorneys, having a lucrative practice for several years. He had lived in Iowa for some years prior to his commencing practice, and still lives in Iowa, at Lansing, Alamakee county. He was active, peppery, well-read, and a good lawyer.

D. W. Mason also practiced law in Butler county for some time, and was also one of the first superintendents of schools of Butler county.

W. S. Montgomery is a young attorney who came to Butler county in March, 1880, and locating at Clarksville, has since been engaged in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Montgomery is the third of a family of seven children of James and Sarah (Glew) Montgomery, and was born on February 16, 1853. His parents are both natives of Pennsylvania, and are yet living upon the farm in Dubuque county, Iowa, on which they settled in 1836. The subject of our sketch received a common school education, and in 1874 entered the Law Department of the Iowa State University, from which he graduated in 1875, and was admitted to the bar. From this time until 1879 he engaged in teaching school, and then entered the law office of J. C. Longneville. Thus when he came to Clarksville he was well prepared for his profession. He was for a time associated with Capt. C. A. L. Roszell, which undoubtedly proved greatly to his advantage. Mr. Montgomery at once became a highly esteemed citizen, so much so, that in 1882 the republican party nominated him as their candidate for County Clerk, and he was elected by a good majority, and entered upon his official duties in January, 1883.

J. F. Ellsworth, a lawyer who located at Bristow about 1875, was from Hardin county. He was well fitted for the profession, and made a good lawyer. About two years since he went to Elizabeth, D. T., where he yet remains.

George A. McIntyre, attorney and counselor at law, has resided at Allison since January, 1881. He is a native of Pawpaw, Lee county, Illinois, where he was born in 1855, removing to Marshall county, Iowa, with his father, when eight years of age. He was educated at the seminary in the village of Albion, engaged in teaching two years. He entered the Law Department of the State University of Iowa, September, 1875, where he graduated the following year. He afterward took a special law course in the same institution, completing the course in June, 1877. He began practice at Marshalltown, where he continued until locating here. Mr. McIntyre was married on the 9th of November, 1882, to

Miss Mary M., a daughter of Captain J. R. Jones.

A. J. Smith, attorney at law, of Allison, is a native of Rensselaer county, New York, where he was born in 1848, but brought up at Monroe, Greene county, Wisconsin. He began the study of law at Hampton, Franklin county, Iowa, with the firm of King & Henry, being admitted to the bar in 1878, at Marshalltown. He formed a law partnership with L. F. Butler, Esq., at Northwood, Worth county, Iowa, with whom he remained about two years. He came to Allison in May 1881. The law firm of Craig & Smith have a large and increasing practice. They also transact a general real estate and abstract business. Mrs. Smith was formerly Miss Marietta Weeks, a native of Massachusetts. Her father, Mr. W. Weeks, is a prominent merchant of Hampton.

George M. Craig, attorney at law—firm of Craig & Smith, of Allison—has been a resident of Butler county since October 11, 1864. He was born in Waukegan, Lake county, Illinois, in 1844. He enlisted as a private August 12, 1862, in the 88th regiment Illinois Infantry, and served for two years. He participated in several engagements, was severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, and left on the field in the hands of the enemy, where he lay for several days, when he was paroled and sent through the lines to the Union army for disability, July 30, 1864, and came to Butler county in October of the same year. He was appointed county recorder in June, 1868, and elected to that position in the fall of 1869. In the meantime he attended to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar at Grundy Center, Iowa, in January, 1873. He formed a law partnership with Lora Alford, Esq., for several years. The firm of Craig & Smith was formed July 1, 1882. Mr. Craig has been twice married, his first wife was a native of Illinois; his present wife was Mary E. Chapline, born in Dubuque, Iowa.

Oscar H. Scott, attorney and counselor, came to Allison in May, 1882. The subject of our sketch was born in Greene county, Wisconsin, in 1855, and removed with his parents to Hampton, Iowa, in 1866. He attended for a number of years the public schools of Hampton, and was for one year a student of Battle Creek College, Michigan; also took a course at Baylies Commercial School, Dubuque. He was engaged in teaching a number of years; was principal of the school at Bristow for three years. He began the study of law at Hampton, in the summer of 1880, with the firm of Dow & Gilger; was admitted to the bar in February, 1882, locating here the following May. Mr. Scott is also engaged in the insurance business, representing several fire insurance companies, including the Home, of New York, and the Farmers' Insurance Company of Cedar Rapids. His wife was Miss Maria Thorpe, a daughter of Jefferson Thorpe, formerly of Clayton county, Iowa, who died in the hospital at Vicksburg, during the rebellion. They have one child, Earnest C.

As to the legal profession in Parkersburgh, it has been represented by various gentlemen. The first attorney here was John Bremer, Esq., who came here in 1868, and continued to practice up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1878.

The present attorneys are Messrs. N. T. Johnson and O. B. Courtright.

N. T. Johnson, Esq., attorney and counselor at law, also notary public and collection agent, dates his coming to Parkersburgh August 17, 1871. He was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, October 27, 1846. His father, David B. Johnson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and removed with his family to Washington county, Iowa, October 27, 1860, where they lived until their death. Mr. Johnson began the study of law at Cedar Falls, with Powers & Hemminway, October 27, 1869. He is the oldest attorney now here. The late John Bremer, Esq., was here when Mr. Johnson came. Mr. Johnson is a successful lawyer and is having a good practice. His wife was Anna R. Wolf, born in Pennsylvania and brought up in Illinois. They have one son, William F. Johnson.

O. B. Courtwright began the practice of law at Parkersburgh in 1878. Mr. Courtwright was born in DeKalb county, Illinois, in 1849; he removed to Rockford, in his native State, and thence to Grundy county, Iowa, with his parents, in 1859. His father, C. G. Courtwright, came to Parkersburgh in 1876, and removed to Kansas in November, 1879, and now lives in Clay county of this State. O. B. returned to Rockford, where he attended school for a time, then entered upon the classical course at Beloit College, Wisconsin, where he remained for three years, pursuing his legal studies at the same time. After the completion of his college course he went to Nebraska, where he remained about two years, and then returned to Iowa and purchased what was then known as the Ackley *Independent*, and changed the name of the paper to the Ackley *Enterprise*, by which name it is still known. He conducted the paper for a year and a half. He was admitted to the practice of his profession at Judge Ruddick's court, in Butler county, in 1877. He located in Parkersburgh and engaged in practice, but on account of ill health discontinued in January, 1881, and removed to Nebraska, but returned in August, 1882, and resumed his practice. His wife was Clara D., daughter of Edwin Whitney, who is a brother of Senator Whitney, of Illinois. Mrs. Courtwright was born in the latter State. They have one son, named Dale.

Judge John Palmer was here for a short time in the early history of Parkersburgh.

W. P. Robertson was also an attorney, who continued practice for a short time.

Sawyer Haswell, Esq., came here from Dubuque in the spring of 1870, and left some years ago for Cherokee.

W. H. Burdick, Esq., established a law office in Parkersburgh in the spring of 1871, but in 1874 was elected county clerk, and served for six years. In January, 1879, Burdick & Savage opened an office again in Parkersburgh; but are now in Dakota.

In 1876, M. J. Downey commenced the practice of law in Parkersburgh and remained for several years, when he removed to Dakota, where he died in December, 1882.

B. L. Richards, a lawyer from Dubuque, came here in 1877, but, however, engaged in banking and practiced but little.

In May, 1882, the subject of organizing a bar association was agitated. A number of Butler county attorneys met at the

office of Craig & Smith, in Allison, to discus the matter. C. M. Greene was chosen chairman; and George A. McIntyre secretary. A committee consisting of Mr. McIntyre and W. S. Montgomery was appointed to prepare articles of organization. Nothing further appears to have been done in regard to the matter.

CHAPTER XII.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

It is the general impression that no community could well get along without physicians ,and the impression is well founded, although in one sense a little exaggerated. Yet it would be trying and sorry work for any community to attempt to get along entirely without the aid of those who have made the work of healing, curing and administering comfort to the afflicted and allaying their suffering, a life study and a life object. Their worth, when they are needed, is not measured by dollars. Their long years of study, preparing for emergencies where life and death are struggling for supremecy at such times, are above value.

The physician, associated as he is, with life and death, is a subject for study. He is present when members of the human race are ushered into existence, allaying pains; lessening danger; is also there at the bed of the child as it grows upward, and expands toward manhood or womanhood; warding off disease; sustaining the health, and conquering deformities; at middle age he is present; for, along life's pathway are strewn for all, a large share of the ills that flesh is heir to; and while old age has set in, and the once rosy youth or maiden passes rapidly down the plane of declining life, as grandma's and grandpa's; the physician is still at his post; and again, as the steady tread of approaching death is heard, while the eyes dim, and the clammy mantle of that awful messenger covers its victim, carrying the humble life into the great blaze of eternity, the physician is still there, exerting his utmost knowledge to prolong the spark or to ease the suffering. God bless the physician—if honest and sincere he is a blessing to the world.

As to progress, the medical world has made wonderful strides, and, in the future, will undoubtedly keep up its onward march. In this respect, that able man Prof. I. H. Stearns, Health Officer of Milwaukee, and for many years Surgeon of the Soldiers' Home, at that place, once said: "It is doubtful whether it is wonderful that medi-

cal doctrine has advanced the way it has, in the past fifty years, or stupidity that the advancement was not made years ago. * * * For instance, years ago—but while the practice of medicine was as old as Rome—the discovery was made that boiled oil was not good for gun and pistol shot wounds. What a discovery! It is handed down to us that on a certain battle-field the surgeon ran out of boiled oil, and so as to not discourage his patients he used cold water, pretending it was oil. It is not strange to us that the water patients speedily recoved with little pain, while the oil patients, if they recovered at all, did so in spite of the oil. * * " Prof. Stearns continued at length, relating the present mode of treating fever, the giving of plenty of water, which, but a few years ago was absolutely forbidden, and many others which would be of interest, but space forbids.

The first physician to locate in Butler county was James E. Walker, who hung out his shingle at Clarksville, in 1854. He was clerk of courts for one term, and is noticed at length in the chapter on county officers. He left a number of years ago and returned to his native New England home.

REMINISCENCES OF PRACTICE IN EARLY DAYS.

By John Scobey, M. D.

By the solicitation of friends and former acquaintances, I visited Shell Rock in the spring of 1856. The village then numbered from fifteen to twenty families. There were two clergymen and a justice of the peace, There was one small dry goods store, one saw-mill, and a flouring mill being erected. I viewed the Shell Rock river at this place, and thought then, as I do now, that it was the finest stream of pure water I had ever seen. Its hydraulic power at this point was sufficient to drive a great amount of machinery. Its waters were stored with vast numbers of fine fish; its banks crowned with fine timber, and frequently skirted with waving groves of small timber. After viewing the local advantages here, I harnessed my trusty mare, Fanny, and started southwest to take a view of the prairie. Fanny ferried me over the Shell Rock, there being no bridge. It was the last of May; the undulating plains were dressed in nature's gay attire of living green. There were but few, if any, laid-out or worked r ads or bridges in this county. I traveled on, as best I could, avoiding the sloughs, which were very miry. Log cabins were occasionally to be seen, generally near to the groves or timber land, where a few acres were plowed, and a few domestic animals were to be seen; but the most of those rich alluvial prairies were then performing their diurnal and revolutionary movements without a human inhabitant.

After meandering over the county, visiting the different localities, where villages were being started, I returned to the Shell Rock, and located here as a physician. I purchased several town lots, which, like most of the other lots, were in their wild condition, covered with hazel bushes, limbs of trees, decaying logs and mud-holes. The next summer I erected my present cottage house, which is enclosed with two-inch plank spiked into sills eight inches square. This cottage stands the test of moving time, with but few signs of decay. Within a few years I built on my

lots two more dwelling houses, which have been occupied by families for several years. In the meantime I purchased fifty acres of land lying contiguous to the town plat, which has been cleared of its timber and underbrush, and for years has yielded splendid harvests of wheat and corn.

My family arrived here from Ohio in September, 1856. They had never seen wild uncultivated prairies before. Why were they brought to such an awful looking place. There was not a well worked street. The town was full of stumps, logs, bushes, under-brush and mudholes. The school-house was but a rude log shanty, and the meeting-house but little better. Soon they discovered squads of Indians rambling up and down the river. Their fears were excited. The torch-fire, the war club, the hatchet and the scalping knife would be raised. They would return to friends in Ohio. They would not stay here to be murdered by Indians, or to be torn to pieces by wild beasts. This prairie country was only fitted for Indians, bears, wolves and ferocious wild beasts. The Indians were peaceable and friendly, and our family fears subsided into friendly donations.

During the first summer and fall my medical ride extended over a large part of this county and into the adjoining counties. My long rides were fatiguing. Chills and fever were frequent, and most of the cabins were increasing their family numbers. In the month of November a dangerous type of typhoid-fever began to rage, which proved fatal in some localities, and continued its ravages during the winter.

For seven years my profession called me over these wild prairies, frequently in midnight darkness. Often the dwellings were miles apart, and naught but a dim trail to follow. Sometimes I was sloughed down, and the wolves howling not far distant, and rattle-snakes hissing. During these seven years the march of improvement in this county was slow. The wild prairies every season produced a vast amount of grass, which was interspersed with several species of gay roses, pinks and violets, which crowded their footholds among the roots of the high grass, and waved their shining flowered plumes on the zephyr's breeze to the passer-by; filling the air with sweet perfume and arresting the monotony of loneliness.

The fall months passed with but little disturbance; December came in like a roaring lion, fiercely driving the falling snow into drifts. From then to next March, there were but few pleasant days; the snow averaging from three to four feet deep. Many buildings were covered. There was much human and animal suffering. In the spring several families left this section. The spring returned in smiles, and the few crops of the county were good, and have averaged abundantly since.

One of the many winter rides which I experienced during the first seven years of my practice here, before the roads were worked or much land cultivated, I briefly present:

On the 14th of January, early in the morning, I started as usual to visit a number of patients up the river, some fifteen miles away. The northwest wind was blowing very hard and cold and the snow flying. My first call to be made was at Mr. Martin's, east of Turkey Grove, five

miles away and two miles east from the Clarksville road. No track was to be seen after leaving the main road. Fanny plunged ahead until we came to the slough, some twenty rods from the house. She could go no farther. I tightened the reins and covered her with blanket and robe. I wallowed across the slough, found the house and prescribed for the patients. Mr. Martin asked me to step with him to his yard, where I think I saw six dead hogs, which had chilled and were frozen by coming out of their pen to eat corn. He showed me a pair of oxen that were chilling badly in their stall. The wind was veering and the air full of snow. I could not see six feet in any direction. I crossed the slough. My sleigh was not there. I traveled, as I supposed, up the slough, down the slough, up and down a number of times, the snow up to my waist. Fanny was not to be found. I stopped, kicked the snow away and stamped my cold feet. Where was Martin's house? I could not see it—in what direction I did not know. My hopes were gone. A cold snow-drift would be my winter tomb; the prowling, hungry wolves would feed upon my physical form. Good-bye to my family and friends. I straightened up and tried to look around. Naught could I see but flying snow.

Oh! for one glimpse of beacon light for me to steer,
To cheer me in my last, my hopeless fear.

In those eternal moments of dark despair, had I owned this globe and the revolving worlds in the solar system, I would gladly have given them all for the privilege of stepping into my sleigh behind Fanny.

In those moments of intense thought that seemed to embrace an eternity of time, all the acts, thoughts and deeds of my past life—of three score years—were presented to my mind. My thoughts did not peer into the future; I saw but the past and present. A thought came, I would start for Martin's though I perished in the attempt. As I was lifting my foot to take the first step, Fanny whinneyed not more than one rod from where I was standing. It was a melodious sound that burst upon my ear through the whirling snow-flakes. My flagging energy revives; I skipped to the sleigh, helped Fanny turn it round, and I steped in. Fanny would soon reach the Clarksville road in the timber. I was now monarch of all I could see; there were none to dispute my right but old boreas. He may rage with all his power in his hydrophobic whirls, and drive his snow minions into fits of desperation, but Fanny and I will win the race without my giving a world or a dime. The road being found, I passed up the river to Clarksville, and went several miles above, making frequent calls to see the sick. In the evening I returned safely home; I enjoyed a quiet rest and started on another pilgrimage the next morning.

A vast progressive change has taken place in this section of country during the last fifteen years. There is probably not one acre of land in Butler county but what is in use, and the largest portion improved by skillful agriculturists. This county is a scientific cultivated field, equaling in its cereal productions, its fine horses, its cattle and hogs, any other county of its size and age in Iowa. There is not a section of land in Butler county but has

from one to four dwelling houses, barns, out-buildings, gardens and yards, and many of its sections and eighties, fine artificial groves of timber and fruit orchards. Many of its farm-dwellings are two stories high and quite imposing, having bay windows and ornamented porches and side dressings. Butler county is systematically laid out into school districts, and in each district a fine school-house.

The county and township roads are in good condition; the streams being all bridged, the larger ones with iron. There is a fine capacious court house near the center. There are three railroads in active operation, passing through the county, one of them by the court house.

The hydraulic powers are generally brought into active and profitable use.

The old worn farming utensils are being replaced by more scientific inventions of modern date, and our people are traveling on the roads of physical health and spiritual progression.

Here in Shell Rock how changed are the rides and labors of practicing physicians. There has long been three or four practicing physicians located here, all of whom do not travel over more territory in their medical rides than one did between the years 1820 and 1830, when there was not a good road or a safe bridge in the county. Now they can dance their spring buggies or sleighs over smooth roads by day or night. No sloughs in which to mire; no wolves to growl; no prairie fires to dread or flee from; no deep rivers to wade through in the darkness of the night; no drifted sloughs on the lonely, wild prairie, to wallow through in the depth of winter. In this incorporated town, for the last ten years, there has been but few if any thistle or thorn-beds, or wiry brush beds filled with wild, stinging nettles and burdock burrs to tear the clothes and scratch and bleed the doctor's hands, and no filthy mud-holes in which to soil his boots and pants. He winds his way by night or day over well graded streets and well finished sidewalks, calling, as required, at fine brick, stone or wood residences, without opening a log cabin door.

The march of agricultural improvement in Butler county during the last ten years is very satisfactory, as well as the growth of its incorporated towns and villages; but no more so than the intellectual, progressive dawning of scientific knowledge in our institutions of learning and orthodox churches. School teachers for years have not inquired for Dellinsworth nor Webster's spelling books, nor Alexander's nor Murray's grammar, nor for the Westminster catechism, nor often for the Jewish Scriptures, from which to teach in school. Science has erected higher pedestals on which to train the young idea how to shoot and how to climb high up the glorious tree of immortal science.

ALLISON PHYSICIANS.

Allison, the shire town of Butler county, is too young to have given time for the location of as many physicians as have represented the medical profession in most of the towns in the county. The present practicing physicians are Jerome Burbank and Son, and S. E. Burroughs.

Dr. J. S. Riggs, M. D., was the first physician to locate here, coming early in 1880. He started the drug store now

owned by J. A. Riggs & Co. He went from Allison to Chicago.

W. A. Curtis, M. D., was the next physician, arriving here and commencing practice on the 10th of April, 1882. He had been in practice in Maiden Rock, Wisconsin, and also in Chicago. His whereabouts at present is unknown.

Dr. S. E. Burroughs arrived in Allison ready for practice in August, 1882. Dr. Burroughs had been in partnership with Dr. Riggs for some time, but was lately from Holland. He is still in Allison, enjoying a lucrative practice.

Jerome Burbank, M. D., is the son of a farmer, Ebenezer Burbank and Abagail Turtelotte, and dates his birth at Smethport, Pennsylvania, March 1, 1837. When he was a year and a half old the family removed to Sardinia, Erie county, New York, remaining there until the spring of 1845, when they removed to Harrison, Winnebago county, Illinois, where both parents died that year, leaving a family of nine children. Jerome was one of the oldest ones, and at eighteen and for two years had the oversight of the family. At twenty he went to an academy in Beloit, Wisconsin, attending the same three or four terms. In the spring of 1848 he commenced reading medicine with Professor G. W. Richards, of St. Charles, Illinois; attended a course of lectures at Rock Island, Illinois, in the winter of 1848–49. He practiced his profession at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, during the summer of 1850, and attended a second course of lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, the following winter, graduating in March, 1851. He settled at Avon, Rock county, Wisconsin, in July, 1851, and practiced there until the summer of 1862, when he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 22d Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers, accompanied the regiment to the field, and was in active service until September, 1863, when, with health completely broken down, he was obliged to resign. When about to leave, the officers drew up a paper expressive of their high appreciation of untiring and self-sacrificing labors in his line of service, and not only every officer, but every private in the regiment insisted on signing the paper, which the doctor carefully preserved, as an evidence that he did not serve his country in vain. He probably came as near dying from overwork, as any man who went into the army, in any capacity, and came out alive. On returning to his home, at Avon, his health began to improve immediately, and in November, 1863, he was chosen to represent the 6th Assembly District of Rock county, in the legislature, which position he filled creditably to himself, and satisfactory to his constituents In July, 1864 he received a commission as surgeon, unsolicited, and was requested by the governor to join the 33d Regiment of Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. He accepted the commission, and immediately joined the regiment in the field. In December of that year, his old disease—Chronic Dysentery—renewed its attacks, but he remained at the front until mustered out with the regiment, at the close of the war, often on duty when he ought to have been in bed.

After the close of the war he moved with his family to Waverly, Iowa, where he applied himself as closely to his profession as his impaired health would admit. In the summer of 1881 he erected a fine

business block, in Allison, the county seat of Butler county, where he put in a drug store, in May, 1882, with his son, F. E. Burbank, who is also a physician, as partner. His family removed to Allison in October, 1882.

In politics he was originally a "free soiler," casting his first vote in 1848, for the men standing on the Buffalo platform, Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams, and has been a staunch republican from the organization of the party.

He is a Free Mason, and has been an active member of the order for several years, and has held the office of High Priest of a Royal Arch Chapter of Masons, at Clarksville, for several years.

His religious sentiments are with the Baptists.

He bears an irreproachable character. Dr. Burbank has a wife and eight children, four sons and four daughters. Mrs. Burbank was Jerusha Kinney, her father was Joseph Kinney, Jr., one of the pioneers of Wisconsin, and was a member of the Territorial Legislature, also of the Constitutional Convention, and afterward of the State Legislature. They were married at Avon, Wisconsin, on the 1st day of March, 1853.

Frank E. Burbank, M. D., was born in Rock county, Wisconsin, in 1856. He began the study of medicine with his father in 1877, and has attended two courses of lectures at the Medical Department of the Iowa State University. He was engaged in the practice of medicine two years at Knoxville, Nebraska. He married Rosa, daughter of Elias W. Patterson, of Iowa City. He is associated with his father at Allison.

BRISTOW PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate here was Dr. Charles McCormack. Dr. H. S. Strickland was another early physician to commence practice in Bristow. The physicians at present are Drs. E. Leroy Turner and Jacob Krebbs.

E. Leroy Turner, M. D., has been in practice at Bristow since July, 1874. Dr. Turner was born in Illinois in 1847. He removed to Butler county, with his father, in 1856. The latter settled in Shell Rock township, being one of its early settlers. He continued to reside there until November, 1881, when he left for Clear Lake, Iowa. Dr. Turner began the study of medicine in 1868, with Dr. Boys, of Waverly, and graduated at Rush Medical College in 1871. He practiced a short time at Shell Rock and then located at Tripoli, Bremer county, where he practiced two years, then locating here, as above stated, succeeding Dr. Charles McCormack. Dr. H. S. Strickland, another Bristow physician, located here after Dr. Turner came and practiced about two years. Dr. Turner is having an extensive practice.

Jacob Krebbs, M. D., located at Bristow, March, 1881. Dr. Krebbs was born in Snyder county, Pennsylvania, in 1857, and removed to Elkhart county, Indiana. He was a student for one year at Notre Dame University, in that State. He then removed to Ogle county, Illinois, and began the study of medicine with Dr. McPherson, of Eagle Point. He graduated from the medical department of the Iowa State University in 1879, and practiced two years at Geneva, coming here from that place. He was married in Illinois to Effie Ormsbee. When Dr. Krebbs came

to Bristow he succeeded to the practice of Dr. Strickland, who is now in Missouri.

CLARKSVILLE PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate here was Dr. James E. Walker, who is noted in various parts of this work, and is mentioned in the beginning of this chapter as the first physician to locate in the county. He was a native of Maine, and returned long since to his native State. Other early physicians were Doctors Jeremiah Wilcox and J. F. Logan. At present the profession is represented by Drs. A. F. Tichenor, D. S. Byres, M. C. Camp and H. W. Dickenson.

GREENE PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession at Greene has been represented at various times by Drs. Nichols, C. C. Huckins, Miss H. D. Cramer, V. C. Birney, William Young, Woodlin and John Nevins. Those who are still in practice at Greene are Drs. C. C. Huckins, V. C. Birney and John Nevins. The dentistry department is represented by Dr. Peter Snyder.

The first physician to locate here was Dr. Nichols, who had been in the practice of medicine in Iowa for some time, and who came to Greene in 1871. He was an allopathist, and secured a fair practice, remaining for several years, when he removed to Rockford. He was a single man, and socially, was well liked.

V. C. Birney, M. D., has been in practice in Greene since March, 1872. Dr. Birney was born in Canada, in 1849. His father was also a physician, with whom he began the study of medicine. He also practiced with him for a time in Floyd county; attended Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1872–3; graduated at the College of Physicians, at Keokuk, in 1878. His wife was Ada F. Stickney, daughter of Sydney Stickney, an early settler of Floyd county. They have two children, Nellie and Clenthas. Dr. Birney's father was one of the earliest physicians of Floyd county, where he settled in 1856.

C. C. Huckins, M. D., who has been in practice at Greene since March, 1873, was born in Maine in 1843. He served for a time in the army as a member of the 17th Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry. Began the study of medicine in 1865; he attended lectures at the Maine Medical School; came west and engaged in practice. In 1877 he attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The doctor has an extensive practice. He is a thoroughly educated and popular physician. His wife was Pauline Doore, daughter of Joel Doore. Mrs. Huckins is a native of Maine. They have one daughter, Ethel.

Miss Dr. Cramer, commenced practice in Greene early in the seventies, and continued for a number of years, with good success. She was inclined toward the hŏmœopathic side of the profession. She was from Wisconsin, and went from Greene to Mason City, where she is yet in practice.

William Young, M. D., located in Greene at the same time, and continued up to the time of his death, in 1878. Dr. Young was from Wisconsin, a single man, and was well educated in the allopathic department of medicine, being a graduate. Socially, he was well liked, and many warm friends mourned his loss.

A Doctor Woodlin was also numbered among Greene's physicians. He went

from there to Minneapolis, where he has since brought himself into notoriety by shooting a furniture dealer for advertising him as a swindler.

A. K. Johnson, homœopathic physician and surgeon, located here January 1, 1880, was born in Marseilles, Illinois, in 1852; graduated at Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, in 1878. Practiced at Pontiac, Illinois, for two years before locating here. His wife was Miss F. E. Woodling, widow of Homer R. Woodling.

Dr. John Nevins commenced practice here sometime ago, and enjoys a very fair practice.

Peter B. Snyder, dentist, came to Greene in 1881. He was born in Germany, in 1859; came to the United States when sixteen years of age; studied dentistry with Dr. C. N. Kindall, of Woodstock, Illinois. Dr. Kindall was a graduate of the Dental College, at Cincinnati. Dr. Snyder turned his attention to dentistry at quite an early age, having studied the subject in Germany. He practiced two years in Woodstock before coming to Greene. Dr. Snyder's wife was a native of England.

NEW HARTFORD PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession in New Hartford is represented by Drs. D. M. Wick and W. H. H. Hagey.

Dr. D. M. Wick is a son of Azariah and Amanda (Hughes) Wick, and was born in Whiteside county, Illinois, on the 12th day of November, 1848. His early educational advantages were the district school; however, later he attended Mount Morris Seminary, (Illinois) three years, and Cornell College, Iowa, two years; after which he received his medical education. He studied one year in the medical department of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and two years at the Chicago Medical College, where he graduated in the class of 1874, and for sometime afterwards he was engaged in Chicago, in hospital and city practice. In the spring of 1875 he came to New Hartford, Butler county, Iowa, and has since followed his profession here, and enjoys an extended practice. The doctor is, and was a charter member, of the Butler County Medical Association, and also a member of the Iowa State Medical Society. In 1876 he was united in marriage to Miss Ella Thayer, who was born in the State of Michigan. They have two children, Merton and Rouelle.

Dr. William H. H. Hagey is a son of George and Sarah (Moyer) Hagey, and was born in Trappe, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1841. In 1855 the family moved to Sterling, Illinois, where the son grew to manhood. His early educational advantages were such as the common schools afforded, and what he could acquire by studying at such times as he could command. In May of 1861, he enlisted in company B, 13th Illinois Infantry, serving as a private about one year, was then honorably discharged on account of sickness. He afterwards reenlisted in the one hundred day service, 140th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged. Upon returning to civil life, he began the study of medicine, and after sometime entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating from there in February, 1868. Upon receiving his diploma he practiced for a while in Whiteside county, then four years in the city of Chicago, again in

Whiteside county, and in July, 1881, came to New Hartford, Butler county, where he enjoys an extended practice. In July, 1873, he was united in marriage to Mrs. Ellen Humphrey McKibbin. They have two children, Josie and Charlie.

PARKERSBURGH PHYSICIANS.

The first representative of the medical profession to locate in this little city was Dr. M. I. Powers, who commenced practice here in 1867. The first physician of the homœopathic school was Dr. John Wyatt, who is now gone. At present the profession is represented by Drs. M. I. Powers, E. B. Ensign and A. O. Strout.

M. I. Powers, M. D., is the pioneer physician of Parkersburgh. He came here May 22, 1867. He was born and grew to manhood in the State of New York. He graduated at Berkshire Medical College, Massachusetts, in 1865. After graduating he was located at Colliersville, Otsego county, New York, coming here, as stated, in 1867; has been in practice here since that time, except an absence of two years, which he spent at Independence, in this State, returning in October, 1882. His wife was Ella, daughter of N. T. Manley. They have three children—Joseph, Milton and Jennie.

Dr. S. B. Ensign, homœopathic physician and surgeon, has been in practice here since 1871. He is an early settler of the county, and a brother of Charles Ensign, a prominent early settler of Beaver township. He was born in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, but was brought up in Connecticut. He began practice in this county in 1865, and was probably the first homœopathic physician of the county. He came here, as stated, in 1871, succeeding Dr. John Wyatt, who was the first physician of his school in the town. Dr. Ensign is a successful and popular physician, and has for many years had an extensive and lucrative practice. His wife is a native of Massachusetts. They have an adopted daughter, Hattie R. Ensign.

Dr. A. O. Strout is a native of Portland, Maine, where he was born in 1849. He went to Chicago in 1867, where he was engaged in teaching about five years; began the study of medicine in 1872, and graduated at the Chicago Medical College in 1875. He practiced at Anamosa, Jones county, in this State, for four years, and for three years of that time was a physician to the penitentiary at that place. He came here in September, 1879. His wife was W. A., daughter of A. H. Cole, of Davenport. They have one son, Harry R.

SHELL ROCK PHYSICIANS.

The first physician to locate in this town was Dr. John Scobey, who came here in May, 1855. He continued a lucrative practice until 1875, when he retired from active professional work. He is still a resident of the village where he first hung out his shingle, and is an honored citizen.

The present representatives of the medical profession are Drs. E. H. Dudley, W. H. Smith, E. L. Thorp and E. E. Sill.

Doctor John Scobey, the first physician of Shell Rock, was born in Francistown, New Hampshire, April 19, 1800. His early life was passed in his native State, where he received an academic education, and entered Dartmouth Medical College in the



E. B. Emerson M.D.

year 1824. He diligently applied himself, and graduated in medicine in 1826. Soon after leaving college, he located at Bethlehem, in Northern New Hampshire, where he practiced his profession for five years, and then removed to Concord, Vermont, where he remained another five years. At the expiration of this time he went to Truxton, New York, where he practiced for two years, and then decided to seek his fortune in the west. He located at Jackson, Ohio, where he lived for twenty years. In May of 1855, he came to Shell Rock, Iowa. He is the oldest living physician of Butler county, and for a number of years after his settlement here, the doctor's ride carried him all over this county, and over portions of adjoining counties. For the past seven years the doctor has almost entirely given up practice, being content, in his ripe old age, with the laurels he has so justly won by his knowledge of and faithful attention to the study of medicine. Mr. Scobey has always taken great interest in the improvement of Shell Rock, and in his younger days was greatly interested in the politics of the country. He was married in 1825 to Miss Nancy Wallace, of Antrim, New Hampshire. Seven children have blessed this union—Joseph, the eldest son, was an attorney of the State of California, and also a member of the legislature of that State. He died there, July 21, 1866; Philomelia is the wife of Phineas Weed, of Shell Rock; Leander is engaged in business at Ackley, Iowa; Daniel, who now resides in Colorado; John, who lives in Shell Rock; Annette, wife of Oscar Eastman, of Shell Rock; Adelaide, wife of William Palmer, of Pierie, Dakota.

Doctor E. L. Thorp was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, May 17, 1836, and is a son of H. S. and Emeline (Lacey) Thorp, who also are natives of Massachusetts. In 1838 his parents moved to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and here the doctor grew to manhood. He attended the academy at Kenosha, and afterwards entered Beloit College, at Beloit, Wisconsin. Here he studied for some time, and then went to Chicago and studied medicine in Rush Medical College of that city. Upon leaving this college he came to Shell Rock, and here in 1865, began the practice of medicine; he continued his practice for some years, and then went to Cincinnati and entered the Eclectic Medical College of that city, and graduated there in 1877. After receiving his diploma he returned to Shell Rock, and again took up his profession which he still practices. In politics, the doctor is a republican, and has held the office of supervisor of the county for one term. He was married in 1857 to Miss Anna Eliza Clarke, who is a native of Kenosha county, Wisconsin. They have two children—Emma, wife of C. E. Skinner, of Shell Rock, and Frank. Mr. Thorp was engaged in the drug business for twelve years in Shell Rock, is the oldest practicing physician of the place, was postmaster of Shell Rock for eight years, and supervisor for one year. He is a member of the State Board of Health.

Doctor E. H. Dudley was born in Rutland, Wisconsin, May 12, 1848. He is a son of S. E. and Cynthia (Chapin) Dudley, who were early settlers of Dane county, Wisconsin. Young Dudley received a classical education at Evansville Seminary, Evansville, Wisconsin, graduating from

there in the year of 1868. In April of 1864, at only sixteen years of age, he enlisted from the Seminary into Company C, 49th Wisconsin Infantry, and served as a non-commissioned officer until the close of the war, after which he remained on provost duty until November of 1865, when he was honorably discharged at St. Louis, Missouri. Upon receiving his dismissal from the President, he returned to the seminary, and, as we have said before, graduated in 1868. Soon after leaving school he began the study of medicine, and afterwards entered Rush Medical College, Chicago, where he gradnated during the winter of 1874–5. Between his courses he practiced medicine at Broadhead, Wisconsin, with Doctor Boughton, a former preceptor. In 1875 he located at Shell Rock, Butler county, Iowa, where he has since been practicing; he now enjoys a large and well earned patronage. He is one of the charter members of the Butler county Medical Association, and is now president of that society. He is also a member of the State and American Medical Association, and December 1, 1880, he was appointed United States Medical Examiner for pensions. He was married in 1869 to Miss Mary Austin. They have four children—Samnel O., Edward Henry, David Anstin, and Jennie Chapin.

Dr. W. H. Smith was born in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, February 9th, 1851. He is a son of Charles and Margaret (Hazleton) Smith, who were early settlers of that county, and their son W. H. was among the first white children born in Scott township, of Sheboygan county. Dr. Smith's early education was received at home, and he supplemented this with two terms in the graded schools of Hartford, Wisconsin. He then entered Wayland University, at Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, where he completed his classical course in the year 1871. Soon after he began the study of medicine with Dr. Therom Nichols, of Milwankee, Wisconsin, now of Fort Dodge, Iowa. He entered the Chicago Medical College in 1873 and graduated from there in 1878. After receiving his diploma he practiced at Sheboygan for a short time and then located at Shell Rock, Iowa, where he now enjoys an extended practice. He is a member of the Butler County Medical Association, of which he is now secretary, and is also a member of the State Medical Association. Dr. Smith was married in May, 1878, to Miss Ella A. Mansfield, of Greenbush, Wisconsin.

Dr. E. E. Sill, homœopathic physician, was born in Allegany, Cattaraugus county, New York, October 13, 1858, and is a son of Rev. S. and Mary (Pierce) Sill. Two years after the doctor's birth his parents came west and located at Sharon, Wisconsin, where his father was pastor of the Baptist Church for three years. In 1863 they came to Shell Rock, Iowa, where they remained six years. The doctor's classical education was obtained in Osage, Iowa, at the Cedar Valley Seminary. His medical education, though not yet completed, is good, he having studied for several terms under Drs. Frank Dunton, of Osage, and M. H. Chamberlain, now of Waterloo. He located at Shell Rock in April, 1881, and now enjoys a good practice.

APLINGTON.

E. L. Blackmer, M. D., was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, August 12,

1842. He attended the district school in his younger days, and also three terms at the academy in Durand, Illinois. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. N. Andrews, Rockford, Illinois, remaining in his office one year. He was subsequently in the office of Dr. J. Y. Campbell, of Durand, two years. In 1867 he went to St. Louis and attended a course of lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and then located in Van Buren county, Iowa. He subsequently graduated from the St. Louis Medical College. In 1868 he located at Butler Center, where he remained until December, 1873, when he removed to Aplington and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1880 he bought one-half interest in the Aplington mill, and in 1882 became sole proprietor. Dr. Blackmer was united in marriage, in 1872, with Harriet Davis, a native of Connecticut. They have three children—Harriet, Ralph and Auzman.

THE BUTLER COUNTY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The object of this association is in conjunction with the State Medical Association. None are admitted as members except those who are graduates of a college that is recognized by the American Medical Society, and conforms to the code of ethics of that society.

The Butler County Medical Association was organized on the 2d of April, 1878, the first meeting being held at Butler Center. The first officers were elected as follows:

President, I. R. Spooner, of New Hartford.

Vice-President, E. L. Turner, of Bristow.

Secretary, F. H. Boucher, of Clarksville.

Treasurer, H. L. Isherwood, of Shell Rock.

Censors, M. I. Powers, of Parkersburgh; J. H. Brower, of Butler Center; and E. H. Dudley, of Shell Rock.

The charter members were as follows:

F. H. Boucher, of Clarksville.

J. H. Brower, of Butler Center.

E. H. Dudley, of Shell Rock.

H. L. Isherwood, of Clarksville.

M. I. Powers, of Parkersburgh.

I. R. Spooner, of New Hartford.

E. LeLoy Turner, of Bristow.

D. M. Wick, of New Hartford.

William Young (deceased), of Greene.

Since organization the following new members have been added to the association:

Dr. William Robinson, of Cedar Falls.

" A. O. Strout, of Parkersburgh.

" W. H. H. Hagey, of New Hartford.

" W. H. Smith, of Shell Rock.

The Presidents have been as follows, commencing with the first:

Dr. I. R. Spooner, of New Hartford.

" M. I. Powers, of Parkersburgh.

" D. M. Wick, of New Hartford.

" E. H. Dudley, of Shell Rock.

Of the members of this Association, five are members of the State Medical Society, as follows:

Dr. E. H. Dudley, of Shell Rock.

" M. I. Powers, of Parkersburgh.

" William Robinson, of Cedar Falls.

" A. O. Strout, of Parkersburgh.

" D. M. Wick, of New Hartford.

" W. H. Smith, of Shell Rock.

Dr. E. H. Dudley, of Shell Rock, is the only one who is a member of the American Medical Association.

The Butler County Association meets once in four months.

The following is the constitution and by-laws drawn up by the society:

ARTICLE I.—This society shall be known as the Butler County Medical Society, and its members shall be graduates of some respectable regular school of medicine, who possess a good moral and professional reputation.

ARTICLE II.—The objects of this society shall be the advancement of medical knowledge, the uniformity of medical ethics, the elevation of the character and the protection of rights and interests of its members, and the study of the means calculated to render the medical profession most useful to the public and subservient to the interests of humanity.

ARTICLE III.—SECTION 1. Names of candidates for membership, with the date and place of their graduation, shall be prepared in writing by members having personal knowledge of their qualifications, who may add other facts relative to them which may aid the censors in the discharge of their duties.

SECTION 2. The censors shall, after investigation of the character and standing of candidates proposed, report thereon at the next regular meeting, when, if two thirds of the ballots deposited are favorable, they shall be declared duly elected.

SECTION 3. Candidates rejected for membership shall be ineligible thereto for twelve months after such rejection.

SECTION 4. Members-elect shall sign the constitution and by-laws, with the name of the institution of which they are a graduate, and date of graduation, before admittance to the full privileges of the society; and neglect of this provision for one year may involve the forfeiture of membership.

ARTICLE IV.—All resignations of membership shall be made in writing and be accompanied with a certificate from the treasurer, that all dues to the society have been satisfied; but no member shall be permitted to resign while charges are pending against him

ARTICLE V.—Violations of the laws of this society may be presented to the board of censors in written charges against members accused, who shall be informed of this fact by the board after due investigation. The censors shall report on such charges at the next regular meeting, when sentence of expulsion, suspension or reprimand may be passed, by a two-thirds vote of the society, upon such accused as fail to exculpate themselves.

ARTICLE VI.—The officers of this society shall be a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer and three censors, elected by ballot, at annual meetings, on second Tuesday of June, and serving till the election and installation of their successors.

ARTICLE VII.—SECTION 1. A fee of not less than $1.00 shall be due from each member, on and after each annual meeting.

SECTION 2. A fee of not less than $2.00 shall be due from each member-elect upon his signing the constitution.

SECTION 3. Non-payment of dues for one year shall be reported to the society by the treasurer, and non-payment of the same for six months thereafter, shall be also reported in like manner, and involve forfeiture of membership.

ARTICLE VIII.—The code of ethics of the American Medical Association is a part of the regulations of this society.

ARTICLE IX.—Alterations of, or amendments to, this constitution may be made at regular meetings, by a three-fourths vote of members present, provided written notice of the same has been given at the previous regular meeting.

In acknowledgement of having adopted the foregoing articles, and of our willingness to abide by them and use our endeavors to carry into effect the objects of this society as above set forth, we have hereunto affixed our names.

M. I. POWERS, Pittsfield, Mass., at Berkshire Medical College, November, 1865.

E. H. DUDLEY, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Session 1874–5.

D. M. Wick, Chicago Medical College, Chicago, Ill. Session 1874.

I. R. Spooner, Rush Medical College, Chicago, Ill., February, 1867

William Young, Ann Arbor, in year 1868 or 1869; re-graduated at I. S. University in 1875.

H. S. Isherwood, Rush, June, 1877.

F. H. Boucher, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, 1877.

J. H. Brower, Medical College of Ohio, Cincinnati. Session of 1876 and 1877.

E. L. Turner, Rush Medical College, Chicago, February, 1877.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.—Section 1. Regular meetings shall be held at Butler Center, at 1 p. m , on the first Tuesday of June, October and February, unless otherwise provided by the society.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by the president, on written request of three members, and shall have cognizance only of such business as is specified in the calls for the same.

Section 3. Seven members shall constitute a quorum requisite to elect officers and alter or amend the constitution and by-laws. Three members shall constitute a quorum sufficient for the transaction of ordinary business, and for literary or scientific purposes a quorum shall always be presumed, unless an actual count be demanded.

ARTICLE II.—Section 1. The president shall preside at meetings, and perform the customary duties of his office.

Section 2. The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in his absence.

Section 3. The secretary shall give notices of meetings, record transactions, have charge of books and papers, and present a report at the annual meeting.

Section 4. The treasurer shall receive and disburse all moneys of the society, under the direction of its officers, and retain vouchers for all expenditures.

Section 5. The censors shall perform the duties required by the constitution.

ARTICLE III.—Non-payment of dues shall involve forfeiture of franchise at annual meeting.

ARTICLE IV.—The regulations of Cushing's Manual, when not conflicting with the laws or precedents of this society, shall be recognized as authoritative.

ARTICLE V.—Alterations of, or amendments to, these by-laws require a two-thirds vote at a regular meeting of this society.

ARTICLE VI.—The following shall be the order of business:

1. Reading of minutes.
2. Report of censors.
3. Election of members.
4. Proposition of candidates.
5. Secretary's report (at annual meeting.)
6. Election of officers (at annual meeting.)
7. Reading of papers.
8. Discussion of subjects.
9. Report of cases.
10. Presentation of specimens.
11. Unfinished business.
12. Reports of committees.
13. Miscellaneous business.
14. Adjournment.

CHAPTER XIII.

AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Butler county is acknowledged as being among the best and most prosperous agricultural counties in Iowa. Its people are awake and keep step with the progressive march of the times in all that pertains to a civilization of happiness, industry and culture. Its future possibilities may be set high among the cluster of its hundred sisters, a star of pride to the noble State. The early pioneers did not come loaded with wealth, and in fact few had more than enough to barely get settled upon their lands; but they came with that which was, in those days, equal to it—training in agricultural pursuits, brawny hands that were able and not ashamed to do hard work, and in connection with industrious habits, the energy and determination to win success. The country was new, and there was no alternative but that success must be wrought from the soil—which was their only wealth and their only hope. And, in spite of all the obstacles and inconveniences to be encountered, success has attended their efforts, and the transformation from the primitive to the present comfortable condition of things accomplished. Nor is the end yet reached, but the county still has a mine of agricultural wealth yet undeveloped, which, as years roll on, will grow more and more valuable, and when years of cultivated maturity shall dawn to transform the yet unsubdued prairie to waving fields of growing grain, Butler county will occupy a place among the foremost ranks of Iowa's banner counties.

Early in the development of this country, wheat was the main product, and for a number of years excellent crops were raised with scarcely a failure. At the present time it has partially given up its former place to other cereals, while the farmers find many other avenues at which to devote their time and energies. The general theory—or it might be more properly said—it is known in a general way, that the wheat belt has been traveling westward ever since it was first started at Plymouth, Massachusetts, when the pilgrim fathers landed there over two hundred and sixty years ago. At first it moved on its westward march, not in a very rapid way, until fifty years ago the valley of the Genesee, in New York, was the great wheat raising region. But, when Michigan, Illinois and Iowa were opened up for cultivation, the wheat growing center began its Kangaroo jumps toward the setting sun, and Iowa was for years its resting place; but how long it will be before its now receding line will pass clear beyond the confines of Iowa and land in Dakota and Nebraska, time alone

ean determine. The gradual increase in stock raising has placed corn in the front rank at present. Flax of late years has been raised quite extensively. Rye, barley and all the cereals common to this latitude do well, and vegetables and small fruits grow abundantly where well cultivated. It was formerly taught that apples could not be successfully raised here, but the county now has many fine and thrifty orchards which have proven the matter quite to the contrary, and have punctured this fallacy. About one-half of the area of the county is under a good state of cultivation.

The following items of statistics of values throughout the county will prove to be of interest:

TABLE OF VALUES.

Lands, exclusive of town property	$2,133,289
Total number of acres	366,025
Total exemptions for trees planted	$105,044
Total, after deducting exemptions	2,028,245

Cattle assessed in the county, 24,516; value	$178,123
Horses assessed in the county, 8,207; value	234,685
Mules assessed in the county, 153; value	4,562
Sheep assessed in the county, 1,929 head, value	1,929
Swine assessed in the county, 19,480 head; value	34,898

VALUES IN THE VILLAGES.

Allison	$10,727
Greene	36,504
Bristow	9,469
New Hartford	8,012
Clarksville	38,808
Shell Rock	36,776
Butler Center	1,660
Aplington	23,235
Parkersburgh	43,471
Aggregate assessment of reality in towns	$208,662
Aggregate value of railroad property as assessed by the executive council, under chapter 5, title X, of the Code of 1873	$304,426
Aggregate valuation of personal property, including horses and cattle	652,273
Grand total valuation in the county	$3,193,606

THE FIRST FAIR IN BUTLER COUNTY.

The first fair held in Butler county was held at Willoughby village, about 1856 or 1857. It was a small affair, but a good time was had. The village at which the fair was held has long since been counted a thing of the past.

BUTLER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This was the first organization of the kind in the county. It came into existence about 1857, with James Collar as first president, and James Davis, first secretary. From the first the public seemed to take an interest in the annual meetings of the society, and with a few exceptions, when weather interfered, fairs have been held annually and premiums paid in full. Upon organization the place of holding meetings was fixed at Shell Rock for twenty years. The nineteenth annual fair was held at Shell Rock on the 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, 1875, and was a success.

The officers at this time were as follows:

Martin Bailey, of Butler Center, president.

T. G. Copeland, of Clarksville, vice-president.

J. O. Stewart, of Clarksville, secretary.

E. Town, of Shell Rock, treasurer.

The board of directors at that time were as follows:

John Hickle, of Clarksville.
James Collar, of New Hartford.
J. H. Carter, of Shell Rock.
A. Doty, of Clarksville.
Richard Hughes, of Shell Rock.
I. E. Bussey, of Shell Rock.
S. Rice, of Shell Rock.

The following rules and regulations were adopted for the government of the society, viz:

RULES AND REGULATIONS, AND PROGRAMME.

Entries may be made at the secretary's office, at the grounds, until 12 o'clock M., of the second day.

Entries, except otherwise specified, limited to producers residing within, and life members residing without, the county. Class 5 open to the world.

Inventors, mechanics and agents not entitled to make entries for premiums, may make entries for exhibition.

Articles entered must be kept on exhibition during the fair.

Unworthy articles will receive no premiums, even though there be no competition.

Draft teams will be tested and plowing match take place in the forenoon of the second day.

Grange race will be called at 10:30 A. M. second day.

In the afternoon of the second day, 3 minute trotting and running race, exhibition of carriage teams, buggy horses and walking horses will take place.

In the forenoon of the 3d day the trial of double teams, saddle horses and roadster stallions, will come off.

At noon, third day, annual election of officers.

In the afternoon of the third day the sweepstake and 3:30 trotting race, and ladies' equestrianship will take place.

A suitable police force will be kept on duty at night to protect the animals, and other property.

Committees will attach emblems to articles examined, and in all cases make their reports to the secretary as early as possible.

Protest made against the action of any committee, must be made in writing, at the secretary's office, on the ground, and no protest made after the close of the fair will be considered.

Premiums not called for in six months after the treasurer gives notice that he is prepared to pay them, will be forfeited to the society.

When there are articles entered in any class, and the committees do not deem them worthy, they shall not award premiums.

All holders of annual tickets shall be entitled, with their wives and members of their families, under fourteen years of age, to all the privileges of the society, at all its fairs, excepting to vote for officers.

Membership fees, as follows: Life membership, $10.00; annual membership, $1 50.

The society is now in prosperous condition, is free from debt, and is efficiently managed by the following, who are the present officers:

J. H. Carter, of Shell Rock, president.
Richard Hughes, of Shell Rock, secretary.
Elwood Wilson, of Shell Rock, treasurer.

CLARKSVILLE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The Clarksville Agricultural Association was organized in 1875, and during the same year the fair grounds were purchased of John Hicks and others, containing twenty-five acres. The incorporators were as follows: E. A. Glenn, G. R. Peet, Ike E. Lucas, L. Bartlett, George Barber, S. McRoberts, Jr., David Crosby, Benjamin Crosby, J. R. Fletcher, and J. O. Stewart. The first officers were as follows: Samuel McRoberts, Sen., president; Ike E. Lucas, secretary; Cyrus Doty, treas-

urer; J. R. Jones, James R. Fletcher, E. A. Glenn, Lorenzo Bartlett and George R. Peet, directors.

The first fair was held in October, 1876, and proved to be a splendid success.

In 1876 the officers were Cyrus Doty, president; C. H. Ilgenfritz, treasurer; E. A. Glenn, George R. Peet, A. N. Leet, L. Bartlett and J. R. Jones, directors.

In 1877, during the month of October, the second fair was held, and was a very interesting one.

In 1878 the officers were as follows: Cyrus Doty, president; N. H. Larkin, vice-president; J. O. Stewart, secretary, C. H Ilgenfritz, treasurer; board of directors, A. N. Leet, Charles Fitch, James Burke, H. F. L. Burton and C. R. Nelson.

In 1879 no fair was held on account of the drenching rain.

In 1880 the officers who managed the affairs were J. R. Jones, president; Levi Baker, secretary; H. F. L. Burton, treasurer; board of directors, C. R. Nelson, J. H. Hickle, John Shannon, C. H. Forney and W. E. Burton.

For 1881—J. R. Jones, president; O. J. Pope, vice-president; H. F. L. Burton, treasurer; J. O. Stewart, secretary; board of directors, Cyrus Doty, Aaron Doty, John Shannon, John Kephart and Jacob Hickle.

The officers for the year 1882, were as follows: J. R. Jones, president; O. J. Pope, vice-president; J. J. Eichar, secretary; H. L. F. Burton, treasurer; board of directors, Cyrus Doty, William Tennyson, John Shannon, John Kephert and Aaron Doty.

A fair was to be held during the three days, September 25, 26 and 29, but only continued for two days, as the exhibition was not sufficient to warrant it on the third.

BY-LAWS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The by-laws adopted by the Clarksville Agricultural Association, and which now govern them, are as follows:

BY-LAWS.

SECTION 1. The board of directors shall have entire control of the grounds of the Association.

SEC. 2. Each officer of the Association who shall be absent from the annual fairs of the Association, shall be fined $1.00, unless good cause can be shown for such absence.

SEC. 3. Animals or articles intended for exhibition shall only be admitted by the gate-keeper on showing the secretary's card with the number and class of his entry.

SEC. 4. The secretary shall enter each class in a separate book for the use of the awarding committee.

SEC 5. No animal or article shall be taken off the fair ground without leave of the president, who, in such case, shall give a check card which shall admit the animal or article when brought back.

SEC. 6. Premiums in no case shall be given unless the judges consider the object worthy.

SEC. 7. All roots, etc. offered in competition shall be cleansed and trimmed, and exhibited in baskets or open vessels. Grain and seeds may be exhibited in sacks.

SEC. 8. The secretary of the Association shall furnish a card with the name of owner and No. of class of the entry thereon.

SEC. 9. Each committee shall be furnished by the secretary of the Association, with a book containing the number and designation of every animal, article, etc. entered for competition in the class to which the committee is appointed.

SEC. 10. Farms, fences and all other objects of competition which necessitate a committee to travel in the country, shall be entered for such competition before or on the 20th of August,

and the committee adjudicating thereon shall report in writing by their chairman to the president of the Association on the morning of the second day of the fair.

SEC. 11. All objects entered for competition which shall require a committee to travel in the country, shall be subject to an entrance fee of $2 00 for each object unless they are situated upon the same farm.

SEC. 12. If any stockholder shall at any time fail to heed the call of the board, or pay in any installment, called in as aforesaid, within ten days after being notified so to do, then the board of directors may, at their option, either collect the said installment by law, or declare the stock forfeited to the Association. If, however, at any time within ten days after such forfeiture the delinquent stockholder shall give to the board sufficient and satisfactory reason for his delinquency, the directors may, at any meeting, rescind such forfeiture and receive the payment due, together with ten per cent. damages, as a penalty for such delinquency.

SEC. 13. The by-laws of the Association may be amended or altered at any meeting by a vote of the majority of the stockholders present.

SEC. 14. The board of directors shall have power to call a meeting from time to time for the purpose of assessing the stock of the Association, which assessment shall not at any one time exceed twenty-five per cent, of the capital stock.

SEC. 15. The board of directors may at any time call a meeting of the stockholders by giving ten days notice of the same through the village press.

[Signed.] IKE E. LUCAS,
Secretary.

FARMERS' PRODUCE ASSOCIATION OF GREENE.

An association under this caption was organized in 1875 for the mutual benefit of the farmers and producers of Butler county. It was incorporated under the general law of Iowa. The following were the founders: J. L. Spaulding, H. Johnson, Wesley Searles, J. M. Packard, A. Palmatier, B. Huskins, John E. Downing, W. Hassell, J. C. Lockwood, E. Hiller, John Gates, M. Wilson, J. B. Dexter, T. F. Heery, G. B. Merrick, O. D. Barnum, H. W. Smith, Martin Gates, Lewis Farthan and E. Lydig. As its articles of incorporation stated, the association commenced business on the 20th day of March, 1875, and was to terminate on the 20th day of March, 1885, unless sooner discontinued by a two-third vote of the stock. The capital stock as advertised was $10,000, which could, by the same vote as above mentioned, be increased to $25,000, and which should be divided into shares of $50 each. The affairs of the association were conducted by a board of seven directors, and until the first election, the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the capacity of trustees, viz: John Gates, Wesley Searles, Hugh Johnson, J. L. Spaulding, J. M. Packard and J. B. Dexter. In the early part of March, 1875, a meeting of the stockholders of the association was held and officers were elected as follows: President, Wesley Searles; vice-president, Thomas F. Heery; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Spaulding; directors, B. Huckins, Wesley Searles, John Gates, J. L. Spaulding, T. F. Heery, H. Johnson and M. Wilson.

In April, 1875, the association purchased the building known as "Warehouse B.," and on the 3d of May, commenced doing business with C. Fortney, attending to the purchasing. Everything went smooth for a time, and the business prospered; for in September, 1875, we find that a dividend of ten per cent. was declared on the stock, and $207.90 was placed to the reserve

fund, representing the gain over the dividend for the months of May, June and July. But, in October, the bank of Greene failed, and its cashier, J. L. Spaulding, who was treasurer of the association, lit out for parts unknown, taking what money he could find with him. This so crippled the enterprise that it was finally abandoned, and the warehouse sold to Mr. John Gates, who still owns it, and it is run by Bruce & VanSaum.

This association would have been a great benefit to the farmers and producers, had it been a success, as it was to be run more on the co-operative plan.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL.

In this respect the facilities in Butler county are fully up to the average of Iowa's counties. The present mode of government of the public schools differs much from early days, and is a great improvement, for as it is with all innovations, the law in this respect has run the gauntlet, and finally arrived at what must be considered as filling about all the requirements. There are, however, some weak points which prove in many cases very inconvenient, if not exasperating. The law provides for the organization of what is termed district townships, which are divided by the local board into sub-districts. The district township, as the name implies, is a township organized for educational purposes. All of the sub-districts are a part of the whole, and the finances and all business matters of one and all are managed by the board of directors or school supervisors, made up of one from each sub-district. Thus one district cannot make up their minds to vote a tax and build a school-house which may be sadly needed, unless the whole township agrees that the tax can be levied; a school teacher cannot be engaged by the sub-district where she is to teach, but the whole township has a voice in it. The board of directors fixed a price to be paid to all teachers in the township, and thus one teacher with a hard school to teach, and fifty pupils, must receive the same compensation as does the teacher with an easy taught school and but five pupils. To partially rectify this opening for injustice, the law provides for the organization of the sub-districts into independent districts, or in other words, gives them power to choose their own board of directors and officers in whom is vested all the powers

held by the officers of the district township. It also provides for the erection of school-houses by the independent districts, but modifies this by the declaration that there must be fifteen scholars of school age in the district before this can be done. There is one district of this kind in the northeastern part of the county, which was made independent by all of the sub-districts in the townships agreeing to become independent, and so organizing; and this one only having ten scholars, cannot build, even though it has at the present writing, and has had for some time, money in the treasury appropriated and taxed for the purpose of building a school-house, but they have not the required number of scholars—only having ten—and are therefore at a standstill.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

A review of educational matters would be incomplete without a history of the office above named.

When Butler county was organized in 1854, the office of superintendent of county schools had not been created, and the educational matters were, to a very limited extent, vested in an officer, termed school fund commissioner. The commissioner, as is implied by the name, only had charge of the school funds. He had power to loan them to private parties on acceptable security, at moderate interest, and in fact, the records show that most of mortgages, in early days, were held by him. Mr. James Griffith was the first school fund commissioner, and was elected in the fall of 1854 for one term. He made a careful and efficient officer, and the first mortgage loan in the county, is recorded as having been made by him.

James Griffith has resided in Coldwater township since 1852. The first settlement in the township was made only a year previous to his coming here; John Fox, L. Colston, Commodore Bennett and Mr. Lakin having taken claims in 1851. Mr. Griffith was born in Kentucky in 1817; he removed to Indiana with his parents when a child, where he lived till thirty-five years of age, or until he came to Butler county in the fall of 1852. He has been twice married. His first wife was a native of Virginia, and died in Indiana. His present wife was Elizabeth A. Landis, a native of Virginia. He has four children—Frances Jane, born in Indiana in 1839; she is now Mrs. Clarke Carr; William A., born in Indiana in 1842, is a graduate of Cornell College, Iowa, graduating in 1865; he is by profession a teacher; Charles W., born in what is now Dayton township, April 21, 1855; he was probably the first white child born in that township; his youngest child, Belle, was born in Coldwater township, February 21, 1863.

He has lost two children in Butler county—Abram P. and James Madison. Mr. Griffith resides on section 13, near the line of Dayton, in fact the principal part of his farm is in the latter township, where he has 160 acres, having but 30 acres in Coldwater, on which his residence stands. Mr. Griffith being one of the pioneers of the county, endured with his fellow pioneers, all the privations incident to a pioneer life. He has seen Butler county progress from a state or nature till it now ranks with the more advanced and important counties of the State. He has been a

close observer, and possesses an excellent memory, and is valuable authority on the early history of Butler county.

John H. Morton was the next commissioner of school funds; but before the expiration of his term of office, the office was abolished by law. The duties devolved upon the county judge, and so continued until the county court system was changed to the board of county supervisors, who have since managed the school funds, with the exception of those devoted to holding normal institutes, which matter is treated at length in its proper place.

When, in 1858, the commissioner was dispensed with, the office of

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

was created, and D. W. Mason was elected to fill it in the spring of 1858. Mr. Mason was a lawyer, and is noted more fully in connection with the history of the bar of Butler county. He only served a few months, when he resigned, and M. D. L. Niece was appointed to fill the position so made vacant, and filled out the unexpired term. Mr. Niece was one of the early settlers of Butler county, coming here and locating in the township of Pittsford in November, 1856. He was born in Ohio, was brought up to the occupation of farming, and in early manhood engaged in teaching during the winter season. Several men, who have since become noted, attended, in their boyhood, these winter schools. James A. Garfield was a pupil of his during the winter of 1846–7, at Orange, Ohio. Charles E. Henry, ex-Marshall of the District of Columbia, and Emerson E. White, President of Lafayette College, Indiana, were also his pupils. As before stated Mr. Niece came to Butler county in 1856. He has been engaged much of the time in teaching; was county superintendent of schools of Butler county at one time, and has the office of county surveyor.

His brother, Nathaniel Niece, came to Iowa from Ohio in 1839, and settled in Linn county. He came to Butler county, and settled in Pittsford township in 1855. He had entered a farm there the previous year. His wife was Ziprah H. Lewis. They have a family of nine children, five of whom are living. Nathaniel Niece died March 21, 1882; his wife died the day previous, and they were buried in one grave at the same time.

Mr. Niece's term of office expired with 1859, and at the election in the latter part of that year, I. R. Dean was chosen superintendent of schools. Dean had settled at New Hartford at an early day, where he followed preaching the gospel, being of the Baptist faith; but at the time of his election was residing at Shell Rock. His term expired in 1861, and he died a few years later.

In the fall of 1861 Richard Merrill was elected to this office, and served for two terms.

Mr. Merrill was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on July 14, 1814. He emigrated in early childhood with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, where his youth was spent on a farm and attending common schools. After arriving at manhood he undertook the task of obtaining a liberal education. By dint of that dogged perseverance which characterized him through life, and by his own unaided efforts, he prepared himself and entered New Athens College, from which he gradu-

ated with eredit to himself. After this, being strongly a Presbyterian in his faith, he went to a theologieal seminary at Pittsford, Pa., and eompleted the eourse of study preparing him for the ministry, and eommeneed preaehing the gospel in Carroll eounty, Ohio. He continued there in the ministry until 1859, when he came to Butler eounty, where the first few years of his residenee were spent prineipally in preaehing the gospel, having eharge of congregations at Coldwater, Boylan's Grove and Butler Center. He eontinued a useful life, and an aetive worker in every good eause until Deeember 4, 1875, when, at the age of 62 years, he was ealled from earthly labor to that home beyond the river. He was a man of strong mind. He reasoned vigorously. He aceepted no proposition until he had tested it by his logical powers. When it met the approval of his intellect he inflexibly maintained it. As a eitizen he interested himself in everything that tended to build up society. As a friend he was warm and abiding. The labor and turmoil of his life is over, and he has gone to his rest. For a number of years prior to his death he resided at Butler Center, and was extensively engaged in agrieultural pursuits. His widow still lives there.

In the fall of 1865, W. H. Gue was eleeted superintendent, but after serving a few months, resigned, and has left the county. Gue was a man of eonsiderable ability. He lived at Shell Rock, and was elected just after his return from the war. W. A. Lathrop was appointed to fill the vaeaney eaused by his resignation.

George Graham was the next superintendent elected in the fall of 1867. He was a Presbyterian minister, and still resides in Clarksville; he was a good scholar, and made an efficient and aeeommodating offieer. He was succeeded in 1869, for the years 1870 and 1871 by W. A. Lathrop, who also made an exeellent officer. A sketch of Mr. Lathrop is found in eonnection with the history of the bar.

In 1871, John W. Stewart was elected superintendent of the schools of Butler county, and made one of the most thorough and capable officers in the State, elevating the office to a level with that of any county in the State; he held it for ten years.

John W. Stewart is a son of Elizabeth (Crooks) and William Stewart, and was born in Alleghany eounty, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1837. In 1856 he had eompleted an academic eourse at Coehvanton Academy, in Crawford county, and one at Alleghany College, in Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1856 he eame west, and settled in Rock county, Wisconsin, and engaged in teaching. From there he went to Greene county, where he taught until he entered the army. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company K, 22d Wiseonsin Infantry, as a private, but was soon promoted to the 1st lieutenancy. In the winter of 1862 he was obliged to resign on account of ill health. He then returned to Wisconsin, and in the fall of 1864 eame to Butler eounty, Iowa, located on a farm four miles south of Shell Rock, and occupied himself with farming and teaching until 1868. At this time he disposed of his farm and engaged in mercantile trade at Shell Rock. In this business he remained until the fall of 1872, when he was elected county superintendent of schools in Butler eounty, which office he held for ten years.

Mr. Stewart is a stalwart republican; he cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglas, but when Fort Sumpter was fired upon, changed from the demoeratie to the republican party. He is a member of the Methodist elurch. He was married December 29, 1859, to Miss Martha J. Graham, who was born in Pennsylvania, They have three children living—Lillian, now the wife of Wallaee Weed; Cornelius Wilham, and Luln Elizabeth. He is a member of the Esealop lodge of Masons, of Shell Rock.

John D. Anderson, the present county superintendent of public schools of Butler eounty, is a native of Ohio, having been born in the town of Beverly, Washington county, that State, in 1846. He came to Grundy eounty, Iowa, in 1874. Mr. Anderson taught several terms of sehool in that eounty, and eame to Butler Center in 1877, and took charge of the school of that place. He was eminently sueeessful as a teaeher, and was elected in the fall of 1881, to sueceed Mr. John W. Stewart as superintendent. Mrs. Anderson was formerly Miss Florenee Davis, daughter of James W. Davis, Esq., of Allison.

It is not the intention in this review to make an exhaustive treatise upon the methods or work of the office, but we will merely mention a few of the points wherein Butler eounty has improved upon the general mode of eonducting matters relating to this most important office.

One important and decided improvement is in the shape of a manual, entitled "Course of Study for the Publie Schools of Butler County," which was prepared by John W. Stewart, in 1881. The object of this is to secure a more uniform classifieation, and systematic method of teaehing, and wherever it has been followed, the best results have been obtained. One of them is kept in each school, and teachers obtaining eertificates are required to sign an agreement that, as far as possible, they will follow the course preseribed. In eonneetion with this, the teaeher is given a blank to be filled just before the end of the term, whieh will show to the sueeessor just how far each scholar has reached in studies, and obviates that necessity of spending a week or more in reviews, determining where to place scholars, as in former times. This is termed a report of classifieation and progress and is very beneficial, as it enables the teaeher who follows to at once know the eondition of the sehool.

Another point is this: just prior to the meeting in the spring and fall, of the boards of direetors of the various townships, the county superintendent mails to every seeretary a statement of the "needs and wants" of his distriet, as found by the superintendent on his last visit, and this is read to the board at their meeting. It has, in most eases, the effect of keeping the various schools supplied with the necessary apparatus, and the house and grounds in good shape and repair.

SCHOOLS IN BUTLER COUNTY.

By the report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, made in 1864, we glean a number of items whieh will indicate pretty clearly the condition and advancement of edueational matters at

that day. The county at that time was just ten years old as an organization.

The report states that every township in the county had been organized as district townships, and a total of 66 sub-districts; the total number of children in the county, of school age, was 2,207; total number of schools, 63; average number of scholars in attendance, 609; number of teachers in the county, 101; aggregate cost of tuition per week for each scholar, thirty-five cents; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, $7,811.

In connection with these items, it is stated that the year previous, 1863, Butler county had 17 districts, and 57 sub-districts; number of children of school age, 2,007; average attendance at the schools, 694; number of teachers in the county, 92; average cost of tuition per week for each pupil, thirty-three cents; aggregate amount paid teachers during the year, $6,239.39. Now, as a means of comparison, we will turn our attention to, and in this connection give some interesting facts concerning the

PRESENT CONDITION OF EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

J. D. Anderson, the efficient county superintendent, in submitting his first annual report in October, 1882, for that school year, says:

"The schools of our county are in a prosperous condition. Exceptions to this rule are found, of course, but generally in the hands of young and inexperienced teachers * * When our children are in the school room every day of every term, in time for every roll call, they will be able to complete the work of the common school, and will come to maturity with a good, practical education. Our graded schools are presided over by teachers of special merit, who have had professional training, and such schools are in excellent condition. In the county we have none of the higher institutions of learning and depend largely on our graded schools and normal institutes for instruction in methods."

From the same report upon which the above general remarks were made by the superintendent, we glean the following items, which will be of interest,—the figures represent a total for the entire county—viz:

Number of district townships in the county	11
Number of sub-districts	84
Number of independent districts	46
Number of graded schools	9
Number of schools of all kinds in the county	150
Number of teachers employed	148
Average number of months of school each year	7.1
Average compensation of teachers per month—male	$35 15
Average compensation of females	28 70
Number of scholars between the ages of 5 and 21—male	2,540
Same—female	2,422
Whole number of scholars between ages of 5 and 21	4,962
Number of deaf and dumb children, of school age	6
Number of pupils enrolled in the schools	4,397
Average daily attendance	2,474
Average cost of tuition per month for each pupil	$2 14
Average cost of tuition per school year for each pupil	$15 19
Number of school houses in the county	129
Value of school houses	$82,280



W. R. Jamison

Value of apparatus in the schools	$2,047
Number of dictionaries in schools	137
Number of teachers' certificates granted in 1882	225
Of which are males	56
And females	169
Number of applicants rejected—females	54
Males	10
Average age of male teachers	23
Average age of female teachers	20

As to the financial condition of the educational department of Butler county, it could not be better, and in this connection is presented a few items taken from official reports of 1882, for the information of readers, as follows:

SCHOOL HOUSE FUND.

	Dr.
Amount on hand per last report	$4,692 96
Received from district tax	5,243 82
Received from other sources	823 67
Total	$10,760 45
	Cr.
Paid for school houses and sites	$3,351 73
Paid for apparatus	10 05
Paid on bonds and interest	3,163 60
Paid for other purposes	1,100 47
On hand	3,134 60
Total	$10,760 45

CONTINGENT FUND.

	Dr.
On hand per last report	$8,338 12
Received from district tax	9,691 53
Received from other sources	404 51
Total	$18,434 16
	Cr.
Paid for rent and repairs on school houses	$2,333 47
Paid for fuel	3,731 91
Paid secretaries and treasurers	1,347 74
Paid for records, dictionaries, etc.	233 02
Paid for insurance and janitors	762 88
Paid for supplies	955 62
Paid for other purposes	1,307 35
On hand	7,762 17
Total	$18,434 16

TEACHERS' FUND.

	Dr.
On hand as per last report	$20,850 45
Received from district tax	26,417 24
Received from semi-annual apportionment	5,950 49
Received from other sources	884 30
Total	$54,132 48
	Cr.
Paid teachers	$31,815 24
Paid for other purposes	608 88
On hand	21,708 36
Total	$54,132 48
Whole amount paid by districts for school purposes during year	$50,721 96
Whole amount now in hands of district treasurers	32,605 13
Amount reported on hand September, 1881	34,047 38
Amount reported "on hand at last report," September, 1882	33,881 53
Lost in hands of district treasurers	165 85
Amount of institute fund on hand	105 22

During the last year the county superintendent, J. D. Anderson, has visited 132 schools, and made in all 143 visits; and has held twelve public examinations for teachers. Mr. Anderson is an efficient and able officer, untiring in his endeavors to elevate the character of the schools under his charge, and is succeeding admirably with his work.

A history of each of the various schools will be found in connection with the town or locality in which it is located.

BRANCHES TAUGHT AND TEXT-BOOKS.

The branches taught and text-books in use in the schools of Butler county are

about as follows, and they are all the most standard and reliable authorities upon the subject of which they treat:

Orthography—Swinton and Watson.

Reading—American and Independent.

Writing—Spencerian.

Arithmetic—Robinson, Ray and Goff.

Geography—Swinton and Harper.

English Grammar—Reed, Swinton and Burtt.

Physiology—Steele and Cutter.

History of United States—Barnes and Swinton.

Algebra—Robinson.

Book-keeping—Bryant and Stratton.

In addition to the above comes the list of reference books for the aid and use of teachers, as follows:

Doty's Manual of Arithmetic; Mark's First Lessons in Geometry; Swinton's Outlines of the World's History; Townsend's Analysis of Letter Writing; Townsend's Analysis of Civil Government; Calkin's Primary Object Lessons; Hooker's Child's Book of Nature; Wickersham's Methods of Instruction and School Economy; Gow's Good Morals and Gentle Manners; Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching; and every teacher is expected to read one educational journal.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The following is a list of the various graded schools in Butler county, together with the names of the present principal, and salary of the same, viz:

Aplington, employs two teachers and E. T. Bedell, principal, at $405 per annum.

Butler Center, two teachers and Ella Mullarky, principal, at $320.

Bristow, two teachers; Hattie Ripson, principal, salary $320.

Clarksville, four teachers; N. H. Hincline, principal, salary $450

Greene, four teachers; A. H. Beals, principal, salary $585.

New Hartford, two teachers; William Hunter, principal, salary $405.

Parkersburgh, four teachers; E. C. Bellows, principal, salary $540.

Shell Rock, east, two teachers; V. L. Dodge, principal, salary 360.

Shell Rock, west, two teachers; W. J. Hunt, principal, salary $450.

The graded schools are all in most excellent condition, and are doing good and efficient work. All under the supervision of able and experienced teachers, they are, in Butler county, fully supplying the place of those higher and more expensive institutions which are found in many other counties throughout Iowa. Nearly all of the higher branches are taught, and a young man or woman having passed through one of them by earnest study and application, with success, needs go no farther for education, as they will have already attained sufficient to meet all the diversified conditions and requirements of life.

A history of the graded as well as the common or district schools will be found in connection with the history of the various localities in which they are located.

THE NORMAL INSTITUTE.

By an act passed by the General Assembly of Iowa, in 1873, the county superintendents were required to commence, and each year hold a Teachers' or Normal Institute at some convenient point in each

county, for the drill of those who were or who intended to teach. The object or design of this was, and is, to furnish teachers an opportunity to review and enlarge their knowledge of the branches to be taught, to acquaint themselves with improved methods of teaching, to awaken an increased desire for self-improvement in knowledge, skill, and power to control others, and to give them more confidence and ability in managing the affairs of the school. For the purpose of defraying the expenses incident to such gatherings, the Institute Fund was created, to which the State annually pays $50, and it is made up by the $1.00 examination fees paid to the county superintendent, and the fees of $1.00 each charged to each member who attends the institute. This fund is under the exclusive control of the county superintendent, and in Butler county, amounts to about $500 per annum. There is no law compelling teachers to attend the institutes; but each applicant for a certificate is required to show good cause for not having attended. The matter is also greatly assisted by the county seperintendent, who makes all certificates expire on the first day of August, no matter at what time they were issued; thus leaving no excuse for a teacher's absence.

The first institute was held in August, 1874, by John W. Stewart, county superintendent and *ex-officio* manager of Institute; he conducted one each year from that time until his term of office expired in 1881. They were all very successful, and their effect was plainly visible in elevating the character of the schools.

The last institute was held at Clarksville in 1882, commencing on the seventh day of August, and continuing for three weeks, having an enrollment of 24 males and 107 females—total, 131. The average attendance was 105. The officers and conductors of this school were as follows: General Manager, John D. Andrews; conductor, Erwin Baker; instructors, L. S. Bottenfield and C. M. Greene; lecturers, Erwin Baker, State Superintendent, J. W. Akers and W. A. Lathrop. The expense of the institute amounted to about $404.70, and it was considered as being as enjoyable and profitable a session as has yet been held. The next will be held in August, 1883.

The following preface to the course of study for the last Institute contains information as to the method of conducting the gatherings:

To Instructors and Members.—The design of an Institute drill is to furnish teachers an opportunity to review and enlarge their knowledge of the branches to be taught, to acquaint themselves with improved methods of teaching, to awaken an increased desire for self-improvement in knowledge, skill, and power to control others, and to give them more confidence and ability in managing the affairs of the school.

The county superintendent will assume the business management of the Institute. He will assign members to their proper divisions as soon as enrolled, basing the classification on ability and experience. This classification will be changed only on recommendation of class instructors, approved by the conductor. He expects full reports from class instructors and conductor at close of Institute, of the work best done, and of such things as are most needed to improve the schools of Butler county.

The conductor shall act as principal of the school, and is charged with the execution of the regular daily programme. He shall exercise careful supervision over the work done, and methods employed by the assistant instructors. At the close of the Institute he shall make a re-

port to the county superintendent, embracing the items reported by the assistants, and in addition, his own suggestions and observations.

The assistant instructors are expected to do all in their power to make the Institute a unit; dismiss classes promptly, and meet the superintendent and conductor daily to report progress and discuss methods. They are especially requested to encourage members to do ALL the reciting and MOST of the talking. At the close of the session they will make out a report to the conductor, embracing those points in which the teachers were found most lacking, and suggesting the things most needed to develop their teaching powers and improve the schools.

Members of the Institute are expected to conduct themselves as pupils or students. They are earnestly requested to be present at roll-call, both in the morning and afternoon; to give special attention to the *methods* employed by instructors in presenting subjects; to do the work assigned them in the best possible manner, and to remain during the entire session and be present at the examination.

J. D. ANDERSON,
County Superintendent.

BUTLER COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

At the time of the Normal Institute, held in Clarksville, in August, 1882, the teachers got together and with forty-two charter members, organized the association under the above name. The object declared was the elevation of the profession of teaching by the mental improvement of its members in all correct educational means. A preamble, constitution and by-laws were drawn and neatly printed, and each member was required to deposit 25 cents as fee. The association has grown rapidly in interest and in numbers, now having a membership of about 60, and holds regular meetings four times each year. The first and present officers are as follows:

President, J. D. Anderson, county superintendent; secretary, Emma Sweitzer, of Shell Rock; treasurer, A. H. Beals, of Greene; executive committee, J. D. Anderson, Allison; Emma L. Cole, Greene; N. H. Hineline, Clarksville. The vice-presidents are as follows: Fremont, Carrie E. Howe; Dayton, Sarah Bement; Coldwater, John Wilson; Bennezette, Jennie Wray; Pittsford, George Brown; West Point, Hattie Ripson; Jackson, Mrs. Lina Fowle; Butler, E. L. Palmer; Shell Rock, Florence Meade; Jefferson, Ella Mullarky; Ripley, Alice Barlow; Madison, Helen Slaid; Washington, Bridget Chrystie; Monroe, E. T. Bedell; Albion, E. C. Bellows; Beaver, George H. Cook.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS.

The constitution and by-laws adopted by the association were as follows:

PREAMBLE.

We, the undersigned teachers of Butler county, feeling that we owe a duty to ourselves as teachers, and to the profession which we represent, and believing that by co-operation we may dignify our calling and unify our efforts, do form ourselves into a Teachers' Association, and for our guidance do adopt the following constitution and by-laws:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I—NAME.

SECTION 1. This association shall be called the Butler County Teachers' Association.

ARTICLE II—OBJECT.

SEC. 1. The object of the association shall be the elevation of the profession of teaching by the mental improvement of its members in all correct educational means.

ARTICLE III—OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. This association shall have the following officers, whose terms of office shall be from the time of election until the close of the next succeeding county institute: President, vice-president from each township, secretary, treasurer, and an executive committee of three members, one of which shall be the president.

ARTICLE IV—DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SEC. 1. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all regular meetings, and to perform the duties usually required of the chairman of an organized assembly.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a correct record of the proceedings of each regular meeting; keep a record of attendance; notify members who have been placed upon the programme by the executive committee; see that the programme and proceedings are published, and to attend to such other correspondence as shall be necessary for the good of the association.

SEC. 3. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep an account of all money received into or paid from the treasury, and to pay no money except on order of the president and secretary.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the vice-presidents to encourage the teachers from each township to attend the association, and to assist the president in making the association a success. It shall be the duty of the executive committee to make out a programme for each meeting and to furnish the same to the secretary at least three weeks prior to the time of its execution. They shall also make any necessary arrangements for holding meetings of the association.

ARTICLE V—DEPOSITS.

SEC. 1. All members shall sign the constitution and shall deposit with the treasurer the sum of twenty-five (25) cents, which shall be returned whenever a member withdraws, minus general assessments.

ARTICLE VI—AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. This constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of all the members of the association, notice of such alteration or amendment having been given to the secretary in writing at the previous meeting.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I—MEETINGS.

SEC. 1. This association shall meet four times each year, at such times and places as the executive committee shall direct.

SEC. 2. Each regular meeting shall be preceded by a business meeting, in which Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the guide.

ARTICLE II—HONORARY MEMBERS.

SEC. 1. Any person may be elected an honorary member of this association by a majority vote of all the members, and such person shall not be required to make a deposit.

ARTICLE III—AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. These by-laws may be altered or amended at any regular meeting by a majority vote of all the members of the association.

Signed by forty two teachers.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WAR—ITS CAUSES.

From the commencement of government there have been two antagonistic principles contending for mastery, slavery and freedom. Sometimes smoldering and even invincible; but the seeds were there and ever and anon would burst into flames, carrying destruction, death and desolation with it. A repetition of that great conflict which, for ages, has agitated our globe—the conflict between aristocratic usurpation and popular rights. History is crowded with descriptions and scenes of this irrepressible conflict. Two thousand years ago, when the aristocracy of Rome was headed by Cneues Pompey, Julius Cæsar, espousing the cause of the people, unfurled the banner of equal rights, and striding through oceans of flood which tossed their surges over every portion of the habitable globe, overthrew the aristocratic commonwealth, and reared over the ruins, the imperial commonwealth. Again on the field of Pharsalia, the aristocratic banner was trailed in the dust, and democracy, although exceedingly imperfect, became victor. It was aristocracy trying to keep its heel on the head of democracy which has deluged the Roman Empire in blood.

But the nobles regained foothold, and regardless of these lessons, renewed their oppression. Again they commenced sowing the seed which must surely bring forth terrible fruit. Over two hundred years ago the aristocracy of France, housed in magnificent palaces, mounted on war horses, with pampered men at arms ready to ride rough shod on every embassage of violence, trampled upon the suffering serfs, until humanity could no longer endure it. The masses of the people were deprived of every privilege, save that of toiling for their masters. The aristocracy so deprived the people, whose wives and daughters through their brutality were forced to go to the field bare-headed and bare-footed, and be yoked to the plow with the donkey, that they never dreamed that the wretched boors would dare even to look in defiance towards the massive and stately castles whose noblemen proudly strode along the battlements in measureless contempt for the helpless peasantry below. But the pent up vials of vengeance of ages at last burst forth. These boors, these jacks, rose and like maddened hyenas, rushed upon their foes. Imbruted men, who for ages had been subjected to the most outrageous wrongs, rose by millions against their oppressors, and wreaked upon them every atrocity which fiend-like ingenuity could devise. All the brutal and demon passions of human nature held high carnival, and it can truly be said France ran red with

blood. But at length disciplined valor prevailed. After one-half of the peasantry of France had perished, the knighted noblemen, the aristocrats resumed their sway, and the hellish bondage, worse than slavery, was again placed upon the people. This war of the jacks, or as it is called in history, *Jacqueri*, is one of the most interesting and warning events of the past; and yet it was all unheeded.

The oppression went on, growing more and more outrageous; the people were kept ignorant that they might not know of their wrongs; poor that they might not resent them. That the lords might live in castles and be clothed in purple, and fare sumptuously, the people were doomed to hovels, rags and black bread. The peasant must not place the bit of dough in the ashes by his fireside—he was compelled to have it baked at the bakery of his lord, and there pay heavy toll. He dare not scrape together the few crumbs of salt from the rocks of the ocean shore, he must buy every particle from his lord at an exorbitant price. "Servants obey your masters," was interpreted to apply to all save of noble birth; and religion was converted into a method for subjecting the masses. Bibles were not allowed to be read by these "boors," lest they learn what the Savior really taught, and a peasant detected with one in his hand, was deemed as guilty as if caught with the tools of a burglar or the dies of a counterfeiter. As associates for lords—the idea would have been considered contrary to nature or reason. Thus Louis XV., surrounded by courtesans, debauchees and the whoredom of his castle, once said: "I can give money to Voltaire, Montesquieu Fontinelle, but I cannot *dine* and *sup* with these people." If the peasant with his wife and child toiling in the field, in cultivation of a few acres of land, managed to raise $640 worth of crops during the year, $600 of it went to the King, the Lord and the Church, while the remaining $40 was left to clothe and feed the emaciate family. Thomas Jefferson in the year 1785, wrote from Paris to a friend in Philadelphia:

"Of twenty millions of people supposed to be in France, I am of the opinion that there are nineteen millions more wretched, more accursed in every circumstance of human existence, than the most conspicuously wretched individual in the whole United States."

It was this state of affairs which brought on the war of the French Revolution, inaugurating the most terrific of all Time's battles. Such combats earth never saw before, probably never will see again. Two worlds as it were came clashing together. Twenty millions of people trampled in the mire, rose ghastly and frenzied, and the flames of feudal castles and the shrieks of haughty oppressors appalled the world. All the combined aristocracy of Europe were on the other side to crush the demand of the people for the equality of man. Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Austria, England, Spain—all the kings rallied their armies to the assistance of France in subduing the oppressed masses who, believing they were right, marched heroically to the victories of Marengo, Wagram and Austerlitz. But in the final victories of the despots, aristocratic privilege again triumphed in Europe. In the meantime a similar though less

bloody and terrific battle had taken place in England; the same ever rising conflict between the united courtiers and cavaliers under Charles I., and the Puritans under Cromwell. With prayer, fasting, and hymn, the common people who had for ages been under the yoke of servitude, took to arms in defense of their rights, and many cavaliers bit the dust through their sturdy blows. But Charles II., returned to the throne and again aristocracy triumphed. The oppressed were our Puritan fathers; again they were trodden under foot. Then it was that the heroic resolution was adopted to cross the ocean three thousand miles, and there in exile establish and found a republic where all men in the eye of the law should be equal. The result is too well known to need rehearsal. How they fought their way through all the dangers of the savage new world and succeeded in the object. How the aristocracy of England made the desperate effort to again bring the yoke to bear; to tax us without allowing us to be represented in parliament—to place the appointment to all important offices in the hands of the king, who would send over the sons of England's noblemen to be our governors and our judges, and who would fill all the posts of wealth, dignity and power with the children of the lords.

Hence the war of the Revolution. We, the people, conquered, and established our government independent of all the world, placing as corner-stone of the edifice, that "all men are born free and equal, and are alike entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

Then coming down to the great conflict of America, the Rebellion, it was a continuance of that irrepressible conflict which has shaken the world to its uttermost depths for ages. It was based upon slavery, that which has caused the shedding of oceans of blood, and making millions of widows and orphans.

The Constitution under which we are bound together, is in its spirit and legitimate utterance, doubtless one of the most noble documents ever produced by the mind of man, and even now when the advancement of a century has dawned upon its use, not a paragraph requires changing to make it true to humanity. But yet ingloriously and guiltily we consented to use one phrase susceptible of a double meaning, "held to labor." So small and apparently so insignificant were the seeds sown from which such a harvest of misery has been reaped. In the North these honest words meant a hired man or an apprentice. In the South they were taken to mean slavery, the degradation and feudal bondage of a race. A privileged class assumed that the constitution recognized it, and the right of property in human beings. This class endeavored to strengthen and extend their aristocratic institution, which was dooming ever increasing millions to life-long servitude and degradation. All wealth was rapidly accumulating in the hands of these few who owned their fellow-man as property. The poor whites, unable to buy slaves, and considering labor which was performed by them degrading, were rapidly sinking into a state of frightful misery. The sparse population which slavery allowed, excluded churches, schools and villages. Immense plantations of thousands of acres, tilled by as many slaves, driven to work by overseers, con-

signed the whole land to apparent solitude. The region of the southern country generally presented an aspect of desolation which Christendom no where else could parallel. The slaveholders, acting as one man, claimed the right of extending this over all the free territory of the United States. Free labor and slave labor cannot exist together. The admission of slavery effectually excluded free men from them. It was impossible for those men, cherishing the sentiment of republican equality, to settle there, with the privileged class who were to own vast realms and live in luxury upon the unpaid labor of the masses. It was on this point that the conflict, in its fierceness, commenced.

From the year 1790 the strife grew hotter and hotter every year. The questions arising kept Congress, both the Senate and House, in one incessant scene of warfare. There could be no peace in the land until this aristocratic element was effectually banished.

The Hon. Mr. Iverson, of Georgia, speaking of the antagonism of the two systems, aristocracy and freedom, said, in the Senate of the United States, on December 5th, 1860:

"Sir, disguise the fact as you will, there is enmity between the Northern and Southern people, which is deep and enduring, and you can never eradicate it—never. Look at the spectacle exhibited on this floor. How is it? There are the Northern Senators on that side; here are the Southern Senators on this side. You sit upon your side silent and gloomy. We sit upon our side with knit brows and portentous scowls. Here are two hostile bodies on this floor, and it is but a type of the feeling which exists between the two sections. We are enemies as much as if we were hostile States. We have not lived in peace. We are not now living in peace. It is not expected that we shall ever live in peace."

Hon. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, in continuation of the same debate said: "This is a war of sentiment and opinion, by one form of society against another form of society."

The remarks of the Hon. Garrett Davis, a Senator from Kentucky, are to the point:

"The cotton States, by their slave labor, have become wealthy, and many of their planters have princely revenues—from $50,000 to $100,000 per year. This wealth has begot a pride, and insolence, and ambition, and these points of the Southern character have been displayed most insultingly in the halls of Congress. As a class, the wealthy cotton growers are insolent, they are proud, they are domineering, they are ambitious. They have monopolized the government in its honors for forty or fifty years with few interruptions. When they saw the sceptre about to depart from them, in the election of Lincoln, sooner than give up office and the spoils of office, in their mad and wicked ambition they determined to disrupt the old confederation, and erect a new one, wherein they would have undisputed power."

Thus the feeling continued growing stronger. One incessant cry became, "Abjure your democratic constitution, which favors equal rights to all men, and give us in its place an aristocratic constitution, which will secure the rights of a privileged class." They insisted that the

domestic slave trade should be nurtured, and the foreign slave trade opened; saying, in the coarse and vulgar language of one of the most earnest advocates of slavery: "The North can import jackasses from Malta, let the South, then, import niggers from Africa."

The reply of the overwhelming majority of the people of the United States was decisive. Lincoln was elected and inaugurated despite the conspiracy to prevent it.

Volumes could be and have been written upon these actions, but they are well known. We will merely mention the most prominent features, transpiring until the havoc of war actually set in,

On the 7th of November, 1860, it was known that Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States, and was to enter upon his duties on the 4th day of the following March. In the meantime the executive government was virtually in the hands of the slave power. James Buchanan, the President, had been elected to the office openly pledged to pursue the general policy the slave-holders enjoyed. The cabinet were all slave-holders and slave-masters. The United States Navy was scattered all over the face of the earth, leaving only two vessels for the defense of the country; the treasury was left barren; the army was so scattered in remote fortresses in the far west, as to leave all the forts where they would be needed,defenseless; the United States Arsenals were emptied, the Secretary of War sending their guns to the Slave States, where bands of Rebels were organized and drilling, prepared to receive them. One hundred and fifteen thousand arms, of the most approved pattern, were transferred from Springfield, Massachusetts, and from Watervleit, New York, together with a vast amount of cannon, morter, balls, powder and shells were also forwarded to the Rebels in the Slave States.

On the 18th of February, 1861, the inauguration of Jefferson Davis, as President of the Southern Confederacy, took place at Montgomery, Ala. Four days later the collector of customs, appointed by the Confederate Government in Charleston, South Carolina, issued the manifesto that all vessels, from any State out of the Confederacy, would be treated as foreign vessels, and subject to the port dues, and other charges established by the laws of the Confederate States. Thus by a stroke of the pen, the immense commerce of the Northern States was declared to be foreign commerce, beneath the guns of the forts which the United States had reared, at an expense of millions of dollars.

Already a number of States had passed the ordinance of secession.

On the fourth of March, 1861, Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated President, and assumed official duties.

At half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 12th of April, 1861, the rebels opened fire upon Fort Sumter, and, after enduring terrific bombardment from all sides, the heroic defenders abandoned it, and were conveyed to New York. Fort Sumter was the Bunker Hill of the civil war. In both cases, a proud aristocracy were determined to subject this country to its sway. In both cases the defeat was a glorious victory.

On the next Monday, April 15th, President Lincoln issued a call for three months' service of 75,000 volunteers. The effect

was electrical. Within fifteen days it is estimated that 350,000 men offered themselves in defense of our national flag.

Thus the civil war had burst upon the United States with almost the suddenness of the meteor's glare. It was, however, but like the eruption of the volcano whose pent-up fires had for ages been gathering strength for the final explosion. The conspirators had for years been busy preparing for the conflict. In the rebel convention, which met in South Carolina to consummate the conspiracy, Mr. Inglis said:—"Most of us have had this subject under consideration for the last twenty years." Mr. Keitt said: "I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered political life." Mr. Rhett said: "It is nothing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or the non-execution of the fugitive slave law. It is a matter which has been gathering for thirty years." But more need not be said; the result is too well known. Call followed call in quick succession, the number reached the grand total of 3,339,748. The calls were as follows:

April 15, 1861, for three months	75,000
May 4, 1861, for five years	64,748
July, 1861, for three years	500,000
July 18, 1862, for three years	300,000
August 4, 1862, for nine months	300,000
June, 1863, for three years	300,000
October 17, 1863, for three years	300,000
February 18, 1864, for three years	500,000
July 10, 1864, for three years	200,000
July 16, 1864, for one, two and three years	500,000
December 21, 1864, for three years	300,000
Total	3,339,748

Many interesting references are made to the events occurring during the breaking out of the war, and also as to the dates on which the various rebelling States seceded, in the War Chapters of Butler and Bremer counties, in this work.

CHAPTER XVI.

BUTLER COUNTY IN THE WAR.

Looking at Butler county to-day we can scarcely realize that when the war broke upon the country, arraying more than a million of men in arms, and which made our Ship of State reel and stagger as if smitten by thunderbolts and dashed upon rocks, that it had not been settled ten years; and Iowa as a State of the American Union was yet in her teens. But, notwithstanding its own soil had not been fully subjugated to man's use, very material aid was promptly offered in subduing the rebellious States. The feeling throughout Iowa was universal that the Union must be preserved,

and the sights and sounds that were so noticeable in every village and hamlet north of Mason's and Dixon' line, were duplicated here. The celerity with which men abandoned the pursuits of peace to take up those of war was most marvelous.

The population of Butler county in 1860 was 3,724, and the volunteer enlistments during the year 1861 and 1862 were 293. The quota during that time under the various calls required 179—showing an excess of men furnished of 114. During the war there were about 504 re-inlistments. A few were drafted, but most of them furnished substitutes.

Officially, Butler county nobly did its part, issuing bounties to volunteer soldiers to the amount of about $40,000, besides a relief fund which amounted to about $13,000.

Appended is given a list of the gallant heroes who participated in the war. When possible the list of the various regiments have been submitted to some one familiar with the names.

SECOND VETERAN INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Cotton, Charles M,
Myers, Campbell,
Warner, William E.,
Wilcox, John,
Wilder, William.

COMPANY K.

Sergeant:
Anderson Edwards.

THIRD INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Colonel—Matthew M. Trumbull.
Quartermaster Sergeant—Edward H. Mix.

COMPANY I.

Captain:
Matthew M. Trumbull.

First Lieutenant:
John G. Scobey.

Sergeant:
Isaac M. Henderson.

Corporals:
Charles E. Turner, John Booram,
Henry Martin, William Burdick.

Privates:
Cotton, Gaylord,
Crosby, Spencer S.,
Clousky, Joseph S.,
DeWitt, Stephen,
Edwards, Anderson,
Forney, Abraham,
Filkins, William,
Getchell, William,
Gilbert, Tilly G.,
Merifield, Willis H.,
Mix, Thomas M.,
Parks, George,
Robison, Albert.

THE THIRD IOWA INFANTRY.

The Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry contained men from all parts of the State.

The companies forming the command were among those who sprang to arms at the first outbreak of the rebellion.

The Third Regiment, numbering about 970, was sworn into the service of the United States at Keokuk, part on the 8th, and part on the 10th of June, 1861, with Nelson Williams, of Dubuque county, as Colonel; John Scott, of Story, Lieutenant-Colonel; William M. Stone, of Marion, Major.

The regiment remained at Keokuk till the 29th of June, on which day it embarked on steamers for Hannibal, Missouri. The regiment was hastened westward, where lively work was soon expected. They were without means of transportation, without knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, cartridge-boxes or ammunition. The only

weapons the men had were empty muskets and bayonets.

From about the 12th of July till the 7th of August, regimental headquarters and seven of the companies were at Chillicothe, a place on the railway something more than half way across the State. The other companies were near by guarding the railroad. On the 4th of August the men drew their accoutrements.

The regiment was marched and countermarched all through northeastern Missouri, without accomplishing any visible good, and participation in a battle was necessary to remove the weight of despondency from their spirits. Lieutenant Scott, who was then in command, soon made an opportunity by fine audacity, whereby this most desirable result was brought about. This was at the combat of Blue Mills Landing, fought September 17. They marched into ambuscade, and rebel bullets were fatally pattering against it from one end to the other. The Colonel gave orders to fall back slowly. Out of sixteen officers ten had already fallen either killed or wounded. They fell back to a dry slough, where they took a stand, and repulsed the rebels with considerable loss. The combat continued about one hour, and the action of the officers and men was most creditable throughout. The regiment went to Quincy, Illinois, and remained till the 9th of November; they then went to St. Louis, and remained at Benton Barracks till the day after Christmas, when they moved to Mexico, and spent the winter guarding the railroad.

On the night of the 3d of March, 1862, they started to join the forces of General Grant, in Tennessee, and embarked on the 17th, at Pittsburg Landing, and went into camp about a mile therefrom, in the direction of the Shiloh Church, where they remained till the surprise of April 6.

During the battle of Shiloh the Third fought under Hurlburt, where they behaved with great bravery. Colonel Williams was disabled, Major Stone captured, one Captain killed and six others wounded, seven Lieutenants also wounded, while the entire loss to the regiment gave ample attestation to its valor.

The regiment then started on the march to Corinth. In July they went into camp at Memphis till the 6th of September.

At the battle of the Hatchie, the Third added fresh laurels to its wreath of honor, where it carried the bridge over the river, and lost in a few minutes, nearly sixty officers and men. After the battle the regiment returned to Bolivar.

They were at the siege of Vicksburg, and too much cannot be said in praise of the officers and men for their fortitude and courage exhibited during the entire siege. In the campaign which immediately followed the siege of Vicksburg the Third Iowa bore a most conspicuous part, after which they returned to Vicksburg and went into camp for the winter, and about two hundred of the men re-enlisted and went home on furloughs.

The non-veterans were with Banks in his disastrous campaign, after which they received their discharge, and were mustered out.

The veterans were engaged in the battle of Atlanta, where they literally fought themselves out of existence. The remaining members of the organization were consolidated with the Second Iowa. The

history of the Third throughout was gallant in the extreme.

THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Trowbridge, Samuel, Wilcox, Jesse B.,
Warner, William E., Wilcox, Alfred M.
Winship, James W.,

ADDITIONAL ENLISTED MEN.

Turner, Charles E., Pauley, Charles,
Wilcox, John, Cotton, Charles M.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Corporal:
William L. Palmer.

Privates:

Adair, John, Dunham, Alfred E,
Colton, Theodore L., Mason, William H.

VETERANS.

Corporal:
William L Palmer.

Privates:

Adair, John, Mason, William H.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Brownwell, Schadrac, Castlow, Thomas.

COMPANY C.

Campbell, James E.

COMPANY D.

Dobbins, Rollin, Goodhue, James M.

COMPANY G.

Maynard, Curtis, Murry, Daniel.

COMPANY K.

Beebe, Eli.

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

Leverich, Willard, Myers, John M.

VETERAN.

Myers, Philip B.

COMPANY I.

Corporal:
Chester W. Inman.

Privates:

Consadine, Patrick, Parcupile, James H.
Inman, David W.

VETERAN.

Captain:
Chester W. Inman.

(Unassigned.)

Hillusted, Herman, Manwairn, Emery,
Larne, Francis, St. John, Jarmine.

For history, see Bremer county war chapter.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Sergeant:
William H. Beckwith.

Corporals:

Charles V. Surfus, Joel A. Stewart,
Thomas Boylan.

Privates:

Abrenso, John, Johnson, Charles,
Bird, E. R., Meyers, Alexander,
Bird, Robert L., Margretz, Jeremiah,
Bird, William O., Mason, George,
Carter, John B., Strong, Nelson,
DeMoss, James, Smith, Harvey,
DeMoss, Thomas, Pomeroy, Robert L.,
Hubbard, George, Spears, William,
Hoisington, Hiram, Sharp, Oliver.
Hoisington, John,

VETERANS OF COMPANY E.

Sergeants:

Charles V. Surfus, Harvey Smith.
Jeremiah Margretz,

Privates:

Bird, E. R., Meyers, Alexander,
Bird, Robert L., Surfus, Nathaniel.

COMPANY F.

Goodell, William H.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

Very soon after the disaster to the Union arms at Bull Run, in Virginia, the President issued a proclamation calling for additional volunteers, under which several regiments were recruited in Iowa, and among them was the Twelfth Infantry. The companies which formed the regiment were enrolled in the counties of Hardin, Allamakee, Fayette, Linn, Black Hawk, Delaware, Winnesheik, Dubuque and Jackson, and went into rendezvous at Dubuque, where they were mustered into the service during the months of October and November. The organization was completed near the close of the latter month, the last company being sworn in on the 25th, at which time the regiment numbered, rank and file, nine hundred and twenty-six men. J. J. Woods, of Jackson county was commissioned Colonel; John P. Coulter, of Linn, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Samuel B. Brodtbeck, of Dubuque, Major.

A few days after organization the regiment moved to St. Louis, and went into quarters there for drill and discipline, at Benton Barracks. The men composing this fine command were remarkable for their vigorous, manly appearance. But during the winter 1861–2, and especially the months of December and January, the regiment was sadly afflicted with sickness, being scourged at the same time with two dreadful diseases—measles and pneumonia. At one time half of the men were sick, and during this time about seventy-five members of the regiment died, among them Captain Tupper, of Company G.

Having endured the discomforts of these notorious barracks about two months, the regiment moved by rail to Cairo, and thence to Smithland, Kentucky, where it remained a short time, then joined the army under General Grant, which was about to move upon the enemy's works in Tennessee. The regiment was present at the capture of Fort Henry, February 6, 1862, and suffered very much from the extreme, severe weather.

On the 12th the regiment marched from Fort Henry to the neighborhood of Fort Donelson, and on the morning of the next day took position on the left wing of the investing army, being on the left flank of the Second Brigade on the left of the Union lines, a position which turned out to be one both of danger and of honor. In the sufferings, and contests, and final glorious success of the wonderful victory of Fort Donelson, the Twelfth bore its part manfully, and at once won a high reputation among the citizens of Iowa and other States, who read the thrilling details of General Grant's first success. The regiment remained on the field, taking needed rest and recuperating from the effect of the short but arduous campaign.

At the conclusion of this period of rest, the campaign of Shiloh was opened. The Twelfth took steamer on the Tennessee river, proceeded to Pittsburg Landing,

where they went into camp about a mile from the hamlet.

At the battle of Shiloh, which took place on the 6th and 7th days of April, 1862, the Eighth, the Twelfth and the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers composed four-fifths of that little band which held back ten times their force of Rebels, long after all support had fallen away from their right and left, fighting after the last hope of saving themselves had gone, and by sacrificing themselves, saving the army of the Union till Buell and night had come.

As the sun was setting on the army they had saved, these gallant men threw down their guns and surrendered prisoners of war. They had fought all day without flinching, but it made the blood run cold in the veins of the stoutest hearted to see many of their comrades shot down after they had surrendered, and some of them so long after the surrender, that ignorance of the fact could not have been pleaded in excuse of the foul atrocity.

The prisoners were marched five miles to the rear, and spent the stormy night in a corn-field. The next day they marched to Corinth, thence by rail to Memphis, and from there soon afterwards to Mobile, Alabama. The officers with the rank of Captain and above, were sent by steamer to Selma. The Lieutenants and men were taken to various places in Alabama, and confined in loathsome prisons. About half of the men of the Twelfth were released during the month of May, and sent to parole camp, Benton Barracks, Missouri. The rest suffered the hardships and privations of imprisonment during the summer and fall. The officers remained in Selma three months, then were taken to Atlanta for a short time, when they proceeded to Madison, where they were joined by the officers who had been separated from them, where they remained until the 7th of November. They were then sent back to Libby Prison, Richmond, and were paroled on the 13th at Aiken's Landing. The enlisted men were paroled on the 20th at the same place, and all went to the parole camps at Annapolis, Maryland, and thence to St. Louis. During this period, officers and men suffered worse than had been known up to that time among civilized people, from the effects of harsh treatment. Many died in prison, many more died afterwards from the effects of their prison life, while others were compelled to quit the service because they had been rendered unfit ever to perform its duties. About one hundred and fifty members of the Twelfth—men who had been in hospital, or for other causes were not present at the battle of Shiloh, or had escaped from imprisonment—were performing active duties on the field in the "Union Brigade."

The Union Brigade—which was, in fact, rather a consolidated regiment than a brigade—was disbanded, resolved into its original elements. Those parts of it belonging to Iowa Regiments went to Davenport and remained there during the winter of 1862–63, the members of the Twelfth rejoining the regiment about the 1st of April, when it was re-organized. The paroled men had been declared exchanged on the 1st of January, 1863, and about a week afterwards went to Rolla to defend that place against a threatened raid by Marmaduke, but returned to camp without having a fight. They spent the time



J. C. Jones.

between that and the spring campaign at St. Louis.

In this campaign the Eighth, Twelfth and Thirty-fifth Iowa Regiments formed the Third Brigade, Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, and moved from Duckport, Louisiana, on the 2d of May, to take Jackson, and then Vicksburg in the rear. The regiments participated in the marches and combats under General Sherman throughout the campaign which resulted in placing the Union army around Vicksburg in regular siege. On the 23d of May, the Brigade to which the Twelfth belonged, took position in the front line about a mile to the right of Fort Hill, and there remained taking full part in the siege about one month, when it marched sixteen miles to the rear of Vicksburg, with the Army of Observation under General Sherman. When, Vicksburg having fallen, the Expeditionary Army on the next day, moved out after the Rebel, General Johnson, the Twelfth Iowa marched with it, and took part in all its operations. On the 20th of July, they again turned their faces toward Vicksburg, and three days afterwards went into camp on Bear creek, fifteen miles east of the city, where they remained encamped on a fine plantation until the tenth of the following October, having only light picket duties to perform. On the 10th of October the regiment went with other troops in the direction of Canton, and had a slight skirmish at Brownsville, with no material loss to either side. The command returned and pitched tents eight miles in rear of Vicksburg, and remained there till the 10th of November.

Having been ordered to report to General Hurlburt, the regiment marched to Vicksburg and proceeded thence by steamer to Memphis, which place they reached about the middle of the month. In two or three days they moved on to Chewalla. Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs took command of the post, and his regiment had charge of the railroad, as guard, for four miles east, and the same west of Chewalla. Here the regiment remained until near the close of January, 1864.

When, on the 28th of January, the Memphis and Charleston railway was ordered evacuated, the Twelfth moved thereon to its western terminus, and was there assigned again to the Vicksburg campaign, to go with General Sherman on the great Meridian raid. The division was delayed on the river; and when it reached Vicksburg, General Sherman's column had been some time on the forward march. On this account, the division was ordered to encamp near the Big Black river, and go forward with supplies when they should be ordered. The supplies were not ordered, for General Sherman returned from the raid early in March, having levied upon the country through which he passed for all the supplies he needed.

On the 4th of January, while at Chewalla, the regiment had mustered as a veteran organization all the men present with the command except about twenty, though there were others not present, who did not re-enlist, having re-enlisted—"a larger proportion," says Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs, "than in any other regiment from the State." There being no pressing need of men in the field, they were ordered home for a thirty days' furlough. The

regiment reported for duty at Davenport, on the 25th of April, and reached Memphis on the 2d of May, and, on that afternoon, arms, accoutrements and camp equipage were immediately drawn, and five companies marched out on picket the same night. The regiment pitched tents just outside the limits of the city.

The brigade to which the Twelfth regiment was attached, embraced now only one other Iowa regiment—the Thirty-fifth; the Eighth being ordered to remain at Memphis, as provost guard of the city, the Seventh Minnesota taking its place in the brigade, Colonel Woods commanding.

Early in June, the command was ordered to LaGrange, Tenn., repairing the railroad on the way, so that it might be useful as a line of communication to General Smith, about to commence offensive operations against the rebel troopers, Forrest and Lee, in Central Mississippi.

On the 5th of July the army right-wheeled from the railroad, and, marching by Ripley and Pontotoc, reached the vicinity of Tupelo in about one week, where there was fighting much of the time, day and night, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of July. On the 12th, the Twelfth regiment, being at the time guard of the train, was attacked by a brigade of rebels, eager for victory and plunder, and thinking both could be easily gained from the inferior force opposed to them. But never were men more mistaken. The regiment stood like a wall, from which the charge of the troopers rebounded as though springing from a consuming conflagration. No small force repelled a large force more bravely or more completely during the whole war. In the subsequent fighting of this brilliant campaign, wherein the rebels were thoroughly defeated and routed, the regiment bore a prominent part, fighting all the time with marked gallantry and efficiency, losing heavily in killed and wounded, and, at the close of the extended contest, receiving the special commendation of the General commanding the army.

The regiment returned to Memphis on the 24th of July, and there had a week's rest after active operations in the field, which might have entitled it to more, had the men wanted it.

On the 1st of August, the command started on another raid, moving by rail to Lumkin's Mills, and from whence it marched to Holly Springs, of which post, Lieutenant-Colonel Stibbs took command, with the Twelfth regiment on duty there.

Here, Companies A and F, which had been on detached service at the mouth of White river, rejoined the regiment on the 10th. The value of this detachment at this post had been very great to the Union. In consequence of which the rebels determined to attack the post and defeat and capture the garrison. Captain Hunter, in command, had ordered the building of a strong stockade at the post, but it was not completed when he received intelligence which led him to believe he would soon be attacked. The whole force was put to work on the stockade, on the 4th of June, and kept at work till midnight. At three o'clock, the next morning, they were attacked by Marmaduke's men, numbering nearly four hundred, under command of a Colonel. The two companies of the Twelfth numbered just forty-seven muskets. So sudden was the attack, that the

men did not have time to dress themselves after the alarm was given, before the enemy was upon them. They sprang at once to arms, and fought in uniform which the wags called "shirt-tail regalia." The enemy delivered the attack with great spirit and determination, and a number of them, by a bold dash, gained the stockade on one side. Their success here would have resulted in the complete defeat of the garrison, but for one of those splendid acts of heroism, for which brave men in the olden times were apotheosized. Sergeant Isaac Cottle and Corporal George D. Hunter, of Company F, armed with revolvers, rushed out of the stockade and boldly attacked the rebels who had gained the works, firing rapidly, and making every shot tell. The enemy, no doubt thinking the sallying party embraced a considerable force, fled in confusion, but a random shot killed Corporal Hunter on the spot, and another wounded Sergeant Cottle, so that he died three weeks afterward. In three-quarters of an hour after the attack commenced, the rebels were repulsed in indiscriminate rout, with a loss of over fifty in killed, wounded and prisoners, the commanding officer being among the killed. Their dead and wounded were left on the field. Besides Hunter and Cottle, the loss of the garrison was four wounded.

The detachment was joyously welcomed back to the regiment in its camp at Holly Springs. The regiment returned to Memphis near the close of August.

On the first of September, intelligence was received that the rebels were blockading White river in Arkansas, and threatening communication with Little Rock and other posts held by our forces. General Mower was ordered to raise the blockade with his division of troops. He embarked on steamers the same day, and sailing down the Mississippi and up the White river to Duvall's Bluff, without meeting the enemy, marched to Brownsville, and here learned Price had gone north. He was ordered to pursue. Leaving Brownsville on the 17th, with ten days damaged rations, he marched by Searcy, Jacksonport and Pocahontas, Arkansas, and Poplar Bluffs, Greenville and Jackson, Missouri, to Cape Girardeau, a distance of three hundred and fifty miles in nineteen days, reaching the Cape on the 5th of October. Rain, mud, swamps, rivers and short rations—these were the obstructions in the way of this remarkable march. As an evidence of its severity, it may be stated that when the Twelfth Iowa, numbering two hundred and fifty rank and file reached Cape Girardeau, five officers and one hundred and one men were in their bare feet. Other regiments were in similar conditions, and perhaps there was not an officer or man in the column, who could have made a respectable appearance on dress parade.

On the 6th, the command embarked on steamers and went to St. Louis, remaining there only long enough to be supplied with clothing and necessary equipage. The troops were ordered to join General A. J. Smith in the pursuit of Price. The Twelfth went by steamer to Jefferson City, arriving there October 19th, and going the same day to Smithton. From this time until the 27th, it was with the army in hot pursuit of Price, most of the time near the enemy, but unable to overtake him, as he would not or could not, stand long

enough against our cavalry for the infantry to come up. On the 30th, the countermarch commenced, and on the 15th of November, the regiment reached St. Louis, where Colonel Woods and the non-veterans were mustered out, their time having expired.

Having been ordered to join General Thomas at Nashville, the regiment arrived at that place on the 1st of December, and at once went into position two miles south of the city. It fought with a gallantry, especially on the battle field of the 15th and 16th, and bore its share during the siege against the capitol. The good behavior of the men on this glorious field received warm commendations in the official reports of both brigade and division commanders, which were all the more valuable, from the fact that there was not a commissioned officer in the line. The companies were commanded by Sergeants and Corporals. During the fight the regiment captured two flags from the enemy, for which Luther Kaltenbach, Company F, and private Andrew J. Sloan of Company H, were presented with medals by the Secretary of War.

In pursuit of Hood, the Twelfth proceeded to Eastport, Miss., arriving there on the 7th of January, 1865. Here, it assisted in building quarters and extensive fortifications, and then betook itself to a vigorous and well-earned rest after its active seven months' campaign.

About the middle of February, the Twelfth left Eastport for New Orleans, and there embarked, with the forces under Major-General Canby, on the expedition against Mobile, which resulted so triumphantly to our arms. The regiment was in the front line of battle, on the morning of the 27th of March, when the army advanced against Spanish Fort. During most of the time of the siege— a period of thirteen days and nights—it was exposed to all kinds of missiles, from the minnie-ball and hard grenade up to the hundred-pound shell. Notwithstanding the tremendous cannonading by guns of both heavy and light calibre, not a man was killed, and only eight wounded. The enemy evacuated on the night of the 8th of April, and our army entered Mobile in triumph on the following day. From here they marched to Montgomery, distant 175 miles, where they remained one week, and then marched to Selma, where intelligence was received of the surrender of Lee, and the assassination of the President, in the hour of the Nation's triumph and gladness.

Intelligence of the surrender of Johnson was also soon received, which event having practically closed the war, the active operations of the regiment were forever ended.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

(Unassigned.)

Utley, Matthew S.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Sergeants:

John Braden, Henry Beckwith.

Corporals:

Henry P. Consadine, Theodore L. Cotton,
Frank S. Inman, Hudson D. Cook,
Valentine L. Spawr.

Privates:

Boylan, William H.,	Dawson, Martin,
Bird, Ely,	Halsted, William R.,
Burger, George,	Myers, Uriah,
Boylan, Cornelius,	Margritz, John H.,
Cummins, John R.,	McAlister, Asahel P.,
Chitester, Miles,	Stewart, Charles,
Cook, Augustus A.,	Winchell, Lyford H.,
Cook, Hudson D,	Wetsel, James T.,
Couch, Manderville,	Wetsel, Thomas C.

A history of this regiment is given in connection with the Butler county war chapter.

FIFTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Allen, David C.,	Bartholomew, Ezra,
Allen, James W.,	Park, John W. (or M.),

Webster, Wheeler R.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Corporal:

Edmon B. Brown.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Sergeants:

Daniel Haine,	Aaron Moss.

Corporal:

Ransom H. Gile.

Privates:

Hall, William,	Inman, Walter,
Hart, Francis,	Moss, Jacob,

Sturtz, John,

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates:

Falsom, Jacob G.,	McDonald, Archibald,

Needham, Edward E.

COMPANY C.

Privates:

Gilbert, Mills B

COMPANY D.

Privates:

Bourguin, Louis

COMPANY E.

Captain:

John R. Jones.

First Lieutenant:

Alonzo Converse.

Second Lieutenant:

John F. Wright.

Sergeants:

John F. Wright,	Samuel German,
Marshall Kelly,	Ovid Hare,
William H. Guy,	Edward A. Glenn,

Samuel E. Hayden.

Corporals:

William M. Martin,	Alexander March,
Wesley H. Long,	Clark Speedy,
Robert Stanley,	Albert O. Royce,
Robert Inman,	Jacob Hinkle.

Musicians:

William H. Burham,	John Burham.

Wagoner:

Nathan Olmstead.

Privates:

Ackerman, Lawrence,	Kimmel, Bacheus F.,
Asprey, Joseph,	Ketchem, William H.,
Albright, Elias D.,	Leverich, James P.,
Broque, Mordecai B.,	Langdon, John B.,
Blackman, Anson,	Lewis, Charles,
Blass, John W.,	Lewis, Wilbert L.,
Blackman, E. W.,	March, William,
Bolton, George,	Mead, Rollins P.,
Brookman, Albert H.,	Mix, William N.,
Burgess, Eli S.,	Mix, Charles E.,
Brannic, Francis,	Newcomb, Orlando S.,
Billhimer, Henry,	Needham, Edward E.,
Copeland, George R.,	Needham, Perrin O.,
Conner, John N.,	Olmstead, Robert L.,
Codner, Oliver,	Orvis, Franklin E.,

Codner, George G.,
Churchill, James N.,
Collins, Henry C.,
Clayton, Dow,
Dunning, Abram,
Dunning, William H.,
Dodge, Mordecai,
Dickisson, John,
Ede, Richard T,
Ferris, Theodore H.,
Foster, Francis G.,
Flood, William,
Griffith, John W.,
Hartman, Matthew,
Henderson, David M.,
Hedrick, Moses,
Hannant, Robert,
Howard, James N.,
Hall, Calvin,
Hites, Elijah,
Houck, Thomas,
Hinkle, Jacob,
High, Isaac,
Hough, Nehemiah R.,
Jones, Nathan,
Jones, Henry O.,
Knight, Hinkley,
Kimmel, George W.,
Olmstead, Wallace W.,
Olmstead, Theodore,
Olmstead, Oren P.,
Putnam, Fletcher C.,
Plummer, Daniel C.,
Parrot, Jasper,
Peck, Josiah,
Quimby, John,
Quinn, James W.,
Roberts, Benjamin,
Rockwell, Myron,
Royce, Anos O.,
Sumner, John C.,
Sperry, James N.,
Sowash, George,
Stockuale, William,
Sperry, John,
Smith, James,
Thomas, Henry,
Turner, Jesse,
Whitney, Samuel B.,
Williams, William H.,
Wilson, Ezra S.,
Wilcox, Austin,
Wheeler, Solomon,
Waters, Julius A.,
Williams, George H.,
Zelmer, George E.

COMPANY F.

Champlin, William R., Pierce, Moses,
Yaw, Marcellus.

COMPANY G.

Captain:
Charles A. L. Roszell.

First Lieutenant:
Charles A. Bannon.

Second Lieutenant:
Daniel Haine.

Sergeants:
William Poisall.

Corporals:

John McCain, Roselle Kane,
Daniel W. Kinsley, Uriah Farlow,
Emanuel Surfus, George H. Burton,
James Butler.

Musicians:
Archison Wilson.

Wagoner:
J. Rush Brown.

Privates;

Anderson, Benj.,
Allen, Sylvester,
Allen, William V.,
Allen, George L.,
Bishop, Harvey A.,
Boon, Sylvester M.,
Broogg, Sylvester W.,
Boon, Warren,
Boon, Sidney W.,
Boon, James H.,
Burton, George H.,
Bishop, William C.,
Boggs, Albert,
Babcock, Joseph,
Brooks, Henry,
Beetles, David,
Clawson, Phineas,
Cavo, William R.,
Carter, James H.,
Cline, Michael,
Cosson, Wilbur C.,
Clark, Mortimore O.,
Clark, Daniel N.,
Doty, Aaron,
Davis, Nathaniel W.,
Dockstader, Josiah,
Ellis, Andrew,
Forney, John C.,
Farlow, George,
Farlow, Leander,
Goodhue, James M.,
Goodhue, S. Newell,
Graver, Seth H.,
Harrison, DeWitt C.,
Harter, Aaron M.,
Hardman, James L.,
Kane, Roselle,
Keller, Richard,
Lenhart, John,
Martin, John,
Maffit, Apollos W.,
Miller, Francis M.,
Miller, Elias,
Miller, James M.,
Muffler, William,
McClellan, George,
Miller, George G.,
Modlin, Isaac N.,
Phillipi, Jehu,
Phillipi, James M.,
Poisall, George C.,
Poisall, Hiram,
Phillips, Joel,
Smith, Henry,
Straum, Jabez,
Strutz, Solomon,
Strutz, Michael,
Strutz, Adam,
Straum, Nicholas,
Swim, John D.,
Sheffer, James M.,
Thomas, Charles N.,
Upps, John,
Warner, Daniel D.,
Wamsly, Martin V.,
Whitted, Oliver P.,
Whitter, Baltzer.

COMPANY H.

Sergeants:
James H. Hall.

Privates:

Beecher, Albert R.,
Considine, Peter,
Hesse, Stephen,
Robinson, Solomon,
Yost, Josiah W.

COMPANY UNKNOWN.

Lenhart, Washington

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

The companies forming the Thirty-second Infantry, Iowa Volunteers, were recruited in the counties composing the Sixth Congressional District, during the latter part of the summer and early fall of 1862. They rendezvoused at Camp Franklin, near Dubuque. Here, on October 6th, they were sworn into the service of the United States for three years; John Scott, of Story county, being Colonel; E. H. Mix, of Butler, Lieutenant-Colonel; G. A. Eberhart,of Black Hawk, Major; Charles Aldrich, of Hamilton, Adjutant. Here it remained under drill and dicipline till about the middle of the following month. The barracks at Camp Franklin were uncomfortable in cold weather, of which, unhappily, there was much about this time. Measles of a malignant type broke out in camp, the exposed condition of which, the unfavorable weather and the want of sufficient clothing, conspiring to make the disease unusually fatal.

From the 14th to the 18th of November, the regiment, numbering about 920, embarked by detachments for St. Louis, reporting there on the 21st, and going into quarters at Benton Barracks. Here it remained a few days, when, under orders from Major-General Curtis, six companies under Colonel Scott proceeded to New Madrid, Missouri, and the remaining four companies, under Major Eberhart, went no further down the river than Cape Girardeau. The separation of the regiment thus effected on the last day of the autumn of 1862, continued until the spring of 1864. It was a prolific cause of annoyance and extraordinary labor. The details required of a regiment were frequently demanded from each of these commands; stores sent to the regiment would sometimes go to the detachment, sometimes to head-quarters, when they should have gone just the other way; the mails were in an interminable tangle. The companies at head-quarters were: Company B, Company C, Company E, Company H, Company I and Company K. The companies under Major Eberhart were, A, D, F, and G.

The history of the regiment during this long period of separation must necessarily be two-fold. It will not be improper to write first, an account of the detachment under command of Major Eberhart,

In obedience to the order of General Curtis, they proceeded to Cape Girardeau, and the Major assumed command of that post, on the 1st of December, 1862. The garrison consisted of these companies, and one company of the Second Missouri Heavy Artillery. Here they remained during the winter, performing provost and garrison duties. On the 10th of March the garrison was re-enforced by the First Nebraska Volunteers, and preparations commenced for a march into the interior. On March 14th Major Eberhart marched his detachment to Bloomfield, accompanying a regiment of Wisconsin cavalry, and a battery of Missouri artillery, where they remained until the 21st of April, when they moved to Dallas, forty-six miles northward. The march was by a circuitous route, requiring sixty miles travel.

The Rebel General Marmaduke, now threatened Cape Girardeau with a considerable army. He himself was at Freder-

icktown, northwest of Dallas, while another was coming up the Bloomfield road. General McNeil, commanding the Union forces, marched at once to Cape Girardeau, by Jackson. The detachment of the Thirty-second, guarding the train, marched from Dallas to Jackson, a distance of twenty-two miles, in less than six hours, and reached Cape Girardeau on the evening of the 24th. The next day Marmaduke, with a force of 8,000 men, invested the place. At 10 o'clock at night he sent a flag of truce, with a demand of unconditional surrender, giving the Union commander thirty minutes for decision. General McNeil, by Colonel Strachan, who received the truce, sent back a flat refusal in one minute, and politely requested a credit of twenty-nine minutes by General Marmaduke. The attack, however, was not commenced until Sunday morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, when the rebels retired with considerable loss, just as General Vandever came down the river with re-enforcements for the garrison. In this combat, Major Eberhart's command was posted on the right, in support of a section of Meltfly's. Its loss was but one man, captured on picket. On the 28th the detachment of the Thirty-second was ordered to Bloomfield. Leaving Cape Girardeau at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, it marched fifty miles by dark the next evening, and went into camp near Castor river. Completing the bridge over this stream, it returned to the Cape, reaching that post on the 5th of May. Here it remained on garrison duty till the 11th of July, when it again marched for Bloomfield. Having remained there a few days, at work on the fortifications, it was attached to the Reserve Brigade, First Cavalry Division, Department of the Missouri, and on the 19th started on the memorable march, which ended with the capture of Little Rock, Arkansas.

The command reached Clarendon on the 8th of August. Early on the morning of the 13th the detachment started up White river. The expedition lasted three days, and was quite a brilliant success. The fleet went up White river to the mouth of the Little Red river, and then proceeded up that stream to the town of Searcy, where two steamers were captured and a pontoon bridge destroyed. When ten miles below Searcy, on the return, the fleet was attacked by three hundred rebels, who directed their principal fire on the prize, "Kaskaka," which was manned by half of Company D, under Lieutenant William D. Templin. The steamer was near the shore from which the attack was directed, but made a gallant defense. The rebels were driven off with a loss of more than twenty killed. The loss in Company D was one killed and five wounded. Before reaching White river the fleet was again attacked, but the assailants were quickly driven off, with loss, and without any casualty on board. Large quantities of public property were destroyed, and a number of prisoners captured during the expedition. In the heavy skirmish at Bayou Metoe, on the 27th, the detachment was engaged, losing one killed and two wounded.

The day the command reached "Dead Man's Lake"—the scorching heat of that day, the parched ground marched over, the air at times filled with the flying dust—is one not easily to be forgotten. The stagnant pond bearing that name was covered

with a green scum, yet the men, burning with thirst, plunged in and drank greedily of the filthy water.

The two trips from Duvall's Bluffs to Brownsville, as guard to the cavalry train, were trips of hard marching in hot weather, and of suffering for water for man and beast, and from dust and heat. The sick on this march certainly received no extra care—at first shipped to Helena, and then to Clarendon, on the White river.

About the 21st of August a small steamer, a side-wheeler, sailed up the White river loaded with sick and convalescent soldiers. It was one of the hottest of August days in this climate, when she ran from Clarendon to Duvall's Bluffs, forty-five miles, in four hours. Not a spot on that boat, from the border deck to the hurricane deck, but was covered by a sick man. Sick men were piled away on that hurricane deck in the broiling sun, wherever a man could be laid. Is it any wonder, on that run of about four hours, twenty-six men died on that boat?—one of them a corporal of Company G (Carter).

On the 25th of August another march of twenty-six miles across those prairies of Prairie county, Arkansas. About 11 o'clock that night we filed into the little court house yard at Brownsville. Just as we filed in, General Davidson stepped to the fence and said, "Boys, lie down quickly and take some rest, for I will need you at an early hour." Then turning to another officer, he said, "These brave boys have marched 500 miles, and kept up with my cavalry." By 3 o'clock next morning we were astir, and at 4 were in line and on the move. A march of nine miles brought us to the rebel outposts, skirmishing three and a half miles to the brow of the hill, and after manouvering, etc., half a mile to the bank of "Bayou Metaire." The whole movement during the day was only a bushwhacking affair. In the evening we fell back to the top of the hill to support a battery. There dark found us. The battery and all other troops had left. One detachment alone was on the field, with the rebels closing around us, when we withdrew and fell back that night to a corn-field near Brownsville; and about 1 o'clock at night, at the word "halt," the doys dropped on the ground, and lay down between corn rows. No alignment encampment was made. The night was dark, as *dense black clouds* o'respread the sky, and soon the rain came down in torrents; but there the boys lay—what else could they do? About 9 A. M. it broke away; but, oh! the *mud*, *mud!* We had no rations, but soon found a patch of sweet potatoes, and had a sweet potato breakfast.

The detachment remained two days in camp in the timber near, and then moved to the old cavalry camp north of town, where our sick boys had been kept in a double log house on the edge of the prairie, and at a little grove of a few scattering oaks, and near a pond of stagnant water.

On the 31st of August, 1863, the day was very hot, and hence the train was ordered to go through to Duvall's Bluffs in the night. All the detachment was ordered to go as guard. The whole detachment able to go was ordered on the trip. We could raise only forty men, and some twelve or fifteen of them were unable to march, but were ordered to go, as they could be piled on the wagons, and could use their guns in case of an attack. This

was a serious camp-ground to the detachment. A few days and not a well man was in that camp, and not many men able to care for the sick. It had been used as a cavalry camp until the very ground was crawling with filth. Every nook and corner of the old house, every spot on the floor, porch and hall, was covered by a sick man. Everything that could be done under the circumstances was done for the sick. But we were in advance of the main army and supplies. No sanitary or sutler supplies had reached us, and much of the ordinary soldiers' fare was unfit for use. Much of the "hard-tack" had *too much life.* I can now see some boys breaking their hard-tack into small bits, and blowing out the *things* of life.

On the 6th of October, occurred the first death. William A. Spurlin, one of the brightest and best of young men, was laid in an humble soldier's grave. On the 8th he was followed by Henry Cantonwine. On that day we moved to another camp south of town, in a nice little grove. One day's rest there, and the command was ordered to Little Rock. The sick were brought, and laid down on the sand in the hot sun before the old log tavern hospital. That very sand was crawling with "gray backs." As the command moved away, George Macy lay on a cot, under a little tree, dying, and soon another of the young men of our company, Wilson Bond, was added to that group of humble graves. There we laid four of the young men of our company, side by side.

Their young lives were ended,
Their young spirits fled,
And now they are sleeping
In peace with the dead.

Every spot in that old log tavern that could be occupied, was covered by a sick man. How many of those brave boys were buried in that little graveyard, I never knew.

On the removal of the detachment to Little Rock, it was relieved for a time from all guard or other duty, except the care of its own sick, by order of General Davidson, adding that the care of its own sick in camp, was all it was able to do. But death had then fastened his cold, icy hand upon a number of boys. Calvin M. Sayre, John L. Sayre, Jesse Shultz, Nathan R. Austin and Ira G. Christian were soon numbered with the dead. Little Rock proved to be a very healthy place for us, and while there the company, considering its reduced condition, improved rapidly. It may not be generally known that that Arkansas expedition of General Steele's, was one of the most destructive of life, of any campaign of the war. Steele started with 1,200 men; he received re-enforcements of at least three brigades, making at least 15,000 effective men; 100 would cover all his loss in killed and wounded, and yet by the time he had possession of Little Rock, and was fairly settled down to his *gambling and horse racing*, he had barely 5,100 effective men fit for duty. And of General Steele I will say that he had no sympathy in common with a Union Soldier, save his opposition to the abstract idea of secession.

General McPherson, Medical Director, afterwards at Vicksburg, said that the sending of our four companies through on that campaign to keep up with the cavalry, was a burning shame, one of the outrages of the war, and no wonder the

men were used up; they remained at Little Rock until the middle of October, when it moved to Benton, twenty-five miles distant. It returned to Little Rock, where they remained till January, 1864, when it started to Memphis, which place it reached on the 5th of February. Here it was ordered to report to Brigadier-General A. J. Smith at Vicksburg. It reached Vicksburg on the 9th, and remained there till the 27th, when it marched out to Black river to await the army on its return from the interior.

Meanwhile, Colonel Scott established his headquarters at New Madrid, and assumed command of the post. On the 17th of December, 1862, he sent out a detachment of one hundred men, under Capt. Peebles, who went as far as St. Francis river, bringing back several prisoners, much public property, and valuable information.

On the 28th of December, Colonel Scott destroyed the public property, and evacuated New Madrid, by order of General Davies, after which he proceeded to Fort Pillow, reaching there on the 29th. They remained at Fort Pillow for nearly six months, in the performance of garrison duties. The command embarked for Columbus, Kentucky, on the 17th and 18th of June, 1863, in detachments, and went into camp there on the 19th, and there regimental headquarters remained for more than seven months, Col. Scott being most of the time in command of the post.

On July 10, Union City, in Tennessee, was captured by the rebels. The command hastened to that place, but arrived too late to find the enemy. After burying the dead and caring for the wounded they returned. The command was soon afterward again divided into fractions. Companies B and I, under command of Captain Millier, alone remained at regimental headquarters; Company C was attached to the Fourth Missouri Cavalry; Company E was placed at Fort Quimby, not far from Columbus, whilst Companies H and K, Captain Bensen commanding, proceeded down the river to Island No. 10. From this time forth until January, 1864, the history of each of these detachments, except that of Company C, is devoid of remarkable events. This detachment was actively employed during most of this period, and the labors of officers and men were arduous in the extreme. They scouted a wide extent of country infested by guerrillas, marched oftentimes a considerable distance from Columbus, going out in all weather, by night as often as by day. They braved many perils and endured many hardships.

In the month of January, 1864, these six companies were brought together and soon embarked for Vicksburg, where they were assigned to the Second Brigade. Perhaps there was not a single organization in the whole army under Major General Sherman that so gladly commenced that singular campaign as the one under Colonel Scott. If the battalion left Vicksburg joyfully, its return was still more joyful, for here were found Major Eberhart and his four companies, and the whole regiment was together for the first time since November, 1862. The re-union brought great satisfaction to officers and men. Shortly after, the regiment was ordered to the Department of the Gulf, and there accompanied the disastrous Red river expedition.

In this expedition the Thirty-second Iowa suffered more severely, perhaps, than

any other regiment. It formed a part of General A. J. Smith's command, consisting of ten thousand infantry and three batteries of artillery, which left Vicksburg, March 9, on transports, accompanied by gunboats. At the month of the Red river this fleet was joined by Admiral D. D. Porter, with a large fleet, including several iron-clads. The fleet entered Red river by the southern stream and passed thence into Achafalaya, proceeding as far as Semmesport, where the troops disembarked on the night of the 13th and immediately commenced a march on Fort De Russey. No halt was ordered till the army had marched some seven miles. It was twenty-eight miles from here to Fort De Russey. Nevertheless the army marched that distance the next day, constantly harrassed by rebel cavalry; delayed once two hours at a stream over which a bridge had to be made; attacked the fort and carried it by storm before sundown and before the gunboats had arrived. In this assault the Thirty-second was on the right, and "the men on the right took the fort," said the prisoners. Colonel Shaw, commanding the brigade, speaks in unqualified praise of all the officers and men in his command. The loss was slight on either side. Of the Thirty-second, one man was killed and two were wounded.

At Fort De Russey they re-embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, where the troops again disembarked and remained nearly two weeks. At this point the column under General Smith formed a junction with the column which had marched from New Orleans. The boats could not be taken over the rapids while laden, so the troops marched to Cotile Landing, some twenty-five miles up the river. Here our regiment had its first battalion drill, with all the companies in line, since leaving Dubuque, in November, 1862. On April 3 the command again embarked and reached Grand 'Ecore on the next evening, where it remained till the morning of the 7th, when it marched to the front of the battle of Pleasant Hill, where the brigade to which the Thirty-second belonged, commanded by Colonel Shaw, of the Fourteenth Iowa, stood the brunt of the fight, being the first in the battle, fighting longer than any other, in the hardest of the contest, the last to leave the field, and losing three times as many officers and men as any brigade engaged.

"Of Colonel John Scott, Thirty-second Iowa," says the brigade commander, "it is sufficient to say that he showed himself worthy to command the Thirty-second Iowa Infantry—a regiment which, after having been entirely surrounded and cut off from the rest of the command, with nearly one-half of its number killed or wounded, among them many of the best and prominent officers, forced its way through the enemy's lines, and was again in line, ready and anxious to meet the foe, in less than thirty minutes." It is certain no regiment ever fought with a sublimer courage than did the Thirty-second on the battle-field of Pleasant Hill. Its heroism and its sacrifices were worthy of a better fate than a retreat from the scene of its splendid daring and its glory. The fame of its gallant conduct spread all over Iowa, as it would have spread over the whole country had the commanding General accepted the victory which the troops had

given him. But sad losses befell the regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Mix was slain on the field, also many of the officers were either slain or wounded. The regiment lost, in all, two hundred and ten officers and men, killed, wounded and missing; most of the missing were also wounded—any so reported, no doubt slain. Iowa gloried in the fame of her honored sons, and wept for their dead comrades who fell on the stricken field. The following beautiful lines were written by Mrs. Caroline A. Soule, upon hearing of the sad losses sustained by the Thirty-second at Pleasant Hill:

Cold are the sleepers
Wrapt in their shrouds—
Pale are the weepers
The battle has bowed;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers in death—
While hearts without number
Cry, with hushed breath—
O God, are they dead!

Pale are the sleepers,
Like marble they lie—
Sad are the weepers,
Tear-stained their eyes;
Quiet they slumber,
Soldiers entombed,
While hearts without number,
All shrouded in gloom,
Cry—O, are they gone!

Calm are the sleepers,
Taking their rest—
Sad are the weepers,
Joyless their breasts;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers to-day,
While hearts without number
Cry, only this way
Can our battles be won?

Colonel Shaw's brigade covered the retreat of the army to Grand 'Ecore, when the Thirty-second Regiment, after a movement up Red river to aid the fleet in escaping from eminent peril, went into encampment. It joined in the retreat down the Red river on the 21st, and frequently met light bodies of the enemy in skirmish. The retreat from Alexandria to the Mississippi was also harassed by the enemy, and considerable skirmishing took place at Bayou La Morge, Marksville and Bayou de Glaize, in both of which the regiments took part. Colonel Shaw in his report of the latter battle, says to "Colonel Gilbert, Twenty-seventh Iowa, Major Eberhart of the Thirty-second Iowa, Captain Crane of the Fourteenth Iowa, and their commands, is due the safety of the army. Had they failed to move into the position assigned them (although a difficult one, that of changing front under fire) with less celerity, or failed to hold it steadily after taking it, our left and rear would have been enveloped by overwhelming numbers, and nothing could have saved us—not even the fighting qualities of the Sixteenth Army Corps."

The regiment reached Memphis on the 10th of June, from there the command moved to Moscow, and thence to La Grange in the latter part of June. From this point it marched with General Smith's forces on the Tupelo campaign. It returned to Memphis, and having encamped there abont ten days, joined in the Oxford expedition. The next active campaign in which the Thirty-second took part, was in Missouri in the pursuit of Price. It was a campaign of severe marching, but not of battle. The regiment marched at least

six hundred and fifty miles, averaging twenty miles a day. It marched across the State and back again. Halting a few days at St. Louis, it moved to Cairo by steamer, arriving November 27th.

From here it moved to Nashville, which was soon afterwards besieged by the rebel General Hood. In the battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, the Thirty-second, fighting in General Gilbert's Brigade, was warmly engaged, and won great credit for daring, efficient behavior. It captured a battery of five guns and many prisoners, and lost about twenty-five killed and wounded. With the pursuit of the defeated rebels, closed the campaigning of the regiment for the year 1864, in face of the enemy.

Early in 1865, the regiment marched to Clifton, Tennessee, whence it moved by steamer to Eastport, Mississippi. Its next and last campaign, was that of Mobile, under Major-General E. R. S. Canby. It remained in Alabama some time after the fall of Mobile, and was mustered out at Clinton, Iowa, August 24, 1865. Returning to Iowa, the Thirty-second Iowa was in due time disbanded, the officers and men receiving everywhere along the line of their journey, the kind greetings and hearty welcome of a grateful people, whose hearts had been with them through all their hardships.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Musician:

Cassius P. Inman.

A history of this regiment will be found in connection with the history of Bremer county.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY A.

Sergeant:

Edward C. Bristol.

Corporal:

Campbell McClen.

Privates:

Baker, Albert C.,	Pattee, Adam C.,
Daily, Anthony,	Smith, Isaac,
Gilbert, James W.,	Smith, Benjamin,
Harris, Benjamin,	Smith, Orrin,
Mann, Isaac B.,	Wemple, Philip.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Captain:

Hugh F. L Burton.

Sergeants:

Hiram W. Babcock,	Orin F. Shaw,
Edward Nutting,	George A. Mead.

Corporals:

Amos G. Waters,	John C. Jerome,
William Farlow,	Milo E. Mather,
Eliphalet W. Ensign,	Ezra Winship,

Wilbet A. Willis.

Musicians:

Henry F. Blakenship, George Adair.

Wagoner:

John L. Eddy.

Privates:

Ackerson, Joseph,	Mather, Milo E.,
Alexander, Frank E.,	Mills, Adarian D.,
Colver, Walter J.,	Orvis, Fletcher L.,
Dobbins, George P.,	Overacker, Ransom P.,
Edson, William,	Parthemer, Arthur A.,
Fulsom, Lewis L.,	Porter, George L.,
Fague, Calvin J.,	Spawn, Marion,
Goodhue, James M.,	Smith, Oliver J.,
Guthrie, Thomas E.,	Scribner, John W.,
Gilmore, Samuel,	Surdevant, Harvey B.,
Hilton, Seth,	Tibbles, James,

Harmon, Charles R., Voltz, Ferdinand,
Hopkins, Harvey H., Wright, Eugene A.,
Hunt, Hiram T., Wieser, Andrew,
Kenison, Solvin S., Wheeler, John,
Kenison, George, Walter, John W.,
Low, Walter W., Willett, Aaron B.,
Maxwell, John E., Wilcox, Jacob.

The Forty-fourth Regiment was one hundred day men, and contained eight hundred and sixty-seven officers and men. It was mustered at Davenport, the 1st of June, 1864, with Stephen H. Henderson as colonel.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Corporal:
Leonidas L. Lush.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY E.

Corporal:
Herman Margaretz.

COMPANY I.

Surfus, Abraham.

ADDITIONAL TO COMPANY A.

Dunham, Alfred G., Hunter, David H.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Quartermaster Sergeant—Orville H. Hammond.

COMPANY K.

Privates:

Baker, Albert C., Mann, Isaac B.,
Gilbert, James W., Smith, Isaac A.,
Harris, Benjamin P., Smith, Benjamin,
Leffler, Godfrey, Smith, Orin C.,
Wemple, Philip.

VETERANS.

Sergeant:
Edward C. Bristol.

Corporal:
Campbell McLean.

Privates:

Baker, Albert C., Mann, Isaac B.,
Daily, Anthony, Smith, Isaac A.,
Gilbert, James M., Smith, Benjamin F.,
Harris, Lord M., Smith, Orrin C.,
Leffler, Godfrey, Wemple, Philip.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Corporal:
James J. Phillips.

Privates:

DeWitt, Charles E. D., Marquand, Charles H.,
Hickle, Alfred, Quillen, William,
Hodgson, Samuel, Tharp, Washington.

NINTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Captain:
S. B. Cunningham.

Corporal:
Nathaniel N. Simpson.

Privates:

Cramer, Adam W., Daniels, Alfred,
Caldwell, Stephen S., Daniels, Lemuel.

THIRD BATTERY.

The Third Battery, more generally known, perhaps, as the "Dubuque Battery," was organized at the city of Dubuque, in the month of August, 1861.

Captain M. M. Hayden was in command. This battery distinguished itself at Pea Ridge. Afterwards, its principal battle was that of Helena, where it won high praise. It was subsequently engaged in the campaign of Arkansas.

THIRD BATTERY IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Corporals:

Seymour Brookman, Harvey Quinn.

Musicians:

Joseph Waters, Orvell O. Williams.

Artificers:

Zur H. Graves, William H. Bisbee.

Privates:

Baker, John N., Kelly, John F.,
Brooksland, Albert, Martin, Charles S.
Brown, Andrew H., Maxwell, George W,
Clark, William H. H., Owens, John D,
Daniels, Samuel A., Owens, Ludlow D.,
Davis, William W., Owens, Chaney F.,
Dawson, William, Overaeker, Henry D.,
Dockstader, L. F., Richardson, Wm. H.,
Folsom, Daniel, Wright, Samuel J.,
Hyde, Charles B., Wells, Sidney H.,
Hall, Lewis G., Yocum, Christopher.

VETERANS.

Sergeants:

Charles S. Martin, Hiland H. Weaver.

Corporals:

Nathan W. Aplington, William H. Main.

Bugler:

Joseph S. Waters.

Privates:

Brooksland, Albert, Hall, Lewis G.
Bisbee, William H., Owen John D.,
Folsom, Daniel, Quinn, Harvey.

IOWA SOLDIERS IN MISSOURI REGIMENTS.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

COMPANY F.

Hawley, Gustave, Mullins, William N.,
Stewart, John L.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following comprises a list of those gallant soldiers who left their homes, their wives and babies and took up the musket for the defense of their country's honor, never to return, finding graves in southern soil; who laid down their lives in defense of the Union. "It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country," should be engraved over the grave of each in characters that will perpetuate throughout all coming time and proclaim to the future generations their noble sacrifice :

Lieutenant John Braden, died of wounds at Rolla, Missouri, October 31, 1864.

Lieutenant Edward H. Mix, killed in battle, April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Abrens, John, died at Macon, Georgia, September 25, 1862.

Allen, Sylvester E., died September 26, 1863, at Brownsville, Arkansas.

Blackman, Anson, died March 3, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Burgess, Eli S., died March 7, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Bird, William O., died at Macon, Georgia, September 29, 1862.

Booram, John, died June 29, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi.

Blass, John W., killed in battle, April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Burton, George H., killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.



C. V. Sturgis.

Boon, Sylvester M., died January 3, 1863, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Boon, James H., died September 26, 1863, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Babcock, Joseph, died June 5, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Brooksland, Albert, died September 5, 1865, at Fort Smith.

Considine, Peter, died at Keokuk, December 5, 1862, of typhoid fever.

Champlain, William R., died May 21, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, of wounds.

Clawson, Phineas, died June 5, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.

DeWitt, Stephen, killed April 6, 1862, at Shiloh, Tennessee, in battle.

Dodge, Mordecai, died March 5, 1864, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Daniels, Alfred, died March 2, 1864, at Benton Barracks, Missouri.

De Moss, James, died October 10, 1862, at Corinth, Mississippi, of wounds.

Davis, William W., killed July 14, 1863.

Dockstader, Leonard T., died August 24, 1865, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Ferris, Theodore H., died April 26, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Farlow, Uriah, died July 1, 1864, at Cedar Falls.

Horsington, Hiram, died at Atlanta, Georgia. June 30, 1862.

Hopkins, Harvey W., died at Memphis, Tennessee, September 19, 1864.

Hogdson, Samuel, died May 7, 1865, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Halstead, William R., died July 8, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Henderson, David M., died March 12, 1865, at Davenport.

Hites, Elijah, killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Hough, Nehemiah R, died June 4, 1864, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Hesse, Stephen, died February 9, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Inman, Cassius, died September 13, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Johnson, Charles, died September 11, 1862, at Macon, Georgia, of starvation, while prisoner of war.

Kelly, Marshall, died at New Madrid, December 21, 1862.

Kimmel, George W., died March 8, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Kimmel, Zacheus F., died April 5, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Leverich, Willard, killed March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge.

Long, Wesley H., died April 27, 1864, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Lewis, Charles, died September 16,1864, at Tyler, Texas, while prisoner of war.

Lewis, Wilbert L., killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, in battle.

Mason, George, died at St. Louis, January 25, 1862.

Martin, Henry, killed June 23, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Mix, Thomas M., killed September 17, 1861, at Blue Mills, Missouri.

Myers, Philip B, died of wounds received at Atlanta, Georgia, August 1, 1864.

Myers, John M., killed March 7, 1862, at Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in action.

McCain, John, died September 12, 1863, at Brownsville, Arkansas.

Miller, Francis M., died January 20, 1863, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Miller, Elias G., died December 12, 1863, at Benton, Arkansas.

Nutting, Edmond, died at Memphis, June 29, 1864.

Olmstead, Robert L, died April 20, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, of wounds.

Parks, George, died of wounds received at Matamora, Tennessee, October 18, 1862.

Panley, Charles, died at Huntsville Missouri, February 13, 1862.

Parriott Jasper, killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Phillippi, Jehu, killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Pierce, Moses, died July 14, 1864, at Cairo, Illinois.

Spears, William, died of chronic diarrhœa, November 10, 1864, at Sedalia, Missouri.

Surfus, Emanuel, died at Camp Franklin, November 6, 1862.

Sheffer, James M., died July 8, 1864, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Smith, Isaac A., died March 10, 1865, at Spirit Lake

Stockdale, William, died March 4, 1864, at Mound City, Illinois.

Smith, James, died July 24, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Sperry, James U., died February 8, 1864, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Swim, John B., killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Sturtz, Solomon, died June 6, 1864, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Sturtz, Michael, died November 3, 1864, at Little Rock, Arkansas.

Sturtz, Adam, died May 22, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Sturdevant, Harvey B , died August 30, 1864, at Keokuk.

Thomas, Henry, died March 4, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Winchell, Lyford, died at Shell Rock, Butler county, Iowa, November 12, 1863.

Wilson, Ezra S , died May 19, 1863, at Fort Pillow, Tennessee.

Waters, Julius A., killed April 9, 1864, at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana.

Wamsly, Martin V , died June 26, 1864, at Tyler, Texas, while prisoner of war.

CHAPTER XVII.

OLD SETTLERS' SOCIETY.

This organization was effected in 1882, and is therefore so young that there is not much history connected with it. But we present the proceedings of the last two meetings in this connection, and from this, all information can be gleaned. The best and most prominent men in the county are taking an active interest in the matter, and the result will be that Butler county will have an Old Settlers' organization that will be second to none. All persons who have been residents of Butler county for fifteen years are eligible to membership in the society.

The following are the proceedings of the society at their first meeting.

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

Pursuant to a call of the president, the Old Settlers' Society of Butler county met in Clarksville, on Saturday, September 30, 1882.

The meeting was called to order by the president, G. W. Poisal.

It was moved and seconded that the constitution of the society be amended so as to read as follows:

The officers of this society shall consist of a President, sixteen Vice-Presidents (one in each township,) Secretary and Treasurer.

Carried.

The following officers were then elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. R. Jones.

Vice-Presidents:

Fremont—S. Bonwell.
Dayton—C. H. Forney.
Coldwater—J. Hart.
Bennezette—M. Wilson.
Pittsford—J. Harlan.
West Point—C. L. Jones.
Jackson—Cyrus Doty.
Shell Rock—J. H. Carter.
Jefferson—Martin Bailey.
Ripley—Henry Trotter.
Madison—E. Coyle.
Washington—M. Parrott.
Monroe—J. M. Caldwell.
Albion—Richard Daniels.
Beaver—James Collar.

Secretary, Cyrus Doty.
Treasurer, G. W. Poisal.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the president and vice-presidents appoint a committee to examine and correct the manuscript history of Butler county, which is now being prepared by S. J. Clarke and his corps or historians.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Harrison's Hall, in the village of Clarksville, on Saturday, October 14, 1882. at 1 o'clock P. M.

CYRUS DOTY, *Secretary.*

Shortly afterwards the following call was made for the meeting on October 14th, viz:

The Old Settlers' Society of Butler county will meet at Harrison's Hall, Clarksville, Saturday, October 14th, at 1 o'clock P. M. All persons residents of Butler county fifteen years, are eligible to membership in the society, and are therefore respectfully invited to attend.

J. R. JONES, *President.*
CYRUS DOTY, *Secretary.*

The society met as per adjournment, at Clarksville, and the following appeared as their proceedings:

OLD SETTLERS' MEETING.

On Monday, according to adjournment, the Old Settlers' Association met at Harrison's Hall.

The President called the meeting to order.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The object of the meeting was for the ratification of the constitution and by-laws, and to more fully complete an organization.

J. J. Eichar was elected marshal.

On motion of Joseph Miller, the Old Settlers hold their first re-union at Clarksville on the fourth Thursday in May next, and that it be a basket pic-nic.

A committee of nine was appointed to assist in the revision of the History of Butler County, now being gotten up by S. J. Clarke.

Committee—J. J. Eichar, J. Perrin, J. W. Davis, Milton Wilson, J. H. Carter, Charles Ensign, James Griffith, W. R. Jamison, J. M. Caldwell.

CYRUS DOTY, *Secretary.*

NOTE.—We urge on all of the Old Settlers in the county to send their names to the secretary, or J. J. Eichar, with 25 cents as membership fee, and let us have an organization second to none.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ALBION TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the best townships of Butler county, lying in the southern tier. It is on Beaver river, which passes through it from west to east. Albion is a full Congressional township of about 23,040 acres, and embraces the territory technically known as township 90, range 16.

The land slopes from each way toward the center, and has a rolling tendency. The soil is a rich dark loam underlain with a sub-soil of clay. It is a prairie township, with but little timber; what there is being along the river. There is plenty of brick-clay but no stone. The soil is well adapted to raising the cereals, and the farmers, as a rule, are in prosperous condition. The facilities for stock raising in this vicinity are unexcelled, as the land along the Beaver is somewhat marshy, and furnishes excellent grazing land.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Albion township commenced its evolutions toward settlement and civilization in 1853, about the same time the other townships in Butler county. The first to come here with the determination to secure a permanent home, was Walter Clayton, who, in the spring of 1853, laid claim to the southeastern quarter of section 30. He came from Wisconsin, driving through with an ox team. His first work was to erect a little log cabin, where he remained in almost entire solitude, having left his wife in Wisconsin. He lived here for about six months, when Tom Mullarky jumped his claim and Clayton moved over the line into Monroe township, where he died some years ago. Clayton was a good hearted man, but very rough and quick tempered. He procured a divorce from his first wife, and married a woman in Butler county with whom he had been living. To the children of his first wife he was very abusive, and would take them often by the hair of the head and jerk and kick them in a most brutal manner. His ferocious quick temper finally was the cause of his death, producing heart disease. For a number of years he was prosperous, and made considerable money, keeping tavern in his little shanty, where the stages stopped. Often as many as twenty were accommodated in the one room, where, on account of the low ceiling, the guests were obliged to kneel while dressing.

The next settlers in Albion were the Turners, Abel and his father, although Abel was the only one to make this his permanent home. A short sketch of the life of Abel Turner is appended:

Abel Turner was one of the earliest settlers of Butler county, locating on section

fourteen of Albion township, in the fall of 1853. He was born in England, March 7, 1818. He lived in England till fourteen years of age, when he came to this country with his father and stepmother, his own mother having died in England, and the family settled in Ohio. Mr. Turner's father also came here and lived with his son. He was killed by the cars while on his way to Ohio, the place of his former residence. Abel Turner was married to Harriet Waters, who is a native of Pennsylvania, and seven children have blessed the union, to-wit: Arthur B., who was born December 23, 1858; Smith W., born May 2, 1860; P. Acorn, born August 19, 1861; Stella, born June 6, 1863; Delia D., born July 12, 1875; Fanny, born May 6, 1872, and Elsie, born April 15, 1876.

During the remainder of 1853 there were no more arrivals. The year 1854 witnessed quite a number of settlements. The third settler, Wilmont Wilbur, arrived in the spring of this year. He came from Canada and settled upon the old Clayton place, on section thirty. He brought his family and remained here for about six months, when he pulled up stakes and left for St. Louis, where he has since been interested in several patent rights. His wife, while on her way to St. Louis to meet him, heard in some way that her husband had been murdered, whereupon she became crazy and so unmanageable that she finally succeeded in jumping from the car window and was killed.

The next settlement was made in June, 1854, when George Younker, W. F. Younker, Jacob Kemmerer and others came and took claims.

George Younker, the first named, has been a resident of the county since his first advent. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1836. His father was Jonathan Younker, who died in Pennsylvania. Mr. Younker has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Williams, daughter of James Williams, an early settler of Beaver township. She died in May, 1872. His present wife, Emma, a daughter of Henry B. Wemple, was born in February, 1855. Mr. Younker has one daughter (Carrie) by his first marriage; he has two daughters by his present wife—Mabel and Lizzie.

Mr. Wemple, father-in-law of Mr. Younker, settled on section 28, in this township, in 1854. He was born in the town of Schuyler, Herkimer county, New York, in 1805, living there until he was twenty-six years of age, when he went to Rome, New York, remaining there five years; thence to Onondaga county, remaining there ten years, removing to the State of Wisconsin about 1848. He was one of the earliest settlers of this township, settling on section 28, in the year 1854. His wife, whose maiden name was Kate Auyer, was born in the same town as her husband. Mr. and Mrs. Wemple have had fifteen children, eleven of whom, three sons and eight daughters, are living—Peter, Philip, Charles, Elizabeth, Susan, Lucy, Frances, Mary, Margery, Lielia and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Wemple were married January 1, 1827, and have lived together (January, 1883) fifty-six years.

William F. Younker, brother of George, came to Albion in June, 1854, locating upon one hundred and sixty acres of government land, which he has since increased to two hundred and forty acres. He was

born in Pennsylvania in 1826. His wife is a native of Wyoming county, in the same State.

Jacob Kemmerer lives on section 33, where he settled in 1854. He was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, on December 6, 1813. He married Caroline Younker, April 7, 1842, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born in 1822. Mr. Kemmerer's chief occupation through life has been farming; though he worked for several years as a millwright and builder. Mr. and Mrs. Kemmerer have two children—Edward, who lives at Oskaloosa, and William who remains at home. They are members of the M. E. Church. At about the same time a number of others arrived and settled in this township, among whom were Richard Daniels, P. P. Parker, Samuel Cramer, Augustus Coon and Michael Niece.

Richard Daniels, the first named, is still living upon a fine farm in section 34 of Albion, and is among the prominent early settlers of Butler county. Mr. Daniels is a native of Montgomery county, New York, where he was born in 1819. His parents were John and Abigail Daniels. His father lost his life by accident; his mother came to this county, where she spent her life. Mr. Daniels was married to Catherine Codner, born in Schoharie county, New York, in 1819. In 1841 Mr. Daniels removed from Herkimer county, New York to Rock county, Wisconsin, where he lived till he came here. He first took up government land. He has 300 acres in his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Daniels have had twelve children, eight of whom are living, to-wit: Samuel, Lemuel, Lida, Frank, Richard, Eugene, Wesley and William E.

Alfred, their fifth child, enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, and died of disease at Benton Barracks, Missouri, in 1864; another son, John, died in his 14th year. They also lost two children in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniels are members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Daniels has held the position of class leader and exhorter; was licensed to preach in 1860, and ordained as local deacon in 1864. He has always been prominently identified with church work, and its interests have been forwarded by his labors.

The next is Pascal P. Parker, who also came to this township in 1854, and still holds forth upon the place of his choice in pioneer times. It was through him that the first postoffice in this section was established, and in its infancy the name of Parkersburgh was bestowed upon the growing town.

Pascal P. Parker was born in Malone, Franklin county, New York, in 1826. He was brought up at Moore's Junction, Clinton county, in his native State. His parents were Jonas and Deborah Parker. His father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and participated in the important battle of Plattsburg. He held a commission as Captain during the latter part of that war.

Mr. Parker went to Chicago in 1845, but returned to his native State, and again came west in 1853. He came to Butler county August 16th, 1854. He purchased a farm in section 31, of the government, where he still resides. Mr. Parker has been prominently identified with the interests of this township. He organized the township, an account of which will be found elsewhere. He was also the first

postmaster. Mr. Parker has been twice married; his first wife was Marian P. McEwen; his present wife being a sister of the first, her christian name is Martha. He had one son by his first wife—Peolah P. His children by his present wife are Philo P., living at Cedar Falls—Marion C., Alvah C., Illion C., and Essie B. Having altogether four sons and two daughters. His farm contains 220 acres, including 40 acres of timber land.

Samuel Cramer was another of the pioneers of 1854, and still resides upon his original place, in section 29, which he bought of the government.

Mr. Cramer was born in Canada, and came to Jackson county, Iowa, in 1853, where he lived but one year, coming to Butler county the following year. Mr. Cramer has been twice married; his first wife was Margaret Nichols, born in Canada; she died here, September 17, 1865. His present wife was Mrs. Deborah (Wilson) Stringer. Mr. Cramer has several children by his first marriage. Mrs. Cramer has a son and a daughter by her former marriage. Another son, Frank Stringer, a stock dealer, was killed by the cars, while en route to Chicago with stock, December 14, 1882.

August Coon came from Wisconsin to Albion in 1854, driving an ox team, and bringing his family with him, and finally dropped anchor on the southeast quarter of section 33. He broke some land and erected a little cabin. In the spring of 1855 Mrs. Coon died, and in a short time he sold his place to W. S. Waters, and went back to New York, his native State.

Michael Niece, a Dutchman, came here from Wisconsin at about the same time as Coon, planting his pioneer stakes around the southwest quarter of section 34. At this time Mike was a single man; he built a little log hut, and afterwards married Miss Ingall. Ten years later he removed to Shell Rock, where he still lives.

In July, 1854, Orlin Royce made his advent from Illinois, bringing a large family, settling on section 35. Here he remained for a time, and then, after occupying another farm for a time, he removed to Dakota Territory, where he still lives. Royce was rather an interesting personage—a great castle-builder, visionary, and a poor financial manager, yet not exactly a spendthrift. Since leaving here he has been entirely broken down once, but is now picking up and doing very well.

Jacob Hall came to Albion at the same time as Richard Daniels, and settled on section 21. He was from Wisconsin, and came across the wild waste lying between that State and this, driving an ox team, bringing his family and camping on the way, as, in fact, did all the hardy pioneers. He remained upon his farm for twelve or fifteen years, when he moved to Grundy county.

In November, of '54, Charles W. McEwen arrived, and took a farm on section 31, but lived with P. P. Parker. He afterward returned to New York; his native State, and has since gone to Oregon.

Joseph Codner, in June, 1854, marched into Albion, and stationed himself over a parcel of Uncle Sam's domain, in section 27. He brought his family from Wisconsin by ox-team, camping on the way. They lived in their wagon while their cabin was in process of erection. Codner remained

there until his decease. His wife is also dead. The balance of the family still live on the place. Mr. Codner was a good-hearted, genial man, and very well liked by his neighbors. He was a horse jockey, and made many a dollar in his sharp trades. The ministers often talked to Joe about trying to reform his ways, but Joe's answer always was, "Well, I tell you, I can't be a christian and trade horses."

Isaac Waters resides on section 33. His father, William S. Waters, purchased the east 80 acres of this farm of Mr. Coon, and the west 80 of Charles Maek. William S. Waters was a native of England. He came to this country, with his family, in 1829, settling at Coal Castle, Pennsylvania, and engaging in coal mining. He removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1848, coming here and settling in 1854. He died January, 1874; his wife died in 1875. Isaac Waters was born in Cornwall, England, in 1827. He worked for many years as a machinist. His father came here from Ozaukee county, Wisconsin, where he had removed from Rock county.

Mrs. Jane (Fairfield) Coryell, widow of G. J. H. Coryell, resides on section 30, where she settled, with her husband, in 1856. Mr. Coryell was born in Canada in 1828, marrying Jane Fairfield, also a native of Canada. They moved here directly from Canada in September, 1856, living here till his death, in June, 1882. The father of Mr. Coryell settled here in 1855. Mrs. Coryell has six children living—Elizabeth G. A., now Mrs. J. Jackson, Fred., Frank N., Abram L., William H. and Lada L. Mrs. Coryell's farm contains 313 acres.

George L. Russell dates his coming to Butler county July, 1856. His father, Thomas Russell, was born near New Haven, Connecticut, and was a descendant of one of the early New England settlers. The family descended from the Rev. John Russell, who came over from England more than two centuries ago. His son, Rev. Samuel Russell, a generation later, was a prominent New England clergyman.

Mr. Thomas Russell was born in 1799; he married Cynthia Wooster, who survives her husband. Mrs. Russell was born in Pennsylvania. Her parents also belonged to one of the old Connecticut families. Mr. Thomas Russell removed with his family to the State of New York, thence to Illinois, afterward coming to Iowa, as stated above. He purchased the farm where the family still reside, of Franklin Tewksbury. Mr. Russell died in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russell had six children—Ellen, Caroline, Nelson, Shelden, George L. and Susan. The homestead farm contains 80 acres.

Sylvanus H. Taylor, a settler of 1857, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was born, August, 1823. He resided at the place of his birth until fifteen years of age, when he removed to Canada, and thence to DeKalb county, Illinois; coming from the latter place to Butler county. He has lived in the same place ever since he came to this county—his location is on section 31. He purchased his farm of a non-resident, no improvements having been made. He has 146 acres, 40 acres lying within the corporation of Parkersburgh. His wife was Aehsah Needham. Her father, B. C. Needham, Sr., was an early settler of Pittsford town-

ship, and spent the last years of his life in Parkersburg. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have four children—Estella L., Willis B., Etta P. and Luella L.

The settlements already treated of are all in the southern portion of the township. In the meantime the northern part of Albion had received its initiatory settlers, and was taking rapid strides in advance.

The first settler in the northern part of Albion was Jacob Brown, who came from Illinois in 1854 with his family, and took a claim of about 1,080 acres lying in Beaver and Albion townships. He remained about one year and then sold to Elder Bicknell, a Baptist preacher. He then removed to section 4, to what is called the "Horseneek," and purchased a farm. He remained on this ten or twelve years, when he removed to Franklin county. He is now in Kansas. Brown was a Methodist preacher, and was considered a good man.

The next settler was Moses J. Conn, who came from Canada in 1855 with his family and erected a cabin in the township of New Albion, remaining here for about nine years, when he moved to Monroe township. He still lives in Butler county.

Henry Owen came to Butler county with his father, Jesse Owen, in 1854. He was born in Broome county, New York, in 1835. He married Catherine Blass, whose father, John Blass, settled in Linn county about 1852. He removed to Waterloo and settled in Beaver township, Butler county, in 1859, where he resided till his death. Mr. and Mrs. Owen have four sons and one daughter—Charles M., Chauncey D., William H., Andrew J. and Lany B. They lost a son and daughter, twins—John J. and Julia—who died when seven years of age. Mr. Owen has one hundred and twenty acres of land, eighty acres of which were entered by his father. The remainder he bought of Henry Jenkins, who entered it as government land. Jesse Owen, father of Henry, now lives in Parkersburg. He settled on section eight, in the summer of 1854. He was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1806. When thirteen years old his parents removed to Broome county. He was married in the State of New York in 1834, removed to Michigan and thence to Indiana, coming to Butler county in 1854. His wife, Lany Kark, was born in the State of New York in 1808. Their children are Henry; John D., who married Lielia S. Wemple; Chauncey F., who married Amanda Brown; Avoline E., married Edward P. Bigelow, who was drowned in the Beaver river, at Parkersburg. She has since married Wm. Hubbard. They lost their second child—Israel.

L. D. Owen was a brother of Jesse Owen and came to Albion at the same time, settling on section eight, where he remained for eighteen or twenty years, when he removed to Parkersburg, where he has since died. His wife also has passed away.

Nathaniel Chesley was another pioneer in the northern part of the township. He came from the State of New York and settled with his large family upon a farm in section three. He remained here for about twelve years, when he removed to O'Brien county, where he died. His great

failing was remembrances of the good old times in York State. On one occasion he went to Daniel Downey's for potatoes, and Mr. D. was just digging some of the finest he had ever raised. The yield was enormous. Chesley stood by for a few moments, and then stated that it reminded him of a crop he had once raised in York State. "The field," he said, "was on the side of a hill, and when the potatoes were dug they would roll down and lodge against the fence, which soon filled full, and many bushels rolled over the fence and were lost."

John Barker, a farmer from Illinois, was also one of the pioneers of 1855. He settled on section three and remained ten years. His pathway was not all strewn with roses, as he got into some trouble about running away with property (cattle) in his trust, and was finally convicted and served one term in the Wisconsin Penitentiary.

Marshall Kelley, in 1855, came from one of the eastern States, and took up his abode upon a farm on section 2. Here he remained, respected by all his neighbors until 1861, when the war broke out and he enlisted, dying in the service. He was a good man, honest and industrious.

Asa Overacker came from Indiana in 1855 with his family, and settled on section 8. He is now in Kansas. He was a prominent man in town affairs, and held various offices of trust.

E. W. Babcock was a native of Vermont, and came at about the same time, settling on section 4. He was a scheming money-maker, now living in Dakota.

Widow Ann Jaquis came from Clinton county, New York soon after the last named pioneer, and with a large family settled on section 12. She is now in Kansas, but some members of the family still reside in the township.

Solomon Lashbrook came from the same place in New York State, and also took a claim on section 12.

There were others who came in 1855–6, and who have since gone, but are still remembered. Among them are Mr. Roberts, William Waters, Peter Riley, Lorenzo Perry and Adam Leffler.

Henry B. Wemple and Philip, his son, came to this township and settled in 1855 on section 28. They came from Wisconsin, Rock county; here they remained about twenty years, when they removed to a place adjoining, belonging to George Younker. Henry B. still lives in the township, but Philip moved to Parkersburg.

Edward Dawson came with his family from Ohio, in 1855, and settled on section nine, where he remained two years, and then removed to Waverly. His son now occupies the place.

The following year, Alonzo Perry came and selected a home on section five. He was a Vermonter. He afterward removed from this place to section seven, where he died.

Elijah Brown, who was also a pioneer of '55, settled on section eight, where he remained four or five years, and then removed to Black Hawk county.

Section fourteen also received a settler in 1856 by name of Peter Melindy. He purchased in this vicinity 1,080 acres, remained about one year, and then went to Cedar Falls. He has since been United States Marshal, President of the State

Board of Agriculture, and held other positions of trust.

John Warren settled on section fourteen in 1857, remaining three years, until his death.

One of the prominent early settlers of Albion township was Daniel Downey, who settled here in 1856. Mr. Downey was born in County Cork, Ireland, in 1823, where he was educated in the art of farming. He came to the United States in 1847; lived in Vermont about two years; came to Illinois in 1848, and located in the town of Aurora, Kane county, where he learned the trade of a miller, at which he worked for about six years. He then settled on a farm in Kendall county, in that State, where he resided until he came to Iowa. Mr. Downey bought his first land of Edward Dawson, in section nine, in Albion township. He eventually became one of the most prominent farmers in the township. He increased his first purchase of land to 580 acres, which he still owns. His sons now conduct the farm. Mrs. Downey's maiden name was Catherine Burns. She was born in County Wicklow, Ireland, about 1832, and came to the United States with her brother in 1848. Mr. and Mrs. Downey have seven children—James H., Hattie (wife of Charles Yonker), Daniel, Stephen, Kate, Mary and Cora. They have lost two sons—John and Michael J. The latter, their oldest son, was a lawyer by profession and of fine attainments. He was located at Parkersburg for several years, and from there he removed to Dakota, where he died December 18, 1882. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Downey, with his family, now live in Parkersburg.

Elihu Jaquis has been a resident of Albion township since June, 1856. He first settled on section 12 in this township, on land he had entered two years previously. He now lives on section 3. He bought the first "forty" of his present farm of Samuel Leslie, and the remaining forty of David Davis. Mr. Jaquis was born in Clinton county, New York, in 1840, where he lived till nine years of age, when he removed to Illinois with his parents, Benjamin and Fanny Jaquis. His father went to California in 1852, where he lost his life by drowning. The parents of Mr. Jaquis had six children, five of whom are living—Elizabeth, who lives in Nebraska, Elihu, Ann, in Colorado, Mary, in Idaho, and Sarah, in Nebraska. Elihu married Mary Ann Stuart, born in Maine in 1843. Her parents were Charles and Margaret Stuart. They removed from Maine to Canada, and from thence to this county in 1855. Her father died in Webster City, February, 1881, where her stepmother still lives. Her own mother, Jane (Perry) Stuart, died in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Jaquis have six children—Charles A., Benjamin H., Libbie M., William H., George L. and Hattie M. They lost two children—a son and daughter. Mr. Jaquis has eighty acres, and made all of his own improvements.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Emerson truly says that "biography is the only true history," and in this connection we present sketches of a few of the representative citizens of the township who settled a little later than those already named, but who also deserve attention:

James V. Billings settled on section 32 in 1864, where he still resides. He purchased of Stephen Morse, who removed to Grundy county, where he died in March, 1881. Mr. Morse purchased the farm of the government. Mr. Billings was born in Montgomery county, New York, March 16, 1811, where he lived till thirty-six years of age.. His father, Caleb Billings, was also a native of Montgomery county, and died in the house in which he was born. James V. lived the first thirty-six years of his life in the same house, and a brother of Mr. Billings still owns the homestead of his father. Mr. Billings married Temperance Jane Bunn, also a native of Montgomery county. They removed to Rock county, Wisconsin, in July, 1849, where they lived until they removed to this county. They have eleven children—Earl, born in 1835; William H., born in 1837; Winfield S., born in 1839; Henrietta, born in 1841; George W., born in 1843; J. B., born in 1846; Margaret E., born in 1848; Temperance J., born in 1851; Sarah M., born in 1854; Alice A., born in 1856, and Addie C., born in 1858. They lost one child, Nellie, born in 1860 and died the same year. Mr. Billings' farm contains 220 acres, also seven acres of timber. He formerly owned forty acres within the present limits of Parkersburg. Facilities for emigrating have greatly improved since Mr. Billings began his pioneer life in Wisconsin in 1849. His route to Wisconsin was by way of the Erie canal to Buffalo, and thence to Racine by way of the great lakes. The boat on which he and family took passage from Buffalo was wrecked near Conoatt, Ohio, and sank, but the passengers were all rescued. The entire journey occupied three weeks, two of which were spent on the lakes.

Mrs. Sally S. Hersey, living on section 15, is the widow of William Hersey, who was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1822. His parents died when he was a boy. He was brought up in Massachusetts; was married at Natick, in that State; removed to Grafton, where he lived ten years, and came to Butler county in 1864 and settled on section 15. Mr. Hersey died May 3, 1877. Mrs. Hersey was formerly Sally S. Felch, a native of Massachusetts. She has nine children, three sons and six daughters—Levi F., Martha L., Sarah F., Lucy E., Mary S., Esther A., Nancy G., William H. and Thomas T. G., all born in Massachusetts. Mr. Hersey was quite a large land owner, and a successful farmer. He owned at one time about 600 acres, a portion of which has been conveyed to the children.

David Caywood resides on section 13, where he settled in 1866. He has been a resident of this county since 1863. Mr. Caywood was born in Tompkins county, New York, but brought up in Chemung county, where he lived from the time he was four years old until he was 38. He was married in Chemung county to Mary Boyer, who died August 9, 1866. His present wife was Susan Davis, born in Lewis county, New York. Mr. Caywood has three sons by his first wife—James, George and Grant. He has two children by his present wife, twins—Mary and Wilbur, born in 1869. Mr. Caywood's farm contains 220 acres.

John Knapp settled on section 8 in 1867, where he now lives. He purchased of Martin Manser. The farm was entered by

E. W. Babcock. Mr. Knapp was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1839. He went to Illinois when 18 years of age; enlisted in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, Company G. He served two years and three months in the army; was wounded at Beverly Ford, Virginia; being disabled, he was discharged, and came to Iowa in 1865, settling on section 4, in this township. He afterwards removed to section 6, where he lived one year, then to present location in 1867. He made all the improvements on his farm. His father came here in 1866, and died at the residence of his son, in 1874. His mother died September, 1867. Mrs. Knapp's maiden name was Emma Chesley, daughter of Nathaniel Chesley, who settled on section 3, of this township, in 1855. Mr. Chesley was born in Vermont, moving to the State of New York, where he married Phœbe Parish; they moved to Ohio, where they lived eight years, and thence to this county. They had 12 children, eleven of whom are still living, only two of whom are residents of this county—Mary J., wife of Henry Brown, of Monroe township, and Mrs. Knapp; all the others live in Clay and O'Brien counties, except George, who resides in Fall City, Nebraska. Mr. Chesley removed to Clay county, with his family, in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Knapp have three children—Elon J., Cora A. and Andrew Guy. Mr. Knapp's farm contains 80 acres.

Henry Weeks settled on section 6, in 1866. He bought his farm of Henry Mead, who purchased of Babcock, the original owner of the farm. Mr. Weeks was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1823, going to Illinois in 1854, and settling in Ogle county. He married Jane Gibson, a native of Canada. They have three children—Joseph, born February, 1863, Mary E., born here in 1867, and Charles F., born May 29, 1877. Mr. Weeks is the only one of his father's family living in Iowa. Two brothers of Mrs. Weeks, Joseph R. and Theophilus, live in Shell Rock. Mr. Weeks has about 270 acres of land.

Joshua R. Culp, settled on section 29, in the spring of 1869. He bought his farm of W. H. Billings. Mr. Culp was born in Niagara county, New York, January, 1829. He removed with his parents to Coldwater, Branch county, Michigan, when nine years of age. His father, Nicholas Culp, died in Michigan. Mrs. Culp was born in Coldwater, Michigan. Her maiden name was Harriet Gage. Her father, Elias Gage, is now deceased; her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Culp have three children—Orissa, Harry J. and Aurelia. The youngest child was born in Albion township; the others were born in Michigan. Mr. Culp has 80 acres of land. He was the first settler on his place.

Jocob Mundinger lives on section 6, where he settled in 1869. He was born in Michigan, in 1839; when fourteen years of age he removed to Dubuque county, Iowa, with his father, where he lived about ten years. He went to Montana Territory in 1864, and engaged in mining; was absent about five years; returning to Iowa he settled in Jones county. His wife was Phœbe E. Rolston, daughter of David Rolston, who settled in Jones county, in 1853, where he still lives. Mr. and Mrs. Mundinger have five children—Ira, Clarence, Eunice, Frank and Harvey. The parents and a brother of Mr. Mundinger

came here in 1876, and reside in the township.

Thurman S. Chapel resides on section 13, where he settled in the fall of 1870. He was born in Erie county, New York, in 1827; he removed from his native State to Illinois, and from thence to Butler county in the fall of 1868; he has been a resident of this township since that time. Mrs. Chapel's maiden name was Ann E. Brown, a daughter of James Brown. Mrs. Chapel has the deed of this farm, which she obtained from her father, who received it of John Bicknell in 1860. Her father never resided here, but six of his children, four sons and two daughters, settled in this township, all of whom have since removed, except Mrs. Chapel.

Mr. Chapel enlisted in 1861, in the Fifty-second Illinois Infantry, Company H, and served in the army three years. He was at the battle of Shiloh, the Siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman's March to the Sea. Mr. Chapel has been twice married; has two children by his first wife—May A., now Mrs. Francis Upton, of Michigan, and Odelbert. Mrs. Chapel has also been twice married; her first husband was Miles P. Dean, by whom she had three children—Mrs. Julia A. Grandon, Anna and Fremont. Mr. and Mrs. Chapel have two children—James W. and Roy. The farm contains eighty acres. They have also 160 acres on sections 11 and 14.

Elias S. Hovey resides on section 2, where he located in 1875. He purchased his land of non-residents, and has made all of the improvements upon it. He was born in the town of Brookfield, Orange county, Vermont, in 1823; but brought up in the town of Albany, Orleans county. He was reared to the occupation of farming; came to Iowa in November, 1855, and settled in Buchanan county, where he purchased an improved farm. In 1867, with his brother, Elijah A. Hovey, he engaged in the well business. Another brother, George Hovey, became a member of the firm in 1871. In 1873 they secured a patent on a drive-well. George, subsequently, became sole proprietor of this patent. It was claimed by Andrews that the invention of the Hovey brothers was an infringement on what is known as Greene's patent for drive-wells. Andrews being the agent employed by Greene to collect royalty on the drive-wells of the country. The case is still pending in the courts. Mr. Hovey is a large land owner and stock dealer. He has 440 acres in a body, where he resides, and 120 acres on section 12. He is the present postmaster of Swanton, though the office is kept at the residence of Mrs. Marcia A. Hovey, in Jefferson township. His wife was formerly Martha M. Fisk, born in Brookfield, Orange county, Vermont. They have three children — Almira M., wife of Charles H. Little; Horace N. and Carrie. The eldest was born in Vermont; the others in Buchanan county, Iowa.

Charles L. Gleason lives on section 28. This farm was entered by H. B. Wemple. Mr. Gleason has lived here since the spring of 1878. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1836. He is the son of Luther H. Gleason of Beaver township, Grundy county, who settled there in 1857, purchasing his farm of N. Drew. Mr. L. H. Gleason was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, in 1812; he learned the trade of a shoemaker, which he followed till coming

here. He married Mary Felch, a native of Massachusetts. They have four children—Charles L., Etta, Halina, wife of James Daniels; and Martha, wife of Elijah Lamb. Charles L. married Mary Cramer, daughter of Samuel Cramer, born in Canada West, in 1843. They have two children—Grace, born in 1865, and Edith, born in 1868. Mr. Gleason was one of the first business men of Parkersburg; he located there in 1866, being the first who manufactured boots and shoes in that village. His farm contains 128 acres.

ORGANIC.

In 1855 this township was merged into the organization of Beaver, and remained in this connection until 1856, when it was set off by Judge Vandorn, P. P. Parker being authorized to call the first election. This was accomplished, and the first election was held at the house of Stephen Morse, who at that time lived about one mile east of Mr. Parker's. This was in April, 1856; the first officers elected were supervisor, Richard Daniels; justices, Stephen Morse and Jesse Owen; trustees, J. L. Kemmerer, E. W. Babcock and Asa Overacker; Clerk, P. P. Parker; constable, Joseph Codner; assessor, Abel Turner.

Township affairs have been managed in a careful and frugal manner, as efficient officers have always held the helm of local government.

The last annual election was held in November, 1882: Justices of the peace, C. S. Lobdell, N. T. Johnson and William Dawson; trustees, S. H. Taylor, Monroe Brown and James Ray; Clerk, Daniel Downey; constables, S. Bass and J. N. Dawson; assessor, Richard Daniels.

PROCTOR'S POND.

This small body of water is without special historical interest other than the occasion which gave it the name it bears.

The people of Albion township are, and have been, a union loving, law-abiding class—yet in 1864 there were a few who preferred the success of rebel arms, and were outspoken in thesr denunciation of "Lincoln hirelings." A number of these "brave boys in blue" chanced to be at home on a furlough—and these expressions of dislike towards the Union cause came to their ears. They soon traced out the source—and repairing to a wheat-field found Jonas Proctor—the man they had business with, and demanded at once that he "hurrah for Lincoln and the Union;" he positivly refused, whereupon he was taken and given free transportation on a rail to this pond near New Hartford. On the way, a man by the name of Smith, of like tendency, was pursuaded to join the interesting procession. Upon arriving at the water, Smith not desiring a bath, shouted lustily for the Union. Proctor, however, remained sullen and silent, and was ducked; still refusing to comply, the ducking was continued until he was unable to express himself otherwise than by grunts, which he did, indicating also by motion of the hand his willingness; after thus expressing himself he was released. This body of water has been known from that day to this as "Proctor's Pond."

DURING EARLY DAYS.

When the settlement of this township commenced, and for some years after, the nearest mill was at Cedar Falls, and the pioneers made their tedious and often

dangerous trips to that place in summer and winter for flour and other eatables. Mullarky & Henderson kept a trading post at this point, and supplied the country for miles around with goods, bartering with the farmers for their wheat or flour. The mill at this time consisted of a little 24-inch burr in the old saw-mill. There was also a little shanty put up at New Hartford, which was kept as a tavern where travellers could obtain supplies. The mail route was established here in 1855, and carried on horseback through to Iowa Falls and Fort Dodge until 1857, when the stage company of Fink & Walker commenced running their heavy ambulances over the line. The stage exchange was established at Mr. Parker's, and remained there until the cars began running through this section.

The first birth in the township occurred in August, 1854, and was a plural affair, twins to Augustus and Catherine Coon, but the event, in one sense, proved a very sad one. Mrs. Coon gave her life in giving birth to the innocent ones. The babies were christened Alonzo and Melisse; Alonzo died in infancy.

The first marriage of parties from Albion took place on the 7th of January, 1856. They were P. P. Parker and Miss Martha McEwen. The ceremony was performed at the house of Adna Thomas, in Beaver township, by the Rev. Samuel Wright.

The first marriage to occur within the township united the future destinies of Mr. Abel Turner and Harriet Waters. The happy affair was solemnized at the house of William S. Waters, by the Rev. John Connell, in 1857.

John Bicknell and Miss Chesley were united in marriage the same year.

The first death in Albion occurred in July, 1854—a sweet little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur.

The first death of an adult was Mrs. Moses Lemon, in February, 1855, which is mentioned elsewhere.

Rev. Mr. Burleigh preached at the first religious services held in the township. The meeting was held at the house of William F. Younker, in December, 1854. There are now no churches in the township except those at Parkersburg.

It is well remembered that among the first to dispense the word of God in the township was a man named Willard Dingman, sometimes called "Elder." He and his wife boarded with the family of "Cooney" Gardner. While here he began abusing his wife and acting in a disgraceful manner, forgetting that "decency had to be observed in this community." He carried the matter too far, and finally his relatives turned out for the purpose of tarring and feathering him. No tar could be found, and, as a substitute, they took molasses, and after putting on the necessary coat of this, covered it with feathers, they turned him loose. Not satisfied with all this, the loving relatives followed, and would have killed the poor wretch, had it not been for William Connell, who interceded in his behalf. Dingman left for New York State the following day.

Moses Lemon, an eccentric character, settled in Albion township at an early day, and with his wife commenced pioneering on a claim a short distance from where Mr. Parker now lives. He was not considered of sound mind when he first came,



A. J. Steele M.D.

and his wife dying enti ely unbalanced his mind. He would per.orm some of the queerest freaks and pranks imaginable—in fact many of his actions were so far out of the ordinary line that the more timid early settlers became afraid of him. It is also said that many were the little children who were glad to get into bed at the regular time by the remark from the tired mother that she guessed she would "have to call in old Mose Lemon." Another remark which always had a magical effect upon unruly urchins was in the shape of: "Don't do that, or don't meddle there—Old Mose'll get you!" Soon after the unfortunate man settled here his wife died, and he grew a great deal worse. Her death occurred in mid-winter, and so affected him that he was hard to control. During the night following his wife's death he succeeded in escaping from his room and getting out on the prairie, where he took off his shirt, and stark naked and barefooted he took a wild, madman's run of a mile, bounding over the frozen, snow-covered prairie like a deer. He finally brought up at the cabin of Solomon Cinnamon, where he remained through the balance of the night, going back the next morning apparently none the worse for his crazy adventure. In a few days he returned to his original home in New York State, and since then all trace of him has been lost.

SCHOOLS.

The first school taught in the township was by John Bicknell, in the winter of 1855–6, in a little log school-house at New Albion. This was the first school-house erected in the township, and had been put up the fall previous.

The first frame school-house was put up by District No. 1, in the summer of 1856.

There are at present nine school houses in the township, including the one at Parkersburg.

NEW ALBION.

A village by this name was platted about 1856, in the northern part of the township, lying partly in sections 3 and 4. Quite a number of parties were interested in its project, among whom were Jacob Brown, Dr. Wright, Clifford Dawson and Chesley and John Barker. It was at one time quite flourishing, with saw mill, store, post office, etc.

The post office at this point was established a number of years ago. In August, 1857, Mrs. Lorenzo Perry walked to Cedar Falls for the mail, for she, as well as most of the neighbors, had her mail sent to that point. On her return she brought the official documents establishing the post office at New Albion, under the title of Swanton; also a commission for Jacob Brown as the first postmaster, the office being kept at his house. The present acting official in this capacity is Mrs. Marcia A. Hovey. A personal sketch is appended:

Marcia A. Hovey is the widow of Lewis Hovey, who was a brother of Elias S. Hovey, of Albion township. He was born in Albany, Orleans county, Vermont, January 3, 1831. He came to Linn county, Iowa, in 1854, and went to Buchanan county the following January, where he purchased a farm. Mrs. Hovey's maiden name was Marcia A. Nefford; she was

born in the town of Glover, Orleans county, Vermont, and went to Linn county, Iowa, in 1855, where she was married to Mr. Hovey. They came to Butler county in November, 1866, and settled at Swanton, in Jefferson township. Mr. Hovey obtained his farm of his brother, T. K. Hovey, one of the early settlers of Jefferson township. The latter now lives in Buchanan county. Mr. Hovey died very suddenly, April 5, 1877. Mrs. Hovey still owns the homestead farm, which is one of the finest in the township. She has two children—Julia I. and Emma P.; the former was born in Buchanan county, the latter in Butler county. The homestead farm contains 300 acres.

TOWN OF PARKERSBURG.

This is one of the best points for trade and business in Butler county. The streets always present an animated appearance, with the well-to-do farmers making their purchases and transacting business; the grain buyers busy; the merchants made happy by thrifty trade, showing a marked contrast between it and the staid older towns. It lies in the Beaver valley, extending into both Albion and Monroe townships, and is at the confluence of the North and South Forks of the Beaver. This stream furnishes a powerful and permanent water-power, which has already been improved and partially utilized. No locality presents a more favorable opportunity for the employment of capital in manufacturing enterprises. Situated upon a division of the Illinois Central Railroad, one of the most important thoroughfares in the country, the town is possessed of most desirable shipping facilities. Back from the river the valley gives way to a gradual slope, which rises to the level of the surrounding country. Parkersburg reminds one of the stories of New England life, and as you view the many white-robed cottages resting so gracefully upon the sloping hillside, you can almost imagine yourselves in some hamlet of the Eastern States.

The site which the town now occupies was formerly covered with a heavy and rank growth of brush, which was hard to penetrate either by man or beast, and was called by some of the early pioneers the "Brush Bed of the Beaver." This, however, soon disappeared. The plat covers the following described portions of land: the southwest quarter and the south half of the northwest quarter of section 30, township 90, range 16; and the northeastern part of the southeast quarter of section 25, township 90, range 17, embracing in all about 240 acres. The plat was surveyed by Engineer Smith, of the Central railroad, an Englishman. The streets are laid out after English fashion, too narrow; they are laid north and south, east and west.

THE BEGINNING AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The earliest steps leading to the founding and subsequent development of a town or locality is a matter which must of necessity receive the first attention of the historian, and the collection of such data as will be of interest is attended with much more difficulty and uncertainty than would be supposed by those who have never undertaken the collection of such matter. Even though it be but a decade and a half

in the past, the reports are often as different and conflicting as can be imagined, for to the memory—

"Years that have passed
Are but as fleeting hours."

The land upon which the village stands was purchased from the United States government in 1854 by a speculator living in one of the eastern cities, whose name has been forgotten, but he never made any improvements, and it is doubtful whether he ever saw the land. In 1857 John Connell and his son William H. purchased the land and erected a cabin a short distance south of the village. When the railroad survey was made this section of country was skipped as to stations, although Aplington and New Hartford, both east and west of it, had been decided upon and platted; but when the railroad managers realized the natural advantages of the location and the confluence of the North and South Forks, they came to the conclusion that there was a chance for a town here, and accordingly Parkersburg was platted and recorded, receiving its name in honor of P. P. Parker, a prominent and esteemed early settler, and the station was commenced and completed in 1865.

The first sign of life, in a business point of view, commenced at about the same time, when Mr. Thomas Williams erected what was called the Williams House, which he opened in a small way and commenced keeping "tavern." This building was the starting point of what is now the Commercial House, it being at that time about one-fourth as large as at present. It has changed hands a number of times, and has finally become the property of Robert Norris, being run in a satisfactory manner by O. W. Cooley. About the same time that Williams commenced the erection of his hotel, R. T. Jackson—or, as he was familiarly known, "Ring-Tail" Jackson—made his appearance and commenced putting up a store building, which he completed soon after Williams completed his hotel—size twenty by thirty feet, two stories high. He at once had his goods brought, and before his store was enclosed was selling goods from one of the rooms in the Williams Hotel, where everyone made their headquarters. There is a difference of opinion as to how he received his goods, some claiming he had them brought with team and wagon, and others that he got them on the construction train and before regular trains were running. This was the first store in the place, and although the stock of goods was limited a good business was commenced.

In the summer of 1865, before Jackson had settled, and long before he was handling goods over the counter, Benjamin Needham made his appearance, and put up a large building, about 30x40 feet in size, near the depot on the north side of the track. Here he put in a limited stock of general merchandise, and continued to run the store until the time of his death, a few years since, when the business was closed. The building at present is occupied as a tenement by several families. The building of this house was immediately followed by the erection of the store building of N. T. Manley & Son, who put up a substantial building on Depot street, near where the corner drug store now is, and put in the first extensive and complete stock of general merchandise brought to Parkers-

burg. The building has since been moved to Main street.

The mercantile business of N. T. Manley & Son was established by N. T. Manley in 1867. In 1872 the present partnership was formed, C. I. Manley joining his father in business. N. T. Manly was one of the earliest merchants of Parkersburg; the business which he established is the oldest in town. Mr. Manley was born in Essex county, New York, in 1820. He received a good education, and when a young man was engaged for some time in teaching. He went from the State of New York to Northampton county, Pennsylvania. He was married in Pennsylvania to Miss U. M. Insley, a native of New Jersey. They removed to Fox Lake, Dodge county, Wisconsin, about 1851, where they lived till 1864, when they removed to Plainview, Minnesota, coming to Parkersburg in January, 1867. Mr. Manley built a store, and engaged in business, the same spring; this was the second store in the town, Jackson & Tanner having a small store at that time. The town then contained eleven buildings and about thirty inhabitants. Mr. Manley has not confined himself to mercantile pursuits, but has dealt considerably in real estate during his residence here. He purchased a farm on section 19, near the village, in 1867, paying six dollars per acre, which he still owns. The father of Mr. Manley was a Congregational clergyman, a native of the State of New York, where he died at the advanced age of 92 years. Mr. Manley has been twice married. He lost his first wife in 1857. His present wife was Miss M. L. Cahart. He has three children by first marriage—Ella E., wife of Dr. M. I. Powers; C. I. and Edward I.

C. I. Manley, who is engaged with his father in business, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1850. He was engaged for many years in the store with his father before the present partnership was formed. His wife, Mary E. Howenstein, was a native of Ohio. They have had two children — Insley H., (deceased), and Jennie E.

Edward I. Manley was born in Dodge county, Wisconsin, in 1855. He carried on the homestead farm, on section 19, for eight years, but is now engaged in the store. He married Miss M. D. Strout, daughter of Benjamin Strout. Mrs. Manley is a native of Massachusetts. They have one child—Howard I.

Mr. N. T. Manley has two children by his second marriage—W. E. and Lewis H.

In 1865 the depot was completed and Mr. Joseph Demmick officiated as the first agent. He put up a little building across the track, in which he kept the post office —being postmaster—where he kept a general line of yankee notions, together with a meat-market, grocery, paint shop, wagon works, and, in fact, everything you could think of. He bought the first grain, storing it in the depot. He was soon followed in the grain buying business by B. F. White and Mr. Buswell, who succeeded to the business of grain buying.

"Jake" Young and Frank Shaffer fell into the line of progress, and put up what is now the Eagle House, a building 28 x 30 feet in size. It has since been enlarged and improved, and is now run by Mr. Stone, who makes a most accommodating host. Jake Young, the first mentioned

partner, erected a little building, 16 x 24 feet, near the hotel, in which he opened a restaurant or saloon, soon after the hotel was completed, and kept a general stock of liquors. In 1868, Edward Bigelow bought the concern, and in 1869 moved it to where it now stands, on Depot street, near the drug store, at present occupied by Thomas Conn for a grocery store.

Jonathan Goodale came to Parkersburg in the fall of 1868. He built a store the following spring and engaged in general merchandising. He built a residence adjoining his store, both of which were destroyed by fire in March, 1878. Mr. Goodale sustained a loss at this time of $10,000. He rebuilt on the site of his former store the following summer, and now has one of the most extensive general stores in the county. Excellent business qualities and strict integrity have made him successful. He was born in the town of Oppingham, Herkimer county, New York, in 1821. He was educated in the trade of farming and merchandising. His parents were David and Charity (Shaffer) Goodale, natives of New York State, both of whom are deceased. Mr. Goodale was employed in merchandising before he came west. He came to Iowa in March, 1865, and bought a farm in Grundy county, where he engaged in farming till he came here in 1868. His wife was Almira J. Hough, also of the State of New York. They have one daughter, Jennie, born in the State of New York.

Not long after Mr. Goodale had commenced business, and during the same year (1868) Charles Charnock started the first lumber yard with W. M. Howenstein. The latter gentleman, however, did not remain long in the lumber business. In company with Dr. Powers he started a drug store, which business he now runs alone. Charnock remained in the lumber business until 1880, when he sold to E. W. Babcock, who had been running an opposition yard, who soon after sold to the gentleman who now represents the lumber interests, John Voogd. In 1881 another lumber yard was started by a Dubuque firm, which is still doing business.

The first hardware establishment was started in 1866 by James Parker, father of the present postmaster, who put up a building twenty by sixty, on Depot street below the drug store, and put in a stock of hardware. Melvin Dees was associated with him. After a time Joseph Kellogg became interested in the store, and finally purchased the interest of the other partner and removed the stock to a building erected by him on Main street. After changing hands twice—to Parker Bros. and Mr. Nye—it was purchased by the Parris Brothers, who are yet proprietors. Within the last few years Foote & Mott started and still carry on this line of business, as stated further.

Parris Brothers, dealers in hardware and boots and shoes, succeeded Joseph Kellogg in October, 1875. Mr. Kellogg succeeded J. Kennedy & Olmstead, who established the business. George and Fred Parris are natives of England. Their father emigrated from England in 1842 and settled in Stephenson county, Illinois. The brothers came to Parkersburg in 1872 and engaged in the grocery business, which they continued till 1881, when they were succeeded by Sam Norris. Their brother Henry came to Butler county in

1875 and engaged in farming in Monroe township. The wives of George and Fred are natives of St. Louis, Missouri. Fred has four children—Achsah, Willie, Fred and Grace.

Foote and Mott are general hardware dealers. The partnership was formed in the fall of 1878. S. A. Foote, of this firm, is the son of George A. Foote, a native of Delaware county, New York; he removed to Richland county, Wisconsin, with his family in 1856. He was a blacksmith by trade, but engaged in farming in Wisconsin; coming to Butler county in the spring of 1868, he settled on section 13, in Monroe township. He died November, 1877. His wife survives him and lives in Parkersburg, though still owning the homestead farm. S. A. Foote was born in the State of New York, in 1849. He engaged in the live stock business here in 1877, changing to the hardware trade in 1878. His wife was Hattie S. Burnham, born in Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Foote have two children—Dotha and George, both of whom were born in Parkersburg. C. L. Mott, of this firm, is one of the early settlers of Parkersburg; his residence here dating from 1869. He was born in Kalamazoo, Michigan, in 1842, where he lived till nineteen years of age. In 1861 he went to Galena, Illinois, where, with his father, he engaged in keeping a hotel. His parents were Elter and Margaret Mott. In 1868 the family removed from Illinois to this county, and settled at New Hartford. The family removed to Colorado in 1879, where the father died in the fall of 1881. Mr. C. L. Mott went to Ackley, Hardin county, in 1867, where he engaged in the livery business; from Ackley he went to Marietta, coming to Parkersburg in 1869. He established himself here in the mercantile business, which he continued for eight years. While living in Michigan, Mr. Mott had an experience of two years in the banking business, and while in Illinois was engaged in hotel keeping, farming and milling. He married Flora, daughter of George E. Fitch, a prominent early settler of Beaver township. Mr. Mott is the only member of his father's family now living in Butler county.

In 1865 Charles Gleason started the first boot and shoe store, and did the first cobbling. This was in a little house which he rented, east of the Commercial House, and from there he moved to Main street, and continued in business until 1875 or 1876, when he sold to Henry Perry, who sold to Mr. Hiller; finally the business came under the management of Mr. Bohall, who erected the substantial building now occupied by him.

W. N. Allen opened a stock of boots and shoes at an early day in the history of the village, and still continues to run one of the most extensive stores in town.

Henry Ballhousen, in 1877, commenced business, and is still in the boot and shoe trade.

The first harness shop was started in the fall of 1867 by Henry Frank, who employed Val. Lahr as his assistant. Mr. Frank still holds forth in this line. Val. Lahr afterwards started a shop of his own in 1868, and still does a thriving business.

Willis M. Howenstein is the proprietor of the pioneer drug store of Parkersburg. The business was established in 1868, by Dr. M. I. Powers, who conducted

the business alone for a short time, when he took as a partner, H. L. Gibbs, who remained in the firm about one year, when Dr. Powers was again alone for a short time. Mr. Howenstein bought one-half interest in the business, November, 1870, and has been connected with the business since that time. After about six months partnership with Mr. Howenstein, Dr. Powers sold his interest to A. J. Whitfield; then the name of the firm became Howenstein & Co., by which it has since been known, though several changes have been made since that time. In 1874 J. D. Burt became the partner of Mr. Howenstein; his present partner is F. P. Ray. Mr. Howenstein was born in Ohio, in 1835. When twenty-one years of age he went to Fort Wayne, Indiana, where he read medicine for a time. He traveled overland to California in 1858, and returned in 1865. He came to Parkersburg, November, 1868, and was for some time in the employ of C. Channock, who started the first lumber yard in Parkersburg. Mrs. Howenstein was formerly Carrie E. Tenent, a native of Wisconsin. They have one daughter, and lost two sons. The drug store now being run by Frank Ray, was established by Mr. Eno Renken, and is now doing a thriving business.

In 1868 Mr. Babcock opened the first furniture store in a building now used for an agricultural warehouse by the Beaver Valley Bank. Mr. Babcock was not very successful, and finally gave up the business. The next one started was by A. S. Burnham. The business is now carried on by Burnham & Bass. One or two others have been started which were of short life. About 1870 Clark Mott rented the Perkins' building and opened a general merchandise establishment, which was run but a few years. Mahanke & Co. started a few years since, and do a large business.

The first blacksmith shop was opened and run by Charlie Dunham, a son-in-law of Mr. Wemple. He only remained here two years, removing to Illinois. The next was by a man called "Rollo," who has long since gone.

The first bank was opened by the Gibbs Brothers, in 1868. They continued for a few years, then sold to J. B. and M. I. Powers, who continued the business until bought out by Wolfe & Son, who are still bankers. The next established was the Beaver Valley Bank, in 1876, by the present proprietors—Parker & Richards.

In 1869 Mr. Benedict erected a building and opened a stationery store. After conducting the business a short time he rented the building to W. W. Cartner, who opened a confectionery store in it; but after a year or more, Mr. Schooleraft buying the building, the business was discontinued. This line is now represented by D. C. Monte.

About 1869 William Wallace erected a building and started a meat market. This business finally was purchased by Martin Cartner, who still runs it, in company with Mr. Demorest.

The first livery stable was started by Charley Reynolds, in the spring of 1867, in a stable near the Eagle House, but he remained in the business only a short time. Maxwell & Downs commenced the second and carried on the business during one summer. In May, 1869, J. T. Burt opened a stable on a large scale, which he ran for thirteen years. The business is now rep-

resented by Otis Baker and Williams & Bailey.

T. J. Burt has resided in Parkersburg since 1868. He was born in England in 1838, and came to this country with his parents when thirteen years of age. His father, William Burt, settled with his family in Carroll county, Illinois, and still lives in that State. His mother is deceased. Mr. Burt came here from Illinois in 1868. He and a sister—Mrs. James Chapman, who resides in Linn county—are the only members of his father's family in Iowa. Mr. Burt was engaged in the livery business here for many years. He built a livery stable on Main street in 1869, which was removed in 1881 to make place for a store. In 1875 he erected the building now used as a drug store, on the corner of Main and Market streets. He also built the structure now used by Sol S. Werner as a clothing store. He built his dwelling house in 1869. Mrs. Burt's maiden name was Mary M. Funk, a native of Maryland.

Otis Baker, proprietor of livery stable, came here November 2, 1870, succeeding Frank Shaver to the present business. He built his present stable in 1875, at a cost of $900. He also built the store now occupied by D. C. Monte, in 1875, and his dwelling house in 1877. He has recently built an ice-house, 26x40 feet, costing about $300. Mr. Baker was born in the town of Hawley, Franklin county, Massachusetts, August 12, 1836. When ten years of age he removed with his parents to the township of Bristol, Dane county, Wisconsin. His father, Ephriam Baker, was born in Massachusetts, in 1807; he still lives in Dane county, Wisconsin. Mr. Baker removed to the village of Floyd, Floyd county, Iowa, in 1867, coming here in 1870. His wife was Harriet Crowell, a native of the town of Hawley, Franklin county, Massachusetts.

A place known for years as the "Robber's Roost" was put up in 1866 by Jake Young and Frank Shaffer. It was a low flat roofed building covering about a whole lot, where the white residence of Otis Baker is now situated. Many wild and improbable stories cling to the remembrance of this den, about strangers being fleeced and leaving the place penniless; but it is conceded that the manipulators never "went through" any of the citizens. It was a saloon, billiard hall, and gambling house, where all cronies of this "ilk" made headquarters, and was run for seven or eight years. It is said that whenever it rained the billiard tables had to be moved, as the roof only made the water come down in streams.

The first lawyer in Parkersburg was John Beemer, of Floyd county, who arrived here in 1868, and remained until the time of his death, in 1878. The legal profession is now ably represented by Messrs. N. T. Johnson and O. B. Courtright. The first member of the medical fraternity, to practice in the village, was Dr. M. I. Powers. The medical profession at present is represented by Doctors Powers, Strout, Parker and Ensign, the latter representing the homeopathic side of the profession.

Renken & Tammen, general merchants, established their business February, 1878. They have a general stock, including dry goods, boots and shoes, and clothing. R. G. Renken, of the above firm, was born



P. P. Parker

in Germany, in 1853. His father, R. G. Renken, Sr., died in Germany. Mr. Renkin came here with his brother, Eno Renken, who carried on the drug business here for several years. He is now at Spirit Lake. Mr. Renkin was engaged in selling goods for Mahanke for several years. Mr. Tammen was also born in Germany. Messrs. Renken and Tammen completed, in the fall of 1882, a fine brick store on Main street, at a cost of about $4,500. They are building up an extensive trade. In 1871 Mr. Tammen was married to Miss Mate Renken. They have one child, born in December, 1882.

D. W. Schoolcraft is one of the earlier business men of this place, and has done much toward building up and advancing the interests of the town. He located here May 6, 1869. Mr. Schoolcraft was born in Tioga county, New York, in 1842. His parents removed to Boone county, Illinois, in 1846, where they died. Mr. Schoolcraft came to Iowa in 1866, stopping at Waverly and Monticello, Jones county, for about two years, coming here in the spring of 1869. He was the first to engage in the produce business at this place. After about two years he started in the grocery trade, which he continued two years. He was in the live stock business for several years, also in the grain and coal trade. He is a real estate and insurance agent. He has erected several business houses, the first being the building which was occupied by W. N. Allen, as a boot and shoe store. He built what is known as the Schoolcraft block, in the fall of 1870, at a cost of about twenty-five hundred dollars. His fine residence he built in 1877. Mr. Schoolcraft's wife was formerly Fannie A. Howenstein, a native of Ohio. They were married May 1, 1873. They have two boys—Frank H. and D. Willis.

James M. Groat has been engaged in the grain and coal trade here since August, 1882. He has resided in Butler county since December, 1869, when he settled in Monroe township. Mr. Groat was born in Wyoming county, New York, in 1842. His father, Herman Groat, was a native of Delaware county, New York, where he was born in 1812. He now lives in Wyoming county, is a cabinet maker by trade, and is in business at Attica. James M. Groat went to Carroll county, Illinois, in 1867, and worked at the carpenter's trade. He came to Butler county in 1867, purchased a farm of E. Y. Royce, in Monroe township, section 27, which he still owns. He married Vira Swan, daughter of Z. Swan. They have two children—Luella and Flora. Mr. Groat was a justice of the peace in Monroe township from January 1, 1879, till he came here. He was elected county supervisor in the fall of 1882.

Thomas W. Conn, grocer, is the son of Samuel Conn, an early settler of Monroe township. He was born in Canada in 1852. Married Sarah J. Anderson, daughter of Benjamin Anderson, an early settler of Pittsford township. They have one son—Earl Clarence. Mr. Conn engaged in business here with Robert Smith, succeeding Nanna Rave. He has been alone in trade since February 10, 1881.

Robert Norris was born in Scotland, and came to this country when twelve years of age. He was brought up in Portage, Wisconsin, where he went with his parents in 1849. His father, G. W. Norris, still lives in Portage City. Mr. Norris was engaged

on the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, as a captain, for about five years. He came to Butler county in 1876, and kept a hotel at Butler Center for about one year. He purchased the Commercial House here in 1877, which he conducted for a time, and still owns the hotel. Mrs. Norris was formerly Mary J. Morrison. They have eight children — Rebecca A., wife of Charles H. Huntington, of Rock Rapids, Wisconsin; Samuel, Martha J., Ettie, Mary I., Robert J., James T. and an infant son. They lost their eighth child, George. Their oldest son, Samuel, is in the grocery, crockery and glassware trade, succeeding Parris Brothers, in August, 1881. He was born in Portage City in 1859.

O. Byerly, photographer, located here in June, 1882. He was born in Chillicothe, Ross county, Ohio, June 29, 1836. He went to Dubuque, Iowa, when a boy, learning the business of photography, in that city, with Frank Pickerel. He engaged in business at Potosi, Wisconsin, for a time, but has spent the greater part of his life in Iowa and Illinois. Mr. Byerly began the business of photography when that art, which has now reached such perfection, was in its infancy. He has kept pace with the improvements that have been made from time to time, and is well informed in all the branches of his profession. A visit to his rooms and an examination of his work proves him an excellent artist. His wife is a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Byerly have two children—Lilly and Frederick. They lost their oldest daughter at Farley, Iowa.

James D. Cramer was born in Upper Canada in 1814, where he lived till the fall of 1860, when he came to Butler county and settled on section 33, Albion township, on the farm now owned by W. H. Billings. Mr. Cramer kept hotel at his farm house for a number of years. He removed to Parkersburg in 1867, and was the first to open a meat market in that village. He has been engaged in various kinds of business since coming here. He was married to Jane Dixon, born in Scotland in 1825. Her mother died in Scotland. She came to America with her father, James Dixon, about 1833. Her father lived in Canada, where he died. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer were married in 1844. They have six children—Amanda, now Mrs. Edward Kemmerer, who was the first station agent on the Iowa Central Railroad at Ackley, and a resident of that place for eleven years; James D., Margaret, now wife of W. H. Wilson; Robert, Jessie and Lilly. They have lost two children — Charles, who enlisted in the Ninth Iowa Cavalry, in the war of the rebellion, and died during the war, from injuries received, in his twenty-first year—and Jane S.

A. M. Spencer, at present engaged in running the elevator of Mr. Kennedy, has been in Butler county since 1869. He was born in Yates county, New York, in 1842. He removed to Wisconsin with his parents in 1850; enlisting in 1863, in the First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, and served two years; settled at New Hartford in 1869; came here in 1871. His wife was Clarissa Otterburn, a native of New York. They have six children. His father, Daniel Spencer, came to Iowa, in June, 1878, and died in Osceola county, August, 1881.

Joseph Collins came to Iowa and settled in Grundy county, about three miles south

of New Hartford, in 1855, where he took up a farm of government land, which he owned till 1868; since that time he has been a resident of Butler county. In 1860 Mr. Collins went to what is now Leadville, then known as California Gulch, and engaged in mining. He learned the trade of a tanner and currier when a young man, but has generally followed the occupation of farming. In 1868 he purchased a farm and saw-mill in Beaver township, where he lived for several years, and then purchased a farm on section 18, in Albion township, which he still owns. He removed to Parkersburg, December, 1880. His wife was Mary A. Benson, born in Ashtabula county, Ohio. Her parents were William and Caroline (Collins) Benson. Her father was a native of New York; her mother was born in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have five sons and one daughter — William A., Edward E., Walter H., Joseph A., M. R., wife of S. Conn, and E. B. Mr. Collins' father was born in Vermont; his mother in Massachusetts. His father was in the Revolutionary War, being at that time sixteen years old. He was known as an old Revolutionary Soldier. He died in Illinois at the age of eighty-four.

Recellus R. Horr, one of the early settlers of Monroe, was born in Denmark, Lewis county, New York, April 25, 1837. In 1855 he left home and came to Iowa, locating in Butler county; bought eighty acres of land of L. P. Hazen, who had pre-empted it for him, as at that time he was too young to pre-empt land. He married March 5, 1863, Miss Lena Townsend a native of Ohio. They were blessed with five children—Charles W., Arthur T., Harry W., Lena May and Irena May (twins) Mrs. Horr died when these twins were but eight days old. He married his second wife, Mrs. George Hoey, September 6, 1878, daughter of Raby R. Parriott. They have two children—Jenny and Eva. In 1881 he bought a house and lot in Parkersburg, and now lives there. He has a farm of 320 acres which he rents. He is now living in retirement, except that he speculates in real estate.

PARKERSBURG FLOURING MILL.

This mill was erected in 1879 by Mr. E. Hiller. In June, 1881, it was purchased by the present proprietor, J. R. Russell. The mill building is 50 by 60 feet in size, and is equipped with one set of rollers and three run of stone, giving it a capacity of 75 barrels per day. The mill is propelled by a good water power, obtained from the Beaver river.

PARKERSBURG POST-OFFICE.

This was the first office established in this part of Butler county, and, for the first few years of its existence probably supplied a larger area of country with mail than any other. The luxury was instituted in August, 1855, by the department at Washington, through the influence of Mr. P. P. Parker, who had settled on section 31 of Albion, in 1854. He sent in the application recommending that the name be Albion, as that was the name of the township; but he was notified by the department that there was already one post-office in Iowa, named Albion, and that Parkersburg would be the name of this office, in honor of Mr. Parker, who was to be first postmaster. The first mail was carried through

from Cedar Falls to Fort Dodge in the old fashioned saddle-bags, on horseback. The mail consisted of about a half dozen letters. In a short time the stage route was established from the terminal points above mentioned, and the ambulances stopped at the door of Mr. Parker's residence, where the office was kept. After retaining the office for several years—until during the war—when he became tired of it, he resigned in favor of Stephen Morse, who received his commission, and in due time the office was removed to his cabin, about half a mile east of Mr. Parker's. This would have been satisfactory except for the fact that the stages refused to stop there, and to get the mail Mr. Morse was obliged to go half a mile to intercept them. It would not work, and finally, after having been postmaster some six months, he resigned, and Thomas Russell took charge, moving the office to his residence, half a mile further east. This made matters worse, and at the end of six months, P. P. Parker was obliged to take the office back to his house, and again become postmaster. Thus the matter remained until the village of Parkersburg was platted and the first train of cars had run up to the depot. At this time, in 1865, Mr. Parker had the office moved to the store or Joseph Demmick, who was depot agent, and appointed deputy; then, as soon as possible, Mr. Parker resigned in favor of that gentleman. Within a few years James Parker was commissioned, and a few years subsequent his son, James F. Parker, the present incumbent, received the appointment. The office is neatly fitted up, and is kept in the same building as the Beaver Valley Bank, on Main street.

DEATH OF J. D. PARKER.

J. D. Parker, who had for three years prior to his death been postmaster at Parkersburg, died, from a species of heart disease, on Saturday, the 21st of September, 1872. He was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on the 17th of January, 1820, and was therefore in his fifty-third year. He was a man of most generous impulses, and left many warm friends to mourn his loss. The public lost a faithful servant, and the family a kind and indulgent husband and father.

James F. Parker, postmaster, and cashier of the Beaver Valley Bank, is the son of James D. Parker, who came here in 1867, and engaged in the hardware business with M. Dees. He followed that business until his death. James F. Parker was appointed postmaster as successor of his father. He has been cashier of the Beaver Valley Bank since 1877.

INCORPORATION.

The village of Parkersburg became an incorporated town early in the year 1875, and has since retained its dignity under a very creditable management. The first election was held in the spring of 1875. The following were the first officers, viz.: Mayor, C. S. Lobdell; trustees, N. T. Manley, Joseph Kellogg, Jurgen Renken and F. L. Dodge; recorder, N. T. Johnson; treasurer, J. F. Parker; marshal, W. I. McLean; street commissioner, D. W. Schoolcraft. The first meeting of the council was held on the 4th day of March, 1875, pursuant to a call of the mayor, at the office of the recorder, N. T. Johnson. After the preliminaries usual to such occasions, the new board proceeded to transact

their first official business. It was resolved that the recorder be instructed to confer with other incorporated towns in relation to ordinances for the government of the town, and shortly afterward, a long list of effective ordinances were submitted, many of which are still in force.

In relation to the actions and doings of the council, but little has transpired that would be of general interest. A detailed review of their meetings would be dry reading. This community has always been fortunate in obtaining the services of good and competent men to control its municipal affairs. There has been no useless waste or extravagances attending the financial department of its public business. It will, however, be necessary to a complete history of the town to give the names of the various officers who have officiated since the organization, and it is herewith presented.

In the year 1876 the following were the officers: Mayor, C. S. Lobdell; recorder, N. T. Johnson; treasurer, J. F. Parker; marshal and street commissioner, R. T. Bartholomew; trustees, J. Kellogg, F. L. Dodge, T. J. Burt, C. G. Courtright and J. Kennedy.

In 1877—Mayor, N. T. Johnson; recorder, F. H. Rix; treasurer, J. F. Parker; assessor, W. W. Cartner; trustees, J. Kennedy, T. J. Burt, J. Goodale, Charles Charnock and Lewis Davis.

For the year 1878—Mayor, O. B. Courtright; treasurer, J. F. Parker; recorder, M. J. Downey; trustees, J. Kennedy, J. Goodale, F. Parris, Val Lahr and F. H. Rix.

For 1879—Mayor, N. T. Johnson; recorder, M. J. Downey; treasurer, J. F. Parker; street commissioner, N. Goodale; trustees, J. Goodale, O. B. Courtright, Val Lahr, F. Tammen, George C. Parris and J. Kennedy.

For 1880—Mayor, C. S. Lobdell; recorder, W. Smith; treasurer, J. F. Parker; trustees, Lewis Davis, J. Kennedy, George C. Parris, J. Goodale, F. Tammen and Val Lahr.

For 1881—Mayor, William H. Burdick; recorder, A. N. Ferris; trustees, Val Lahr, J. Collins, C. Murray, J. Kennedy and George C. Parris.

The present officers are: Mayor, C. S. Lobdell; recorder, R. G. Renken; treasurer, Frederick Parris; marshal, Martin Cartner; street commissioner, J. D. Cramer; assessor, Lewis Davis; trustees, A. O. Strout, J. Kennedy, J. W. Ray, Joseph Collins, N. T. Johnson and W. A. Smith.

Several years ago a calaboose was erected by the city for a receptacle of refractory persons, which is still in use. It cost less than $100. The City Hall was constructed in 1880, near the lock-up, and is a neat and substantial two-story frame building, size 18 by 28 feet, and cost in the neighborhood of $1,000. Meetings are sometimes held at the hall, although as a rule the mayor's office, on Main street, is made the place for sessions.

As many of the others who have been prominent in town government are noted elsewhere, we here append a biography of the present mayor of Parkersburg:

Charles S. Lobdell, the present Mayor of Parkersburg, is a native of Johnstown, New York, where he was born in 1806. His father, Abijah Lobdell, was a native of Massachusetts, his family being numbered among the early settlers of New

England. His mother was born in the State of New York. Mr. Lobdell has spent many years of his life in the South. In 1829 he went to the parish of Feliciana, Louisiana, where he was for a time studying law with an elder brother, John L. Lobdell, who located there in 1825. In 1832 he engaged in merchandising, which he continued till 1836, when he returned to the State of New York. In 1841 he was elected by the people to the position of postmaster of Johnstown, which he held until a change of administration occurred. He then determined to resume mercantile business, and for the purpose of learning more thoroughly the different phases of trade, he went to New York City, and engaged in clerking for two seasons. He, however, purchased a farm in his native county, and for a time was interested in farming. He afterward was for several years engaged in the manufacture of gloves and mittens. In 1847 Mr. Lobdell returned to Louisiana, and, with a brother, William S. Lobdell, purchased a sugar plantation at West Baton Rouge. This business occupied his attention until the war of the rebellion compelled them to give it up. From 1862 to the close of the war, he was at work buying and selling the produce of the country—cotton, sugar and molasses. After the close of the war Mr. Lobdell removed to the State of Wisconsin, purchased a farm, and engaged extensively in the raising of hops. In 1869 he came to Parkersburg, where he has since resided. He came here when the town was in its infancy, and has always been deeply interested in its growth and prosperity. He has been justice of the peace since 1873, and has served as mayor four years. These positions he still holds. He is a man of generous impulses and kindness of heart; possessing in a high degree the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. Though long a resident of the south, his sympathies were strongly with the Union during the war; politically he is a republican. His wife was formerly Susan R. Coffin, born in the State of New York. They have no children. In 1874 Mr. Lobdell's attention was called to the subject of spiritualism, by reading a work on that subject by Robert Dale Owen. He began a series of investigations, which continued for a year, when he became convinced of the truth of the spiritual philosophy. Since that time he has given much thought and investigation to the subject, and derives much happiness from the knowledge afforded by this philosophy.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

The Independent School District of Parkersburg was set off from the district township, and was organized in the spring of 1871, at which time an election was held, and the following officers were declared elected: President, M. I. Powers; secretary, R. L. Chase; treasurer, W. Howenstein. The first meeting of the board was held on the 24th of March, 1871; it was resolved that the secretary and treasurer be required to give bonds in the sum of $1,000 each; the president was authorized to purchase the necessary books and blanks. The members of the board at this time were J. Goodale, W. A. Allen and L. D. Davis. The next meeting was held on the 28th of March, 1871. The length of the summer term was fixed at three months, commencing on the 1st day of

May; the salary of teachers not to exceed $45 per month, which was a little in excess of the amount paid to the prior teacher, F. H. Rix.

In 1872 the question of the district issuing bonds to the amount of $2,500 to assist in building a school-house was submitted to a vote; the project was carried by a majority of 38. Plans were drawn, and a building 24x24, two stories high, was erected in the southern part of the town. In this shape the school building remained until 1878, when the increasing attendance demanded an addition. An "L" was added to it. The building is now 24x36, built by Elliott Brothers, of Grundy county, the contract being let for $1,493. This makes a substantial and neat looking building, a credit to the town, and, for the present, at least, is sufficiently large to accommodate all the departments. The present officers of the district are as follows: President, N. T. Johnson; secretary, Fred. A. Dodge; treasurer, W. M. Howenstein; members of the board, Fred Parris, J. Collins and L. Davis. At present the teachers consists of E. Bellows, principal; Mrs. E. C. Bush, first intermediate; Miss Maggie E. Wicker, second intermediate; Mrs. F. H. Rix, primary.

A list of the various principals who have managed the schools, is as follows: Frank L. Dodge, J. E. Davis, Mrs. W. C. Breckenridge, G. P. Linn and E. Bellows; the latter being the present principal.

E. C. Bellows, principal of Parkersburg graded schools, was born in Janesville, Wisconsin, May 8, 1854. He came to Iowa in 1873, and for three years was occupied in attending a graded school and in studying medicine with Dr. Spooner, of New Hartford. He taught his first term of school in Root's district, Beaver township, beginning May 1, 1876. He remained in the same school the three succeeding terms, completing the year. He taught the school in Jamison's district, in the same township, during the winter of 1877. He then attended the State Normal School at Cedar Falls for about two years; was principal of the school at New Hartford during the fall and winter terms of 1879, and has been principal of the Parkersburg school since the spring of 1880. Mr. Bellows possesses the qualification of a successful teacher—a love for his profession. His methods of instruction are approved by our best educators, and he has the happy faculty of interesting his pupils, while he commands their respect—elements in a teacher which render the important matter of good government comparatively simple.

The Parkersburg schools are second to none in Butler county.

RELIGIOUS.

The facilities for worship in Parkersburg are above the average, there being several thriving and prosperous societies, each with a neat and comfortable church edifice. In this connection is presented a history of the various organizations:

The followers of the Catholic faith have held services in this vicinity for a good many years. The first, it is claimed, was held at the residence of Daniel Downey, on section 9, about the year 1861, at which meeting the congregation consisted of but three families. Services were held at Mr. Downey's residence for about twelve years. The first pastor was the

Rev. John Shields, who officiated for about six years, when he was succeeded by the Rev. T. F. Gunn, who remained four years. Following him was Rev. Peter O. Down, now of Independence; then Rev. Michael Flavien; afterward Father Ryan; next Rev. Patrick Smith, and last Father McKabe, who still presides. During Rev. Smith's pastorate, in the summer of 1877, the church at Parkersburg was erected, at a cost of about $1,300, and was dedicated the following spring. The church is in a most prosperous condition, having a membership of twenty-five families, and is entirely free from debt.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of this place was organized by W. O. Glassner in March, 1869. Among the first members were the following: J. L. Johnson, James Gallard, D. Jay, C. and O. E. Spicer, E. B. Lamb, R. Daniels, C. Kemmerer, B. Brutley, F. C. Burdick, Jesse Owen and others. The first officers of the organization were F. C. Burdick, James Gallard, J. L. Johnson, C. Spicer and J. Goodale. The first religious services were held in the school house. The pastors, from the organization until the present time, are as follows: Rev. W. O. Glassner, one year; Rev. J. A. Kerr, one year; Rev. J. N. Platt, one year; Rev. W. Mitchell, one year; Rev. Bargelt, one year; Rev. George Elliott, one year; Rev. S. Sherrin, one year; Rev. O. H. Sproul, one year; Rev. J. G. Wilkinson, two years; Rev. J. M. Hedges, two years, and Rev. W. F. Barelay, two years. A majority of these divines held revival meetings while in charge. In 1870 the church was built, size 36 by 56, at a cost of $3,000, in which services are at present held. The present officers are C. Stone, J. Bailey, R. F. Shauntz, C. Wolf and W. Howenstein. The membership of the society is now about forty. The church is free from debt and prosperous.

The M. E. Sunday school was organized in 1870, with J. Goodale as superintendent. At present the following are interested in its management: Miss Mately Bush, Miss Anna Goodale and Mrs. J. Spicer. The attendance ranges from forty to sixty, and the school is in exeellent order.

The Congregational Church of Parkersburg was organized in 1869 by Rev. J. N. Williams. Its first religious services were held at the depot of the Illinois Central Railroad, and subsequently in the old school house. In 1870 the present church edifice was erected at a cost of $3,500. Rev. Mr. Williams, who organized the church, became its first pastor. He remained some two or three years, and was succeeded by Rev. L. D. Boynton, who remained several years. Rev. H. H. Robbins was the next pastor. At the expiration of two years he was succeeded by Rev. H. M. Amsden, and in turn by Revs. Alexander Parker, G. W. Dorsey, H. M. Sly and J. P. Richards, the latter being the present pastor. The present officers of the church are I. E. Manley, R. R. Horr, and G. A. Warren, trustees; Fred Parrish, clerk; T. Wonderly, treasurer. The Sunday school was also organized in 1869, and is in a prosperous condition.

The Baptist Church of Parkersburg was organized by Rev. T. H. Judson, on the 27th of October, 1870, with seventeen members, as follows: A. Pingrey and wife, M. S. Miller and wife, Samuel Conn and wife, James Hall and wife, John Hall, H. H. Twining, George M. Cooper and wife,

Ruth Cooper, Mrs. S. Lynn, Mary Coryell and W. L. Laurence. The first officers were: Deacons, M. S. Miller and Joseph Collins; trustees, J. Collins, A. Pingrey and A. J. Cummings; clerk, H. H. Twining. The first religious services of this denomination were held at the Congregational Church in Parkersburg, and afterward for a time in district school houses. A hall near the depot was fitted up shortly, in which devotional services were held for two years. After that time, the Union Hall, on Main street, was used until the completion of their church edifice, which was ready for occupancy and dedicated on the 31st of October, 1880, by Rev. J. Sunderland. The first pastor of the organization was Rev. T. H. Judson, who remained from October 22, 1870, to June 28, 1871. He was a man of energy and ability, and did much toward building up the society. He is now at Swan Lake, Dakota. Rev. E. P. Barker next filled the pulpit, and remained until in March, 1872. He is now a resident of Hardin county. Following came Rev. C. Spragg, F. H. Judson and A. E. Simons. During the latter's term the church was erected. He was a man of decided ability and push. In March, 1881, the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Edmonson, took charge of the good work, and is doing effective service. The church is a neat frame structure, which was erected at a cost of about $1,200, and has a capacity for seating an audience of 300. The present officers of the church are as follows: Deacon and clerk, Joseph Collins; trustees, A. J. Cummings, W. H. Burdick and H. H. Twining. The total membership since organization has been 104; present membership, sixty-one.

The Sunday school was organized at the same time as the church, and now enrolls thirty-five members.

SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.

The Spiritualists of Parkersburg and vicinity met on the 12th of January, 1873, at the residence of W. A. Curtis, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of organizing a society for the promotion of scientific and religious knowledge. The meeting was organized by electing Mrs. Lydia Bawn president, and W. A. Curtis secretary. Resolutions and regulations were adopted, and the following officers were elected: President, P. P. Parker; vice-presidents, Mrs. Lydia Bawn and C. B. Dodge; secretary, W. A. Curtis; treasurer, P. Wemple; trustees, Francis Bawn, Isaac Waters and F. L. Dodge.

The subject is still being agitated by the people.

MASONIC LODGE.

In May, 1868, a dispensation was granted to seven members of the Masonic fraternity, and the first formal meeting of Compass Lodge No. 239, was held May 26, 1868, and ever since then the stated meetings of the Lodge have been held Wednesday evening on or before the full moon of each lunar month. Harley Day was Worshipful Master during the year the Lodge was worked under dispensation. On June 2d, 1869, a charter was issued to Compass Lodge No. 239, by Reuben Michel, Grand Master, and T. S. Parvin, Grand Secretary. M. I. Powers was chosen W. Master of the Lodge. The Lodge has had seven Masters, as follows: Harley Day, M. I. Powers, R. L. Chase, D. W. Schoolcraft,

E. E. Savage, N. T. Johnson, and the present Master, A. O. Strout. The Lodge has had 115 members since its organization, but, as many have demitted and gone to other localities, it now has 55 members. There has been but two deaths—Isaac DePew and J. F. Root—but several former members died after having demitted and removed from here. The Lodge now occupies a fine comfortable hall, is prospering nicely, while peace and harmony prevails.

ODD FELLOWS.

Parkersburg Lodge, No. 258, I. O. O. F., was organized April 26, 1873, by Wellington Russell, D. G. M.; with the following named charter members: James Muncy, Isaac DePew, C. S. Lobdell, Thomas Curtiss and D. W. Currier. Its first officers were C. S. Lobdell, N. G.; James Muncy, V. G.; P. P. Parker, secretary; Isaac DePew, treasurer. The following named have filled the office of N. G.: C. S. Lobdell, James Muncy, N. T. Johnson, F. L. Dodge, H. Wood, D. D. Pierce, H. B. Perry, John Bird, H. Ballhausen, J. E. Kellogg, Wm. Pierce, J. M. Hedges, R. T. Bartholomew, W. H. Beckwith. The following named have died since the organization of the lodge: Isaac DePew, E. L. Galpin, John Erb and S. Morse. The total membership has been 95, with a present membership of 34. The lodge is in a healthy, prosperous condition.

DIRECTORY OF PARKERSBURG.

The following is a complete directory of the present business men of Parkersburg, and will serve as a recapitulation of the history of the town:

Allen, W. N.—Boots and shoes.

Bailey, James—Blacksmith and wagon maker.

Beaver Valley Bank—B. B. Richards and J. F. Parker.

Bohall, H. A.—Groceries, etc.

Brown, Charles—Blacksmith and wagon maker.

Burnham & Bass—Furniture.

Bush, E. C.—Carpenter.

Bird, John—Butcher.

Byerly, O—Photographer.

Connell, J. L.—Groceries and bakery.

Cooley, O. W.—Commercial Hotel.

Crossett, A. E.—Agricultural implements.

Collins Brothers—Creamery.

Conn, Thomas W.—Groceries, etc.

Decker, L. W.—Market.

Dodge Brothers—Proprietors *Eclipse*.

Exchange Bank—A. Wolfe & Son.

Elchleff, H. F.—Blacksmith and repair shop.

Foote & Mott—Hardware dealers.

Frank, M.—Harness maker.

Ferris, A. N.—Dentist.

Goodale, J. & Co.—General store.

Groat, J. H.—Grain and coal.

Howenstein & Co—Drugs.

Jackson, R. T.—Grocery.

Jensen, D.—Blacksmith.

Kennedy, James—Grain buyer.

Kientz, Mrs. Jacob—Restaurant.

Lahr, V.—Harness maker.

Lingleback, W.—Saloon.

Markley, H. H.—Butter dealer.

Mahanke, W. H. & Co.—General store.

Manley, N. T. & Son—General store.

Monty, D. C.—Grocer.

Norris Sam—Grocer.

Owen Mrs. S. E.—Grocer.

Parker & Richards—Agricultural implements.
Parris Bros.—Hardware.
Pierce, H. E.—Blacksmith.
Perkins, H. L.—Bakery.
Porcupile, J. H.—Carpenter.
Ray, Frank P.—Druggist.
Renken, Tammen—General store.
Russell, J. R.—Miller.
Rix, F. H. —Carpenter.
Schultz, E. G.—Jeweler.
Taylor, Mrs. H. F.—Milliner.
Voogd, O. D. & Co.—Lumber dealers.
Wade, Mrs. P. A.—Milliner.
Wolf & Son—Exchange Bank.
Wonderly, E. J. & Co.—General store.
Wheeler, J.—Carpenter.

CHAPTER XIX.

BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

This is the southeast township of Butler county, joined on the east by Black Hawk county, on the south by Grundy, on the north by Shell Rock township and on the west by Albion. In this, as in all the townships of the county, the government survey remains unchanged, this being a full congressional township, embracing the territory of township 90, range 15, containing an area of about 23,040 acres.

There are no very abrupt breaks in the general surface of the township, but through the center, from east to west, there is a ridge of upland. The soil of this upland is a heavy clay, while the lowland varies from a black loam to a light quicksand.

There are two main water courses—the Beaver and the west fork of the Cedar river. The latter enters the township south of the center of section 6, and crossing makes its exit near the middle of section 12. At this point it has the greatest flow of water, and empties almost directly into the Shell Rock. The Beaver—so named because in early days its waters were the resort of this animal—enters the township on section 31, and taking an easterly course finally flows through section 36 into Black Hawk county. Both streams have a number of small tributaries in Beaver township. The supply of timber is good. The main groves follow the course of the streams, with the exception of Beaver grove, which consists of several varieties of hard wood. The bottom land extends well back from the streams. The supply of stone is very meager, but there is plenty of good brick clay. From all these facts it can be seen that Beaver

township is well timbered, well watered, and has a good soil. It is an excellent township, with bright prospects.

The Illinois Central Railroad crosses the township from east to west, having been constructed in 1864. The only town in Beaver is New Hartford.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Settlements began to be formed in this township in advance of most of the townships of Butler county. Its growth before the war was somewhat slow, but since that time the tide of immigration has been opened and its growth has been very rapid. There is an abundant evidence that the first settler in this township was Barnett Grandon, who came here from Linn county in the fall of 1851, and planted his pioneer stakes around a farm on section 30, where his son, William Grandon, now lives. He remained here until 1859. Returning again in 1860, he remained until 1877, when he removed to Nebraska, where he lived until 1882. Again he returned to this old "stamping ground," and now lives with his son William.

The following spring, Clinton Thomas made his appearance, and commenced farming on section 29. Here he remained until 1870, when he moved to Kansas, and from there to Texas, where he now resides. He was a native of Illinois.

Adna Thomas, Sr., came in the fall of 1852, and also settled on section 29. Here he remained until he died, August 12, 1868.

During the following year, 1853, "Nick." Hartgraves pushed his way within the limits of Beaver, and went into camp on section 30. He afterwards moved to section 29, but has since moved to the West Fork; he still lives in Butler county.

Rev. Nathan Olmstead came the following year. He was born in Wilton, Connecticut, on the 16th day of September, 1809, and is a son of David and Rebecca (Jackson) Olmstead, who were also natives of that State. When Nathan was seven years old the family emigrated to Tompkins county, New York, where they remained about three years, and then moved to Tioga—now Chemung—county, where the son lived until twenty-four years old. At that time he came West, and after spending one year in La Salle county, Illinois, moved to what is now DeKalb county. In 1842 he joined the Protestant Methodist Church, and, soon after, became a minister of the gospel. He followed this calling, as a local preacher, while in that State, and was also ordained a deacon while living there. In 1853 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 18, Beaver township, and in January, 1854, entered the land where he now lives. In 1858 he was ordained an elder. Mr. Olmstead was an active worker in the church in the early days of the township. He preached the first sermon here the Sunday following his arrival, and soon afterward organized a church. He believes in republicanism, and has taken quite an active part in the politics of the township. In July, 1831, he was united in wedlock to Miss Julia Ann Knapp, also a native of Connecticut. Ten children have blessed this union, of whom eight are now living —Melissa, now the widow of Henry Thomas; Alonzo, living at Butler Center; Edward, living in Beaver township; Oscar now living in Waterloo; Orvis, now living in Ack-

ley; Julia Ann, widow of Asa Lee, of Ackley; Theodore, who is living at home, and Lydia, wife of L. H. Boyd. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Olmstead celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Olmstead is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and a man who is greatly beloved and respected by all who have the honor of his acquaintance. Always fearless in doing right, and ready to tread under foot whatever borders on oppression, he is one of those, whose influence for good is felt by all who come in contact with him.

Others crowded in rapidly, among whom were the following named: James Collar, George E. Fitch, S. Hazelton, Charles Knipe, Aaron Olmstead, Peter Rude, John Hartgraves, Titus Ensign and Charles Ensign.

George E. Fitch, in 1857, took his slice of government domain from section 14.

S. Hazleton, in 1854, commenced his settlement on section 3, upon which he still resides.

James Collar located on section 15. He was born in Steuben county, New York, January 17, 1825; and is a son of Calvin and Eunice (Boss) Collar. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of Rhode Island. When James was eleven years of age, his parents moved to Washington county, New York, and here the son grew to manhood on his father's farm, receiving a common school education. In 1853 he was married in that county to Miss Diantha Morton, a native of Massachusetts. In 1856 the young couple came to Butler county, Iowa, and purchased a farm of 240 acres on section 15, and two years later, bought 120 acres more. He afterwards sold his entire farm, and in 1866 purchased land on sections 22 and 23, and settled on the last named section. He now owns 330 acres, all of which is under fine cultivation, and has been brought to this condition by his own labor. Mr. Collar is a model farmer, and everything about his premises is in the best of order. He believes enthusiastically in republicanism. The office of county supervisor has been filled by him, and also the offices of township supervisor, town clerk and other minor township offices. Mrs. Collar is a member of the Baptist Church. One son has blessed this union—Calvin Morton—who is now living at home.

Charles Knipe selected section 10 as his future home, "way back" in 1855.

Aaron Olmstead had the year previous—1854—taken a farm on section 20. He is a son of Isaac L. and Elinor (Owens) Olmstead, and was born in Chemung county, town of Catherine, New York, on the 25th day of June, 1826. When Aaron was ten years of age his parents came west and located in LaSalle county, Illinois, where they remained a short time, and then settled in DeKalb county. Here the son grew to manhood on his father's farm, and afterwards followed the occupation of farming while in that State. In 1854 he came to Iowa and entered a farm of 160 acres on section 20, Beaver township, where he now resides. Mr. Olmstead has held the office of trustee of the township, and has always taken a great interest in school matters. He is a republican, and is a member of the United Brethren Church. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Miss Hulda M. Bagley, who is a native of Pennsylvania. Nine children have been born to them, of whom six are living—

Silas E., who lives near his father's place; Francis L., living at home; Edna H., wife of John Quimby, of Grundy county; Eliza, wife of Lorenzo Farnsworth; Margaret M. and Hattie M.

Peter Rude, in 1854, placed his sign manual upon papers for a farm on section 25.

Charles Ensign, one of the first settlers, came to this township in the fall of 1854, remaining but a short time, then removed to Waverly, Bremer county, where he opened the first school there during the winter following. He came back in 1856, and became a permanent resident. Titus Ensign, his uncle, had arrived here previously.

Charles Ensign is a son of Elias and Clara M. (Benjamin) Ensign, and was born in Colchester, Delaware county, New York, March 29, 1819. His father and grandfather were natives of New Hartford, Connecticut. The latter was a resident of that town eighty-three years, and died there at the advanced age of eighty-nine. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Charles' father died in Walton, Delaware county, New York, in 1832. His mother was born in Columbia county, New York, and died in Castile, Wyoming county, in the same State, May 20, 1851. Mr. Ensign's early life was passed in the county of his birth, where he received a common school education, supplemented by three terms at a select school. When he was seventeen years old the family moved to Castile, Wyoming county, New York, where Charles lived for eighteen years. In March, 1854, he started west, and crossed the Mississippi river on the 29th day of that month. His first summer in the west was spent at Rockville, Delaware county, Iowa. In November he came to Waverly, Bremer county, and that winter taught the first school of the town. Here he remained until the spring of 1856, and then settled in New Hartford, Butler county, and during the winter of that year taught the first school in that village In 1855 Mr. Ensign voted for the temperance law. In his younger days he belonged to the whig party, but changed to a republican upon the formation of that party. He has taken an active interest in political matters in his township, and also quite an interest in the politics of the country. The office of township clerk has been filled by him for nineteen years out of the last twenty-four. Besides his business as a farmer, which occupation he has followed until the last year, he has been a notary public for the past twenty-two years. In 1846 he was united in marriage to Miss Nancy Swain, who is a native of Olean, New York. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are now living—Emily A., wife of William Strong, of Grundy county; Laura, who is now a teacher in the Cedar Falls Normal School, and is a graduate of the college in Iowa City. She graduated in the class of 1876, and in June of 1877 took the Diadactive degree, and one year later the Master of Arts degree. To her belongs the honor of being the first lady ever selected from that college to read the Master of Arts oration, Clarissa, the youngest daughter, is a student at the Cedar Falls Normal School.

Among other early settlers were—Baldwin Lewis, Alonzo Converse, Patrick Flinn, Daniel Martin, David Twohig, Michael Rude, H. T. Morris, William Rosebrough, L. B. Corwin, Peter Gunnison, Cassell

Churchhill, C. S. Root, J. B. Hare, Ash Cornwall, Lorin Cornwall, H. H. Weaver, Samuel Petters, Nelson Dowd, Geo. Daniels, Robert Stanley and James Williams.

EDUCATIONAL ITEMS.

The school facilities in Beaver are very good, and are equal in efficiency to those of any of the townships of Butler county.

The first school in the township was taught during the summer of 1855, in a log building, which was Baldwin Lewis' residence, on section 28. The teacher was Miss America Taylor, who died in Grundy county, a short time after her school closed. The land where the school house stood is now owned by C. S. Root.

The second school was taught by Charles Ensign, in New Hartford, in the winter of 1856–7.

The third school was taught in the summer of 1857, at New Hartford, by Mrs. Sarah Dean.

The fourth school in the township was taught at the residence of James Collar, in the southeast corner of section 15, by Mrs. James Collar, during the winter of 1857–8. There were seven pupils in attendance.

The first school house was erected in New Hartford, and was used for both school and church purposes. This was in 1859.

There are now eleven school houses in the township, all frame, and cost about $600 each. The school at New Hartford is noticed at length in the history of that place.

ITEMS OF HISTORICAL INTEREST.

The first marriage ceremony performed in the township was in 1857, the contracting parties being William Dodd and Miss Dowd. They were made one at the residence of William Dowd, the bride's father, on section 15, upon land now owned by Oliver W. Townsend.

The first death in the township was the wife of Joseph Casto, who had come to this vicinity in 1856.

In 1856 and 1857 there was but little advancement in matters here on account of financial stringency. During this time trading was mostly done at Cedar Falls. The land office was at Dubuque, and not a few exciting races were made for that office in 1857.

S. B. Ensign was appointed as the first postmaster. Afterward, through some means, another office was established at Taylor's Hill, about a mile southwest, and for some time mail was brought from Cedar Falls by private conveyance.

The first religious services were held at the house of Adna Thomas, on section 29, in May, 1853, by Rev. Nathan Olmstead. An organization was effected of the Protestant Methodist Church at this time, the members being Jacob Brown, Mrs. Adna Thomas and Alonzo Olmstead, with Rev. Nathan Olmstead as pastor. Services were held at the residence of Mr. Thomas. When a church of the same denomination was organized at New Hartford this little band became a part of the same.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

The first saw mill erected within the limits of Beaver, was put up in 1855 by Mr. Marslin. The mill occupied a site on section 9, and for a number of years continued piling up sawdust, but was finally torn down.

The second saw mill erected within the limits of Beaver was put up by Titus and S. B. Ensign. The mill was on section 28. It has since been removed.

A steam saw mill was erected at an early day on section 30, by Alonzo Norris. The machinery, after a few years of active service, was sold and removed to Kansas, and the building rotted down.

Another steam saw mill was erected on section 29, some years ago, by James Williams, which led a roving life. It was first sold to Alonzo Converse, who removed it to section 28, opposite the village. It was next traded to John Shaw, who sold it to parties who removed it to Webster City, and it has since been moved to Tennessee.

CEMETERIES.

The first ground in the township which was used for burial purposes, was located on section 24. The first interment was the wife of Michael Rude, whose death occurred in the fall of 1854.

Oak Hill Cemetery is located on section 28. The first burial here was in December, 1876, when the remains of John Peckham were placed in their last resting place.

Another cemetery is located on section 29, but who was first to receive burial here we are unable to state.

ORGANIC.

According to the first division of Butler county into townships, Beaver embraced just one-fourth of the county, or in other words the territory now comprising the townships of Shell Rock, Jefferson, Albion and its present limits. This was in February, 1855, and the county court appointed Lyman Norton as judge of the first election, held in April of that year. In March, 1856, the county was again divided, by Judge Converse, and the upper half of what had constituted Beaver was organized as Shell Rock. Beaver then embraced the territory of Albion in addition to its present area. About this time one of the trustees elected did not qualify, and there was some difficulty about the funds belonging to Beaver proper, Albion claiming a part of them. Mr. Converse went to Clarksville, which was then the county seat, and drew the funds. Mr. Hammond having been appointed trustee in lieu of the unqualified trustee, a proper distribution was then made of the money.

On the 5th of October, 1857, Beaver was made to include only its present limits. The first election was held at the village of Willoughby.

The officers for the various years since organization have been as follows:

1857—Trustees, Charles Ensign, James B. Hare and Lewis Hammond; clerk, Alonzo Converse.

1858—Trustees, C. S. Root, Hannibal Hammond and Aaron Olmstead; clerk, James Collar.

1859—Trustees, Milo Hard, Thomas B. Hall and James Collar; assessor, C. S. Root; clerk, Charles Ensign; justices, George E. Fitch and Joseph Collins. T. W. Hall resigned as trustee, and James Williams was appointed in his stead.

1860—Justices, Joseph Collins and Loren Cornwell; constables, Lewis Hammond and Samuel Fetters; trustees, James Williams, Milo Hard and Aaron Olmstead; clerk, Charles Ensign; assessor,

Judd Bradley. April 2, 1861, Arthur Boyrie was appointed justice of the peace, Joseph Collins having resigned April 9, 1860. J. P. Wood was appointed to the office of constable in the stead of Lewis Hammond, he having moved from the township.

1861—Justices, J. A. Guthrie and Laren Cornwell; township supervisor, Milo Hard; clerk, Charles Ensign; trustees, C. S. Root, R. L. Olmstead and Aaron Olmstead; constables, Samuel Fetters and J. P. Wood; assessor, J. F. Root.

1862—Milo Hard, township supervisor; James Williams, assessor; Robert L. Olmstead, Aaron Olmstead, and C. S. Root, trustees; J. P. Wood and Samuel Fetters, constables; Charles Ensign and Laren Cornwell, each received an equal number of votes for township clerk, on October 12, 1861, and they determined by lot in the presence of R. L. and Aaron Olmstead, trustees, which should be town clerk, and the lot fell to Laren Cornwell.

1863—James Williams, James Collar and Aaron Olmstead, trustees; L. L. Smith and Laren Cornwell, justices; Samuel Fetters and John Davis, constables; L. Cornwell, town clerk; C. S. Root, assessor. January 23, 1863, C. S. Root was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of James Williams, trustee. E. O. Groat was appointed assessor; the assessor-elect failing to qualify. J. P. Wood was appointed constable, that officer not qualifying.

1864—William Rosebraugh, town supervisor; Baldwin D. Lewis, assessor; Charles Ensign, clerk; James Collar, Arthur Boyrie and James B. Hare, trustees; E. D. Allbright, justice; James Hall and Philander Wood, constables. On the 23d of March, 1864, the trustees appointed O. W. McIntosh trustee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Arthur Boyrie; also Thomas Wilson in place of Laren Cornwell, who failed to qualify; and Eugene Bourquin instead of L. L. Smith, who resigned. Early in October of the same year, the trustees appointed George E. Fitch township supervisor in place of Mr. Rosebraugh who had resigned.

1865—James Collar, supervisor; H. Smith, J. B. Hare and E. S. Maxwell, trustees; Charles Ensign, clerk; L. L. Smith and A. Vincent, justices; R. D. Smith and J. P. Wood, constables; C. S. Root, assessor.

1866—James B. Hare, E. S. Maxwell, and William Rosebraugh, trustees; Charles Ensign, clerk; Alonzo Converse, supervisor; C. S. Root, assessor; William W. Gibson, justice; Benjamin D. Smith and J. C. Jerome, constables.

1867—Alonzo Converse, supervisor; C. S. Root, assessor; E. S. Maxwell, C. E. Harmon, L. L. Smith, trustees; J. A. Smith and Amos Nettleton, justices; J. C. Jerome and B. D. Smith, constables.

1868—Amos Nettleton, supervisor, W. W. Olmstead, clerk; E. S. Maxwell, J. B. Hare and B. Haskin, trustees; Daniel Pickett, assessor; F. G. Foster and J. C. Wood, constables.

1869—Alonzo Converse, supervisor; William Burdick and George E. Fitch, justices; George E. Fitch, James Collar, and E. Bourquin, trustees; C. S. Root, assessor; Charles Ensign, clerk; J. P. Wood and C. E. Bristol, constables; J. A. Smith, collector.

1870—Alonzo Converse, supervisor; Charles Ensign, clerk; C. S. Root, assessor;

James Collar, J. F. Root and Robert Stanley, trustees; Charles Ensign, justice; E. H. Smith and E. C. Bristol, constables.

1871—J. E. Fitch and J. F. Root, justices; E. C. Bristol and John P. Campbell, constables; Charles Ensign, clerk; James Collar, O. W. McIntosh and J. F. Root, trustees; G. E. Fitch, assessor.

1872—Samuel Fetters, J. B. Hare and E. S. Maxwell, trustees; L. W. Jamison, assessor; Charles Ensign. clerk; J. S. McElwain, justice; J. E. Maxwell and E. C. Bristol, constables.

On March 23, 1873, L. L. Smith was appointed justice in the place of J. S. McElwain, who resigned.

1873—L. L. Smith and O. W. McIntosh, justices; John M. Diltz and Robert Stanley, constables; Charles Ensign, clerk; C. S. Root, assessor; Robert Packard, G. W. Bilson and O. W. McIntosh, trustees.

1874—Charles Ensign, clerk; Robert Packard, C. S. Root and E. S. Maxwell, trustees; G. W. Bilson, collector; James E. Campbell and B. Haskins, constables.

1875—L. L. Smith and August Critzman, justices; James E. Campbell and John Fetters, constables; C. S. Root, James Collar and Robert Packard, trustees; Charles Ensign, clerk; G. W. Bilson, assessor.

1876—J. S. McElwain, C. S. Root and L. W. Jamison, trustees; Melvin J. Pierce, clerk; G. W. Bilson, assessor; W. W. Warner, constable, to fill vacancy.

1877—J. S. McElwain and August Critzman, justices; J. A. Wood and Thomas Houck, constables; Henry Knipe, assessor; Charles Ensign, clerk; C. S. Root, L. W. Jamison and Patrick Grady, trustees.

1878—C. S. Root, L. W. Jamison and John E. Boyd, trustees; Charles Ensign, clerk; Henry Knipe, assessor.

1879—L. W. Jamison, John E. Boyd and R. Packard, trustees; Charles Ensign, clerk; L. W. Jamison, assessor; J. S. McElwain and August Critzman, justices; J. A. Wood and David Diltz, constables.

1880—C. S. Root, trustee, for three years; George F. Root, clerk; G. W. Bilson, assessor.

1881—August Critzman and L. L. Smith, justices; C. R. Harmon, assessor; Charles Ensign, clerk; G. W. Bilson, trustee, for three years, and John E. Boyd, two years.

1882—L. W. Jamison, trustee, for three years.

1883—L. L. Smith and August Critzman, justices; William H. Dwight and J. M. Knipe, constables; J. E. Boyd, trustee, for three years; Charles Ensign, clerk; C. R. Harmon, assessor.

VILLAGE OF WILLOUGHBY.

This village was laid out in the spring of 1855. Its plat occupied the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 9. It was named by the proprietors—Cameron and McClure. The first house was built by this firm in the spring of 1855, and was occupied as a dwelling by G. W. Daniels. This building stood upon the grounds until 1862, when it was torn down.

A store was opened in the fall of 1855 by Cornwell Brothers, who carried a general line of goods. They remained until 1864, when they sold the stock to Mr. Hewart—as near as the name can be remembered—of Clear Lake, and he moved it to that place. A part of the store build-

ing was sold to O. W. McIntosh, who used it for a hotel, and the remainder was sold to B. Haskins, who occupied it as a residence for a time. It was afterward burned.

A blacksmith shop was started by Cornwell Brothers in the spring of 1856. After running it three years they sold to other parties.

The first school was tanght by Miss Hannah Ensign during the winter of 1857-8, at the residence of Mr. King. The first school-house was erected in 1861, and is still standing.

A church organization of the Protestant Methodist faith was effected in the fall of 1870, and was disbanded two years later.

A hotel was built by the Cornwell brothers during the summer of 1856. They ran it until 1860, and it has since passed through the hands of J. B. Gordon, Robert Olmstead, O. W. McIntosh and H. D. Burnett. The latter gentleman ran it until 1872, when it was closed. A part of it is still upon his farm, and is used for a residence.

The postoffice of Willoughby was established in 1855, and was then on the Cedar Falls and Algona Mail Route. The first postmaster was G. W. Daniels. He was succeeded in turn by A. Cornwell, B. Haskins, O. D. Olmstead, R Stanley, George Burnett, David Diltz, Samuel Fetters and the present postmaster, H. D. Burnett. The office is now kept at his house, and is on the route from this place to Butler Center, mail being carried twice each week.

There are now two houses standing on the town plat aside from the school-house; and Willoughby as a village has ceased to exist.

NEW HARTFORD.

This is the only village of note in Beaver township. It was so named by Titus Ensign after the city of New Hartford, Connecticut, the former residence of some of the pioneer settlers here. The village is very pleasantly located on the northeast quarter of section 33, Beaver township, on the stream bearing the same name as the township, and on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railway, one of the great thoroughfares of the northwest. The surrounding country is an excellent farming locality, and as the farmers are generally well-to-do, New Hartford has a good share of patronage, is a center for trade, and its future seems bright.

THE BEGINNING.

In the spring of 1854 a Mr. Chapman, of Cedar Falls, pre-empted the land where the village now stands, and in August of that year erected a little log house on or near the spot now occupied by the dwelling of Daniel Pickett.

In August, 1854, Titus and S. B. Ensign arrived here from Castile, Wyoming county, New York, and made arrangements to build a mill, after which they returned. Before returning, however, they bought the east half of the section upon which the village is located, and receiving authority from Mr. Chapman to enter it, which annulled his pre-emption claim. In January, 1855, the Messrs. Ensign returned to New Hartford, and pursuant to previous arrangements, erected a mill on the Beaver just north of where the creamery now stands, and the same year built a log house about twenty rods east of the present school building. Dur-

ing the fall, either in October or November, the village of New Hartford was platted by Titus Ensign, the surveyor being Mr. Holmes, who at that time filled the office of county surveyor. The original plat consisted of eight blocks and one public square; each block divided into eight lots, four by eight rods. In the spring of 1856 Judd Bradley made an addition to the village of three blocks on the north side. The streets running east and west were called Main, Water and Saratoga, commencing on the south side.

The first two houses erected in the village were built by Charles and S. B. Ensign, the former on lots 6 and 8, block 6, and the latter on lots 1 and 3, block 11. This was in the spring of 1856. Charles Ensign had the first deed issued after the village was laid out, and had his house ready for occupancy about the middle of May, when he brought his family from Waverly to occupy it—thus being the first resident in New Hartford.

G. W. Ensign came with Titus and S. B. In the spring of 1857 he erected a building on block 6, and put in the necessary machinery for cutting hard wood shingles. This mill he ran for five or six years, when the building was removed to lot 8, block 12, Root's addition, and with some changes is now used for a barn by Dr. Hagey.

Soon after this R. Shaw arrived, and built on lots 2 and 4, block 11; E. L. Shaw, who did the same on lots 2 and 4, block 10; E. M. Shaw, on lots 6 and 8, same block; Nelson Childs, on lots 5 and 7, block 8. E. M. Shaw erected a blacksmith shop on lot 7, block 11. Dr. Joseph Casto erected a house on lots 2 and 4, block 8, where L. L. Smith now lives.

E. O. Stevens bought the house built by S. B. Ensign on lots 1 and 3, block 11, and soon moved into it. Shortly afterward William Jones occupied it for a short time. Late in the summer, or early in the fall, Mr. Jones erected a building just west of the present store of Mr. Bourquin's, and started a saloon.

Martin Bailey, of Cedar Falls, made arrangements to erect a store building on lots 1 and 3, block 1, which was completed and ready for occupancy in August, 1856, at which time he brought his family and goods, and established the first store in New Hartford. He remained until May, or April, 1860, when he removed to Butler Center, where he is still living, engaged in agricultural pursuits.

In the fall of 1856, D. N. and Elijah Root, of Orleans county, New York, bought the west half of the northeast quarter of section 33, of Solomon Lashbrook, and platted what is known as Root's addition to New Hartford. During the winter of 1856–7 an election was held at Martin Bailey's store, to vote on the annexation of said addition, which resulted unanimously in favor of it. The judges of this election were Robert Shaw, Lansing Morrison and Dr. Casto; clerks, Martin Bailey and Charles Ensign.

D. N. Root purchased the building erected by E. L. Shaw on lots 2 and 4, block 10, and enlarged the same for a hotel, it being the first hotel in the township.

After this the immigration set in so rapidly that it is impossible to note them in detail.

After the Messrs. Root had made an addition to the village, D. N. Root, furnished with a "site of the town on paper," visited the Eastern States and disposed of quite a number of lots, and other parties soon became interested in the welfare of the growing village.

In August, 1860, E. Bourquin arrived here from Dubuque and commenced trading in general merchandise, being the only store in the village at that time. In 1861 Mr. Bourquin sold his stock to a Mr. Welch, who supplied the wants of the people until the next fall, when Mr. Bourquin again bought the stock, and has continued in business ever since—the first ten years in a store building standing in the eastern part of town, but since 1871 on the corner of Main and Packwaukie streets. He does a business of about $30,000 annually.

Eugene Bourquin is a son of J. P. and Elizabeth (Ray) Bourquin, and was born in France in May, 1832. He came to America in 1854, and first located near Detroit, Michigan, where he remained some time, and then moved to Dubuque, Iowa, and engaged in the grocery business. Mr. Bourquin has held the office of school director, and was postmaster for eighteen years. In 1859 he was united in marriage to Miss Josephine Jardee, who is a native of New York State. They are the parents of four children—Afred, Lucien, Lewis and Julia.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first birth in the township was Annie, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Jones, during the time they occupied a part of O. E. Stevens' dwelling, in the latter part of August, 1856.

The second birth was a daughter, Celia, to Mr. and Mrs. Martin Bailey. This occurred on the 30th of December, 1856.

The first death was the wife of Dr. Joseph Casto, who passed away on the 31st of December, 1856. The second was that of a Mr. Hare in the winter of 1856–7. The third was of a daughter of Charles Ensign in July, 1857.

During the winter of 1857 a "singing school" was organized by Robert Shaw, and many pleasant social hours were passed by the lovers of music in this town.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was opened about the first of January, 1857, Charles Ensign being the teacher. Mr. Ensign taught for a term of three months, and was again chosen for the summer term. There being no school house in the district, the house of the teacher was used. On account of sickness and death in his family, Mr. Ensign was unable to finish the term. He therefore resigned, and Mrs. Sarah Dean was engaged to finish the term, the school being held at her house for the remainder of the year.

A school house was built during the year 1857, but was soon found to be unsuitable both in size and accommodations, and in 1867 a very good two-story building was erected, both stories being furnished for school use.

Among those who have filled positions in the New Hartford schools, are the following gentlemen: Messrs. Ensign, Huntley, Maxwell, White, Rogers, Stanton, Lucas, Maryatt, Savage, Lyon, Harwood, Atwell, Plummer, McElwain, Campbell,

Enos, Lynn, Bellows, Shepard and Hunter —and the following ladies: Misses Robbins, Rhodes, McGill, Olmstead, Chapman, Caldwell, Maxwell, Converse, Prince, Wolcott, Ricks, Guthrie, Stanton and Currier.

The present building was erected at a cost of about $2,000. There was quite a controversy about this structure, and also as to who should fill the offices. Even in those early days, when political purity was proverbial, there was plenty of wire-pulling and sharp dodges, which would compare very well with modern practices. At one time the schools of New Hartford were considered the most efficient in the county, and had scholars in attendance from all parts of the county. It was set off as an independent district in the winter of 1871–2.

RELIGIOUS.

The citizens of New Hartford had learned, it might be said, from the history of the world that the school house and the church were its greatest civilizers, and arrangements were early made for the preaching of the gospel. In the latter part of 1856, Rev. Nathan Olmstead preached the first sermon in this village, services being held in the store of Martin Bailey.

A meeting was held in the early part of 1857, in the school house (then in Mr. Ensign's house). Mr. Olmstead and Harvey Smith conducted the services, at which a class of the Protestant Methodist denomination was formed. The members were: E. M. and Robert Shaw, with their wives, Nelson Childs and wife, and Charles Ensign and wife. Nelson Childs was chosen as the first class-leader. No church edifice was ever erected by this denomination. Services were held for a number of years, but were finally abandoned, in 1870.

About the same time, in 1857, a Baptist Society was organized. Among the first members were Joseph Collins and wife, E. H. Collins and wife, Eber Dunham, Lois Dunham, Joseph Casto, Norman Devoe, S. B. Ensign and wife, Lewis Hammond and wife, and Daniel Pickett. Joseph Collins and Daniel Pickett were chosen deacons; Norman Devoe, church clerk. The first minister was Rev. I. R. Dean.

A Union Sabbath School was formed in May, 1857, at a meeting held in the school room at Charles Ensign's. That gentleman was chosen superintendent. This school thrived for about five years, after which the Baptist and Methodist Episcopal denominations each had a distinct school.

The Baptist society built a church in 1866, at a cost of $5,500, being the first building of the kind in the county used exclusively for church purposes. They also own a good parsonage, worth $1,500. The present membership of the church is 87. Following Rev. I. R. Dean in pastoral work, were Rev's. Gibbs, A. Orcutt, William Wood, E. G. O. Grout, D. P. Maryatt, Mr. Cox, Judson H. D. Weaver, L. D. Lamkin, William M. Simmons and William C. Pratt, the present pastor.

The present officers of the church are—George M. Bronson, A. V. Sprague, E. S. Philo, Daniel Pickett, deacons. Miss Lottie L. Dwight, church clerk; E. Bourquin, William Strong, A. V. Sprague, trustees.

The Sunday school in connection with this church has a membership of 65, with the following officers: G. M. Bronson, superintendent; Mrs. Jesse H. Pratt, assistant; Frank Bolton, secretary; Trilla Pratt and Julia Bourquin, organists.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CLASS.

The circuit which originally included this town, embraced a large extent of territory, but in 1857, there being a sufficient number, a class was organized at New Hartford, with E. S. Maxwell for class leader, and having the following members: E. S. Maxwell and wife; Mr. Shaw and wife; Robert Shaw and wife; Mr. Childs and wife. Meetings were held every two weeks in the old log school house. The church experienced from time to time revival seasons, when goodly numbers were added to the society. The first sermon preached by a representative of this denomination was at the residence of Charles Ensign, in 1856. Soon afterward this class was formed and the gospel regularly dispensed. The following ministers have since presided: Rev's. Taylor, George Murphy, Glasner, Ward, McGee, Bargett, McKim, McKee and W. Ward Smith, the present pastor. The membership having largely increased, more room was a necessity, and in 1871 a neat and commodious house of worship was erected, at a cost of $3,000. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Rev. A. B. Kindig. The present membership is 62, with the following named officers: Class leader, Ira Bicksby; trustees, C. Ensign, E. S. Maxwell, W. H. Hunter; stewards, H. G. King, E. S. Maxwell, John Dixon, Mrs. Nancy Ensign and Mrs. Jane E. Crane. A neat parsonage building has just been completed. The church is free from debt, and in a prosperous condition.

SALOONS.

New Hartford has always taken an active part in the temperance cause. Several attempts have been made to carry on the liquor traffic, but none of them have succeeded. About 1862 one Miller, a carpenter by trade and saloon keeper by profession, pursued his dual calling for a short time.

In December, 1857, H. S. Burch opened a stock of intoxicating liquors, and for a short time was allowed to sell the same without open protest. But the evils were not long in manifesting themselves, and the citizens determined to test his lawful right to disturb the peace. Accordingly a search warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Morey J. Hewett, deputy sheriff of the county, who found and took possession of the liquor. When the day of trial came Mr. Burch agreed to the destruction of the liquor and promised not to engage in the traffic in the future.

In March, 1859, M. J. Coon arrived at New Hartford and became a guest at D. N. Root's hotel. It was soon discovered that he had one or more casks of liquor in his wagon, and that he had either sold or given away enough to cause the beastly intoxication of some of the citizens. The inhabitants were incensed at the audacity of the man, and again proceeded to get possession of the liquor on a search warrant issued by Martin Bailey, justice of the peace. The officers executed the warrant, and while the citizens were sending to Clarksville for M. M. Trumbull to prose-

cute the case some of the principal witnesses placed themselves beyond the reach of subpœnas. When the day of trial came a compromise was made, Mr. Coon getting his liquors again on condition that he leave the county with them and never return to engage in the business, which agreement he has since observed.

POST OFFICE.

In the summer of 1855 the government established a post office in the village called Beaver Grove, and S. B. Ensign was appointed postmaster; but on account of an office established at Taylor's Hill, a mile and a quarter southwest, at about the same time, the government discontinued the supplies for the village office, and the citizens of New Hartford had their mail matter brought from Cedar Falls by private conveyance until arrangements were made for regular supplies.

The office at New Hartford was established in 1858, and was first kept in Root's hotel, D. N. Root being commissioned deputy postmaster. Dr. Joseph Casto, the first postmaster, was succeeded by C. H. Chamberlain, Dr. J. A. Guthrie, J. P. Wood, E. Bourquin and J. S. McElwain, the present incumbent. The office, of course, was changed from one place to another as the officers changed. It was made a money-order office on the 15th of August, 1881, and the first order was sent on that date by David Diltz to William Ewald, of Waterloo, the amount being $10. The first order received was paid on the same date to Dr. Wm. H. H. Hagey, the remittor being W. C. Sackett, of Sterling, Illinois, to the amount of $9.75.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

The business interests of New Hartford at present are represented in all the various lines. The business men are an energetic, enterprising class. We present in this connection a short historical resume of the different establishments.

Martin Bailey has already been mentioned as having started the first store in New Hartford. He now lives in Butler Center.

The business house of E. Bourquin has already been noticed at length.

The New Hartford creamery was established in 1877, by a stock company. In the spring of 1880 E. Bourquin purchased the property, and now does a business amounting to $20,000 annually. The building which it occupies is 24x75 feet, one story in height, a five horse steam engine, and an eight power boiler is the propelling force.

The grain trade is carried on exclusively by J. Paulger & Son. A warehouse was erected by Root & Beckwith a number of years ago, and after running it for about six years, it was sold to E. Bourquin; it was sold again to E. Williams, who was succeeded by the present owners, J. Paulger & Son. The elevator was built by T. Beswick, in 1876, and was afterwards sold to J. Paulger & Son. Its size is 24x40, two stories high.

The drug business was established in the fall of 1880, by Wick Brothers, who are now doing a good business.

The hardware store and the lumber yard of J. Paulger & Son was established by J. Cousins, and was purchased in July, 1882, by the present owners. J. Paulger



Peter Coyle.

& Son established a coal yard in 1870, and still continue the business.

John Paulger, of the firm of Paulger & Son, was born in England, on the 5th day of April, 1825. He was reared on a farm and followed the occupation of a farmer while in that country. Upon his arrival in America, in 1869, he came to Iowa, and settled in New Hartford, Butler county. Soon after his settlement here he became engaged in the coal trade, and at present deals in grain, lumber and hardware, and is one of the "live" business men of the town. He was married in 1848 to Miss Ann Hobson, also a native of England. They have six children—John Hobson, who lives in England; Alice, also living in England; F. W., who is in partnership with his father; Grace Ellen, the wife of G. P. Linn, of Sumner; Frank O., who lives in Nebraska; and Annie, who is still at home.

In the fall of 1860, G. W. Maxwell established a general merchandise store, which he still carries on, doing a good business.

In the fall of 1867, R. D. Strickland opened a general merchandise store in a part of the building he now occupies. He now does a business of $5,000 annually. He is a son of Chandler and Hannah (Willard) Strickland, and was born in Watson, Lewis county, New York, October 19, 1832. There he received a common school education, and spent the first thirty years of his life. In 1862 he moved to Herkimer county, New York, where he lived three years, and thence to Parkersburg, West Virginia, where he engaged in trade for some time. In 1867 he came to New Hartford, Butler county, and engaged in the mercantile business, in which he still continues, enjoying a good trade.

J. R. Fifield was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 10th day of August, 1841, and is a son of Robert and Betsy (Perkins) Fifield. His mother was a native of New York State, and his father of Vermont. J. R. received his education and grew to manhood in his native county. During the first year of our late rebellion, he enlisted in Co. F, 60th N. Y. Infantry, as a color sergeant, and was discharged at Wautchie, Tennessee, in 1863. He afterwards re-enlisted in the veteran volunteer corps—same regiment—and was again honorably discharged at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1865. Upon receiving his dismissal he returned to his native county and engaged in the furniture trade until 1872, when he came to Iowa and settled in New Hartford, Butler county. The year following his arrival he again embarked in the furniture business, and continued in that branch of trade until 1878, when he opened a wagon shop. Mr. Fifield was elected president of the school board in 1882. He was married in 1865 to Miss A. I. Hutchinson, a native of New York. They have two children—Maud A. and Allie.

The Exchange Hotel, the only one in town, was originally built for a store. It has thirteen rooms for the accommodation of guests.

There are three blacksmith shops in town.

OTHER SETTLERS.

Many other persons of more or less prominence have contributed toward the building of this township, and its present pros-

perity is largely due to their influence. Limited space forbids the mention of all, but the following will be found a sufficient number to show the character of this settlement, which is largely made up of a thrifty, energetic class of intelligent farmers:

J. F. Bolton was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the 14th day of January, 1825, and is a son of Peter and Mary (Falls) Bolton. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, and his father of Virginia. When J. F. was five years old the family moved to Giles county, Virginia; there the son grew to manhood, and received a common school education. In April, 1854, he came to Iowa, and took a claim of 160 acres on section 21, Beaver township, where he still resides. His brother George resides with him. Mr. Bolton's father died in Cedar county, Iowa, in 1858; his mother followed in September, 1878.

Samuel Fetters is a son of Philip and Catherine (Dickerhoff) Fetters, and was born in Stark county, Ohio, September 9, 1827, where he remained until twenty-six years of age. His early life was passed on a farm. He then spent one year in the State of Indiana, and in 1854 moved to Black Hawk county, Iowa; from there he moved to Willoughby, Iowa, where he remained four weeks; then removing to New Jerusalem, Butler county, remaining until the following August, he returned to Willoughby, purchased town lots, and built a house, dwelling there about twelve years; he then purchased and settled on a farm on section 8 of Beaver township, where he now owns 110 acres of land. Mr. Fetters was postmaster at Willoughby two years, and has also held the offices of trustee and constable. In 1850 he was married to Miss Catherine Ann Daniels, a native of Ohio. They have had eight children, five of whom are living—John, Clark, George, Samuel and Ida May, the wife of William M. Olmstead. Mr. Fetters' father died in 1855; his mother followed in 1862.

T. G. Copeland is a son of Joseph and Clarinda (Litchfield) Copeland, and was born in Courtland county, New York, April 8, 1817, where he remained for thirty-nine years, with the exception of one and one-half years spent in Illinois. While young he learned the boot and shoe trade, following that occupation most of the time while in Courtland county. In 1856 he came to Shell Rock township, Butler county, Iowa, and during the spring of 1857 moved into the village of Shell Rock. During the year 1859 he was in partnership with O. S. Newcomb. Early in the year 1865 Mr. Copeland settled on his farm in Butler township, and there resided for eleven years. He then came to Beaver township and settled on a farm on section 9. He held the office of coroner of Butler county for four years. In 1841 he was married to Miss Serepta Couch, who bore him six children, four of whom are now living—George R., Willis D., Charles F. and Horace E. This wife died in 1875, and in 1876 he was married to Hannah A. Couch, widow of Wilson Couch. She had eight children by her first husband, four of whom are now living—Manderville A., Albert A., Adelaide, wife of Burton Hollenbeck, and Ella, wife of Elbert Tabor.

E. W. Ensign is a son of Titus and Lucretia (Belden) Ensign, and was born in

Wyoming county, New York, on the 26th day of June, 1844, where he remained until 1857, when the family moved to New Hartford, Iowa. In May, 1864, E. W. enlisted in the one hundred day service, in Company E, Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served until honorably discharged September 13, 1864. Returning to civil life Mr. Ensign engaged in milling and farming. In 1866 he was married to Miss Martha A. Raymond. They have eight children, all of whom are living—Susan, Jennie, Flora, Charles, Nellie, Harry, May and Lewis.

C. R. Harmon is a son of C. E. and Hannah E. (Smith) Harmon, and was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 31, 1845. When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Ypsilanti, Michigan, where they remained two years, then came to Butler county, Iowa, first settling on the southwestern quarter of section 15. After living here some time they moved to New Hartford village. The son remained at home until nineteen years of age, and then began life for himself by entering E. Bourquin's store as clerk. Here he labored for several years, and finally opened a store of general merchandise in the town of New Hartford. In September, 1881, he settled on his farm on section 17. He now owns 240 acres of land. Mr. Harmon is at present assessor of the township, having previously filled that office two terms. He was married on the 1st of January, 1872, to Miss Mary Childs, also a native of Saratoga county, New York. They have four sons living—Willie J., Fred C., Arthur N. and Harry F. In May, 1864, Mr. Harmon enlisted in the one hundred day service, and after five months of service was honorably discharged.

E. S. Maxwell is a son of Anthony L. and Rachel (Stafford) Maxwell, was born in Saratoga, Saratoga county, New York, December 2, 1818. He remained in that county until 1857, then came west to Iowa, and settled in Beaver township. During his second year here he purchased a farm on which he lived for three years. Since that time he has been in business at New Hartford. Mr. Maxwell has been trustee of the town several times. He was married in 1839 to Miss Amy Quackenbush, also a native of New York State. They have four children—George W., John E., Carrie, wife of Edwin Williams, of Cherokee; and Hattie, who is living at home.

Baldwin D. Lewis (deceased) was born in Erie county, Ohio, March 10, 1830, where he passed his early life, on a farm. He was married in March, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth Phelps, a native of Maryland. When she was eleven years of age her parents moved to Ohio, where the daughter grew to womanhood. In 1857 she, with her husband, came to Iowa and located on a farm on section 19, of Beaver township, Butler county. Six children were born to them, five of whom are living—Adella, the wife of Elias Harmon; Josephine, wife of George Caywood; Milo, Callie and Ida. Mr. Lewis died in September, 1872.

Jacob M. Knipe was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, June 30, 1848, and is a son of John S. and Mary (Mosser) Knipe, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1860 the family moved to Iowa, and settled on a rented farm on section 15, of Beaver township, Butler county. The

father afterwards purchased a farm on section 16 of the same township, which, upon his death in 1880, fell to a family of seven children. The mother died in 1878. In 1872 Jacob settled on his farm on section 8, where he now resides, and owns 193 acres. Mr. Knipe is at present one of the constables of the town. He was married in 1872 to Miss Anna Bolton; they have three children—Bertie, Edith and James. For seven successive winters Mr. Knipe taught school in this county.

L. L. Smith was born in Granby, Hampshire county, Massachusetts, May 12, 1830, and is a son of Elisha and Nancy (Goldthwaite) Smith, also natives of Massachusetts. When he was twenty-three years old he came west to Illinois, and settled on a farm in Bureau county, where he remained until 1860. In March, 1860 he came to Albion township, Butler county, and lived on a farm for three years. Afterwards he became proprietor of the hotel at New Hartford, remaining there until he took the office of sheriff, January 1, 1868, which office he held four years, and then returned to New Hartford, afterwards engaged in farming about three years, he finally settled himself in the insurance business. Mr. Smith has held the office of justice of the peace most of the time since 1872. In May, 1864 he enlisted in Company E, Forty-fourth Iowa, and served as First Lieutenant until honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, in September of that year. In 1851 he married Miss Adelia Dwight, also a native of Hampshire county, Massachusetts. Six children have been born to them, three of whom are now living, to-wit—William D., who is now principal of the Jackson public schools, Jackson county, Minnesota; Clara and Roscoe D.

Nelson H. Whipple is a son of Josiah and Eunice (Hazen) Whipple, and was born in Summit county, Ohio, December 29, 1832. When Nelson was three years of age, the family moved to Portage county, and afterwards to Ashtabula county, Ohio. Here he remained until twenty-one years old, then moved to Illinois, where he spent one year. In the fall of 1855 he came to Iowa and settled in Grundy county near the Butler county line. The following July he went to Minnesota, and after living in LeSueur county two years, returned to Grundy county, where he spent three more years; he then moved to Beaver township, Butler county, and worked in the Vorris mill. In December of the year 1862, he settled on his present farm on section 29, and engaged in carpentering. Mr. Whipple was married October 21, 1856 to Miss Zillyah Taylor, a native of Ohio. They have five children living—Flora Amelia, wife of C. I. Bolton; Rosella V., wife of William C. Murray; Nelson Adolph, Harry Earl and Jerry Burton.

S. S. Cortright is a son of Cornelius and Catherine (Winter) Cortright, and was born in Wilkesbarre, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, March 6, 1826. Here he learned blacksmithing, and remained until nineteen years of age; after which he came west and located in Clinton, Rock county, Wisconsin, where he followed his trade. At the end of three years he moved to Boone county, Illinois, where he worked at his trade for fifteen years. In May of the year 1863 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and located at New Hartford, where he followed his trade for two years, and

then settled on his farm on section 14. He now owns 240 acres of land on sections 14 and 23. Mr. Cortright was married in 1849 to Miss Eliza A. Covey, a native of New York. They have three children living—Edward J., Alta D., and George C.

Herman D. Burnett is a son of George B. and Electa (Daily) Burnett, and was born in Jefferson, Schoharie county, New York, December 13, 1838, where he remained until twenty-one years old; then came west and settled in Bureau county, Illinois, where he remained until the first year of our late rebellion. At that time he enlisted as a private in Company C, Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, October 21, 1863. Upon again entering civil life he returned to Bureau county, and there remained until the following spring, when he came to Shell Rock, Butler county, Iowa. This place he made his home until his removal to Beaver township in the year of 1866. He now owns a good farm of 120 acres in that township. Mr. Burnett has been postmaster at Willoughby three years. In April of the year 1864 he was married to Miss Lucy Darrow, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Ella May, Ethel Amelia, Rosaltha, George Eugene and Royal Curtis.

L. W. Jamieson is a son of John and Ann (Remiley) Jamieson, and was born in Lewis county, New York, June 13, 1831. He was reared on a farm, and remained in his native county until the year 1856. At that time he came west and located in LaSalle county, Illinois, where he lived until the spring of 1865. He then came to Iowa and located on the southeastern quarter of section 15, Beaver township, Butler county. Here he now resides and owns 220 acres of land, 200 of which are under cultivation. Mr. Jamieson has held the office of town assessor, and at present is one of the town trustees. He has also been a member of the school board. In January, 1854, he was married to Miss Lucy Peebles, a native of Lewis county, New York. Five children have been born to them—Edward, who now lives in Dakota; Clarence, Charles, Lillie and Coy.

G. W. Billsen is a son of J. N. and Hester M. (Tobias) Billsen, and was born in Tompkins county, New York, in January, 1824. There he remained until he became of age, then moved westward, and settled in Cook county, Illinois, where he remained fourteen years, following the business of railroading. In 1859 he went south, and there lived until the third year of the late war. Having, with so many others, suffered a financial reverse, he decided to return to the North. In 1865 he removed to this State, and bought his present farm, on sections 20 and 21, of Beaver township. He now owns 120 acres of land. After making this purchase he engaged in railroading for several months in Missouri and Wisconsin, and in the fall of the succeeding year, settled on his farm. Mr. Billsen belongs to the republican party, and has taken an active interest in the county politics. He filled the office of assessor four years, and is present trustee of the township. In 1848 he was united in wedlock to Miss Isabel Millen, who bore him one child—J. M.—and died in the city of Chicago, during the year of 1852. In January, of the year 1866, he was married to Hattie A. Chapman.

M. W. Ashton resides on section 15, where he located October 1, 1872. Mr. Ashton was born in Livingston county, New York, July 2, 1832. He was brought up in the town of Mount Morris, in that county. His parents were Sidney and Eliza Ashton. He married Eliza A. Demmon, daughter of Calvin Demmon. Mrs. Ashton was born in Tuscarora, Livingston county, New York, in August, 1833. They were married December 24, 1856; removed to Illinois in 1868, and to Indiana the same year; to their present location from the latter State. Mr. and Mrs. Ashton have two daughters—Minnie, now Mrs. John Knipe, and Cora. Mr. Ashton's farm contains 140 acres.

J. W. Seaver is a son of J. W. and Mary E. (Long) Seaver, and was born in Genesee county, New York, March 15, 1834. When six years of age his parents came west and settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin. Here J. W. grew to manhood and lived until the spring of 1868, when he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled in Albion township. Here he lived until 1872; then moved to Beaver township and settled on section 18, where he now owns 140 acres of land. In 1855 he married Miss Mary E. Rogers, a native of Washington county, New York. They have two children—Albert VanNess and Arthur E.

John E. Boyd was born in Logan county, Ohio, July 28, 1835, and is a son of James and Margaret (Sullivan) Boyd, who were natives of Virginia. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education. On the 1st day of May, 1864, he enlisted in the one hundred days' service, and served until honorably discharged at Columbus, Ohio, after serving one hundred and fifty days. Upon receiving his dismissal he returned to his home in Logan county, where he remained until the month of October; then came West, and settled on a farm in Grundy county, Iowa. There he lived one year, then moved to Black Hawk county, where he resided about seven years. In the spring of 1872 he came to Beaver township, Butler county, and settled on section 3, where he now resides, owning a fine farm of 200 acres. Mr. Boyd has been a member of the board of trustees for four years. In 1865 he was united in wedlock to Miss Caroline Wheeler, also a native of Ohio. They have seven children—Walter H., Deborah M., Emma May Belle and Rosana May Belle, (twins), Abbie E., Cora Matilda, and Nettie Florence.

Aug. Critzman was born in Germany, February 12, 1848, and is a son of Aug. and Rosalia (Bufleb) Critzman, both natives of that country. In 1857 his father died, and two years after this sad event he and his remaining parent came to America. They settled in Rockford, Illinois, and there engaged in farming for thirteen years. At the expiration of that time Aug. came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 8 of Beaver township, where he now owns a fine farm of 120 acres. His mother died in 1867. Mr. Critzman is present justice of the peace, and has held that office for the past ten years. In 1870 he was united in marriage to Miss Louisa Lake. They are the parents of four children—Oliver, Flora, Maud and Mabel.

Chauncey Chapman was born in Monroe county, New York, November 6, 1809. He remained in his native county until

1842, and then came West, and settled on a farm in McHenry county, Illinois. In 1872 he moved to Iowa, and, in the spring of the following year, settled on section 20, of Beaver township, Butler county, where he now owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Chapman was married in 1835 to Miss Mercy French, a native of New York. Seven children have been born to them, of whom four are now living—Hattie A., wife of G. W. Billsen; Chauncey S., Justus H., and Emma, wife of E. R. Dodd.

W. M. Hunter, the present county recorder, was born in Warren county, Indiana, March 11, 1853, and is a son of James and Caroline (Mears) Hunter. His mother was born in Indiana, and his father in county Antrim, Ireland. Two years after William's birth, the family came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled in Ripley township, where his parents still reside. William grew up on his father's farm, attending school during the winters, until seventeen years old. He then attended the Iowa City Academy seven months, and afterwards Lennox College, at Hopkinton, Iowa, fall and winter, for three years. He taught his first term of school at Pine Creek, Buchanan county, Iowa, at a salary of $28.00 per month; also, a term near Zwingle, Dubuque county. This was during the years he attended college. Mr. Hunter has taught twenty-five terms to the present time, filling the position in the towns of Butler Center, Aplington, Shell Rock and New Hartford. In the spring of 1881 he became principal of the New Hartford school, filling that position with great credit. In 1882 he was the republican nominee for recorder, and was elected. April 22, 1878, he was married to Miss Alice Conn, who was born in Canada. They have one child living—Willie G. Mr. Hunter is popular wherever known, and there doubtless is a bright future before him.

CHAPTER XX.

BENNEZETTE TOWNSHIP.

This township occupies the northeast corner of Butler county. It is bounded upon the north by Floyd county; on the west by Franklin county; on the east by Coldwater township, and on the south by Pittsford. It embraces township 93, north, of range 18, west. The area is 23,040 acres, or 36 square miles.

The land is rolling, consisting mostly of prairie. The soil is a rich, dark loam. There are only two small groves of timber, so whatever timber needed is brought

from Coldwater or Franklin county. The main water courses are two small creeks—Hamlin's and Coldwater. These supply a sufficient amount of water for practical purposes. During dry seasons the creeks become very low. Years ago the land was marshy, but now, in ordinary seasons, one can scarcely find a piece of land unfit for cultivation. It is better adopted for stock than almost any township in Butler county, from the fact of it being good grass land.

Most of the trade is carried on with Greene, Dumont and Bristow. The nearest railroad point is in Franklin county for the west side; Greene for the east side, and Dumont and Bristow for the south.

Artificial groves surround nearly all residences, and the various pieces of timber planted and cultivated by the farmers, will soon give the vast prairie the appearance of a timbered country.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

In early days the township of Bennezette was in the Dubuque Government Land District, as was almost the entire county. The first settler was William A. Keister, who arrived here in 1854, and took his claim in the northeast of the southeast quarter of section 1. Here he erected a dwelling, but after a short time sold the place to William Kingery, and purchased the northeast quarter of the same section where he yet resides. Mr. Keister was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in June, 1830. When quite young his parents moved to Warren county, Indiana. In February, 1852, he there married Mary J. Miller, a native of Ohio, born in 1833. The following year after marriage he removed to this county and township as stated. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, and served with it until the close of the war, participating in fourteen engagements. He was honorably discharged at Montgomery, Alabama, July 22, 1865. Returning to his home he resumed farming, and in 1867 erected his present residence. Mr. and Mrs. Keister have eight children living—Annie, Louis A., John A., Milton W., Alfred B., Iona., Ora E. and C. O. Mr. Keister at present holds the office of justice of the peace.

In 1855 John J. Chase came to Bennezette township from Waverly, and drove his stakes on section 4. He remained but a short time.

In 1856 William Kingery, a native of Indiana, purchased the farm of Mr. Keister. He remained there until 1865, when he removed to his present home on section 13 in Coldwater township. At the same time, came Hamblin, a native of Ohio. He took up a claim in the southeast quarter of section 30. In 1863 he removed to Butler Center. His whereabouts at present are unknown.

Another early settler was William Mutley, a native of the Empire State, who claimed the northwest quarter of section 1. He is now living at Osage.

Milton Wilson, a pioneer of 1857, is a native of New York, born in Niagara county, in 1826. His younger days were spent on a farm. On the 17th of April, 1850, he married Adaline Freer, a native of Niagara county, New York. He subsequently moved to Lockport and engaged in the boot and shoe trade. In the fall of 1852 he removed to the town of Cambria, and returned to farm life. In 1856 he sold out, and in the spring of 1857 started west.



Milton Wilson.

Arriving at Buffalo the family took passage in a boat for Milwaukee, from which point they came overland to Butler county, and located a claim on section 15, Bennezette township. Mr. Wilson at once erected a shanty in which the family lived until a more comfortable house was built. For some time they were without a stove, Mrs. Wilson doing her cooking by an open fire. Ten children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson—George W., E. Frank and R. L., who were born in New York; Mary H., Cora A., Ida L., Douglas, Addie J., John C. S. and Ed. M., born in Iowa. Mr. Wilson has been prominently identified with the interests of both town and county. He was one of the first county supervisors elected in 1859, serving a term of one year; was again re-elected in 1860; elected again in 1878, serving for three years. He has held town offices, and is at present town clerk, an office he has filled several years. In politics Mr. Wilson is a democrat. He cast his first vote for President, for Lewis Cass, of Michigan. He sold his first wheat at Cedar Rapids, 110 miles distant, at sixty cents per bushel. That was the nearest market at the time.

Among those who came in 1857, were Ira A. and Cyrus D. Chamberlin, Oliver Evans, William P. Woodworth, Samuel Overturf, Orin C. Smith, John A. Smith, George O'Brien, Philip, John and Michael McKinney, John and Philip Kelley, John P. Mills, and James H. Morris.

Ira A. and Cyrus D. Chamberlin were natives of Vermont. They both took up claims on section 34; Ira securing his present farm, on the northeast quarter; and Cyrus, the southeast, where he remained until his death, in 1866.

Ira A. Chamberlin was born in Windsor county, Vermont, on the 22d of February, 1831. His younger days were spent in school and on the farm. In 1852 he moved to Illinois, remaining one year in Cook county. He then moved to Michigan, where he spent four years in Ottawa county. In 1857 hs came to Iowa and settled in Bennezette township, Butler county, where he took a claim on section 34. In 1861–2 he built his present frame house, and married, in 1867, Mrs. Hannah, widow of Cyrus Chamberlin. They have had two children—Agnes B. and Martilla J. Agnes died in 1875, in her fourth year.

Cyrus D. Chamberlin, brother of Ira A. Chamberlin, was born in Windsor county, Vermont, May 25, 1827; died of consumption, in Bennezette township, Butler county, Iowa, in 1866. In 1854 he left his native State, locating in Michigan. In 1857 he moved to Bennezette township, and took a claim on section 34. In 1859, going to California, he engaged in mining until 1862, when he returned to Bennezette township. In 1864 he married Miss Hannah Hall. Mr. Chamberlin was a respected citizen, making friends wherever he went. Sorrow at his death was felt by all.

Oliver Evans was born in Columbia county, New York, September 15, 1825; when but four years of age his father died. His mother soon after married again. In 1840 the family moved to Cayuga county. In 1853 Oliver left his native State and settled on a farm in Ogle county, Illinois. In 1856 he spent a month in Iowa prospecting. The following spring he attended the land sale at Osage. On the 1st day

of June, 1857, he arrived in Butler county and made a claim on section 17, township No. 93, north range 18 west, his present home, where he has lived a life of single blessedness. In politics he is a republican; cast his first vote for President, for General Taylor.

William P. Woodworth and Samuel Overturf were natives of Pennsylvania, moving here in 1857. Mr. Woodworth planted his stakes around the southwest quarter of section 35, where he remained until 1872, when he moved out of the county, but subsequently again became a citizen of Butler county by locating in Pittsford township. Mr. Overturf selected the northwest quarter of section 35, but remained here only two years. His present residence is also in Pittsford. These two pioneers named the township "Bennezette," in honor of their native town in Pennsylvania.

Orin C. Smith was an Ohio man; he came here from Michigan, and entered a farm on section 27. When the war broke out he enlisted; and upon his return, settled in the townships just south of this, remaining there until 1882. His present residence is in Wright county. His brother, John A. Smith, was also a pioneer of 1857, settling on section 34. He removed to Pittsford township in 1867, and is now living in Minnesota.

George O'Brien, who came here with his parents in 1857, from Illinois, settling on section 21, was of Irish extraction. In 1876 he removed to Coldwater where he died. His sister, and a brother, John, now live in Coldwater.

The three McKinney brothers, Philip, John and Michael were natives of Ireland, and came from New York State to Illinois. In 1857 they came to Butler county, and took claims on sections 17, 28 and 30, in Bennezette township, where they stayed long enough to prove their claims, then departed; but returned in a few years and sold the land.

John and Patrick Kelley, also natives of Ireland, came from Illinois in 1857. John took the northeast quarter of section 28, and Patrick the northeast quarter of section 23. They soon returned to Illinois, but have never sold this property. John is living in Aurora, Illinois. Philip is dead.

John P. Mills, a native of New York State, came here in 1857. He claimed the northeast quarter of section 8, and remained until 1858, when he left for parts unknown.

James H. Morris was another of the pioneers of 1857, coming from Illinois and settling on section 33. After remaining a few years he removed to West Point township, and has since died.

Among others who settled in the township during this year were Augustus Clukey, Peter Galipo, Warren Caswell and Mr. Ward.

Charles Miller, a native of Pennsylvania, settled on his present homestead on section 35 in 1859.

In 1863 Benjamin Boyd came to the township and settled on the southeast quarter of section 9, where he still resides.

About the same time James Mitchell came and settled on section 34. After remaining here a number of years he removed to his present home in Rock county, Minnesota.

William Hesetroad also came about this time and took a homestead on the southeast quarter of section 10, where he lived one year, when he sold his claim to Alexander Campbell, a native of New York, and bought his present farm in Coldwater township. Mr. Campbell lived here about two years, when he sold the farm to Francis Maxwell, the present owner.

John Maxwell, a brother of Francis, came at the same time and purchased the southeast quarter of section 10, where he still lives.

In 1862 B. H. Barnett, in company with his parents, located their present home on the southwest quarter of section 2.

In 1864 John Calvert came from New York and settled on the northeast of section 16, where he remained about three years; then sold out and moved to his present home in Butler township, where he now resides.

From this time the addition to the settlement was more rapid. J. E. Downing, Richard Parish, John Newborn, John H. Lockwood, A. J. Lockwood, Alfred Tabor, Oliver McGee, Michael Wade, W. J. Adams and others crowded in.

Further on in this chapter will be found a number of "settlers of a later day" treated at length.

FIRST OCCURRENCES.

The earliest birth known was that of Louisa, daughter of William A. and Mary Kuster, born December 29, 1855. In November, 1874, she was married to Harvey Williams, and now resides in Fairbault City, Minnesota.

Another early birth was that of Mary H., daughter to Milton and Adeline Wilson, born May 30, 1858. She was married October 26, 1878, to Philip VanBuskirk, and now resides on section 12 in Bennezette.

The first marriage in the township was that of John Bartlett to Miss Adelia Muffley, in 1859, at the residence of the bride's parents. Elder Moss, of Coldwater township, officiated.

The first deaths occurred in the fall of 1857, when Allen and Sarah L., son and daughter of William Kingery, were called from earth. Their remains were interred in the German burying ground in Coldwater township. Elder Moss officiated at the funeral.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services within the limits of Bennezette were held in 1858, by Elder Moss, in the house of William Kingery, on section 1. The Elder was of the German Baptist or Dunkard persuasion, and lived in Coldwater. The neighborhood generally turned out, and meetings were occasionally held, but no society was organized.

A number of Methodists were also among the early settlers, and in 1861 meetings were held at the school house, on section 1, Moses Davis, an itinerant reverend, preaching. Elder Inman, of the Free-Will Baptist; Rev. S. D. Stone, of the United Brethren, and Elders Sheldon and Henry, Disciples, also preached occasionally; but no organizations were effected.

Baptist meetings were also held in Bennezette quite frequently. Elder Button was one of the preachers. The school house of District No. 3 was used, and for two years services were held quite reg-

ularly; but no organization was formed, and the citizens who are now of that faith worship in the church, just over the line, in Franklin county.

A Sabbath school was organized in the school house in District No. 1, in 1868, with William Keister as superintendent. It was a Union school, and had quite a good attendance. It did not thrive but a short time.

Another Sunday school was organized in 1878, at the school house in District No. 3, with Mr. Wissler as superintendent. This is still continued at the church in Franklin county.

In 1878 a Methodist class was organized in Bennezette by Elder Sproul, at the school house in District No. 6. John Tindall was class leader, and there were eight members. Preaching is held every two weeks, at present by Elder Camp, from Hansel. This is known as the Bennezette class.

EDUCATIONAL.

This township, for educational purposes, is divided into nine districts, and the schooling facilities are fully up to the average townships of Butler county.

The first school house was built in 1861, in the northeastern part of section 1. It was a frame building and the town was taxed to pay for it. Here the first school in the township was held the winter following, with Miss Mary A. Briggs as teacher, her wages being $14 per month, she to "board herself." There were ten scholars in attendance. In 1873 the present house was erected on section 11. The old house is now in use as Mr. Skillen's granary. This district is known as No. 1.

In 1864, District No. 2 was set off, and during the following year a school house was erected on section 9, in which Dan McDonald, now postmaster at Grand Forks, Dakota, taught the first school, with six pupils in attendance. In 1882 the old school house was sold at auction, leaving this district without a building.

One of the first schools in District No. 2 was taught by Eliza J. Logan, in the winter of 1864, being a four months' term. The teacher is now Mrs. John Jamieson, of Belmond, Iowa.

District No. 3 was set off in 1872, and during the same year a school structure was erected in the southeastern part of section 6, which is still in use. Miss Arvilla Niece first taught in this district.

Shortly afterward, District No. 4 was formed. This district is without a house, and the scholars attend in other districts.

District No. 5 is holding school in a house in the northeastern part of section 21, which was erected in 1882. It is a frame building, and is very neatly furnished. David McKinney taught the first school here.

The school house in District No. 6 was erected in 1874, on section 23, and was a very neat frame building. This building was demolished by the tornado in 1878, and the present building was erected the same year. The first school was taught by Miss Annie Ward. Miss Susie Frisbie taught the first school in the present house.

District No. 7 erected their school house on section 35, in 1882, and the first school was taught by Miss Florence White.

The school house for District No. 8 was erected in 1863, on section 34, and the first school was taught in the winter of 1863–4,

by Miss Addie B. Fay. That school house was used until 1882, and the scholars of the district now attend in No. 7.

School District No. 9 erected their school house in 1868, on section 32. In 1873 this house was removed to section 29. The first school was taught in Sylvanus Hamblin's house, on section 30, in 1862, by Mrs. Mary Smith. Two or three terms were taught in this place.

COLDWATER POST OFFICE.

This office was established in Franklin county a number of years ago. About 1875 it was moved to Bennezette township, and John H. Lockwood was appointed postmaster, with the office at his house on section 6. Mail arrived there twice a week from Sheffield and Marble Rock. The office is still in existence at the same place.

John H. Lockwood was born in Saratoga county, New York, November 24, 1817, where he received his education in the district school, with one term at the Schuylerville Academy. In 1865 he came to Iowa and lived for a while with his brother, who was one of the pioneer settlers in Franklin county, just across the line. He bought wild land in the town of Bennezette, on section 6, which he has improved. On December 30, 1846, he married Miss Mary M. Fax. They have seven children—Edwin A., Olive E., Harvey J., Emily F., Eliza C., Ida May and Dora E. Mr. Lockwood was for some years superintendent of schools in his native town of Wilton, as well as teacher in the public schools of New York State and Iowa.

WILSON'S GROVE POST OFFICE.

This was an office established in April, 1878. Milton Wilson was postmaster, with the office at his house on section 15. Mail arrived once a week from Greene during the first year, and after that twice a week from Sheffield. The office was discontinued in the fall of 1880.

INDIAN WAR.

It is said by early settlers in this vicinity that the northern part of Bennezette was once the scene of an Indian battle. The account of the tragedy is somewhat incomplete, as time has marred the memory of those who were cognizant of the facts. It seems that two tribes, the Winnebagos and Sioux, carried their fight into Butler county, and in manœuvering the Winnebagos found a good place for defense on section 5. They threw up earthworks and fortified themselves as best they could. The Sioux discovered them, and greatly outnumbering them rushed down upon the little band. A terrific conflict ensued, in which the Winnebagos were almost annihilated. This is said to have taken place in 1853, and the early settlers used to visit the scene of the combat and pick up many trinkets, such as knives, broken guns, beads and jewelry.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

According to the first division of the county into townships by Judge Palmer, in February, 1855, Bennezette was made a part of the township of Ripley, then embracing nearly one-half of the county. On the 3d of March, 1856, another division occurred, and the territory now comprising Bennezette was made a part of Coldwater,

and merged into the organization of that township. In this shape matters remained for about two years, when on the 4th of March, 1858, it was set off from Coldwater, and ordered organized by Judge Converse, Samual Overturf being authorized to call the first election. This same gentleman bestowed the name of Bennezette upon the township, after his town in Elk county, Pennsylvania.

FIRST ELECTION.

The first election was held at Samuel Overturf's house on section 35, on the 5th day of April, 1858, and the following officers were elected: Clerk, William P. Woodworth; trustees, Ira A. Chamberlin, Milton Wilson, Samuel Overturf; road supervisor, Cyrus D. Chamberlin; constables, Thomas Overturf, Orrin C. Smith.

SECOND ELECTION.

At the regular election, October 12, 1858, the following officers were elected: Trustees, Ira A. Chamberlin, Milton Wilson, Samuel Overturf; clerk, William P. Woodworth; assessor, William A. Keister.

1859—Trustees, Ira A. Chamberlin, William A. Keister, Milton Wilson; clerk, William P. Woodworth.

1860—Trustees, Charles Miller, William H. Muffley, Orrin C. Smith; clerk, William P. Woodworth; assessor, Ira A. Chamberlin.

1861—Assessor, Ira A. Chamberlin; clerk, Oliver Evans; trustees, Sylvanus Hamblin, Milton Wilson.

1862—Clerk, Oliver Evans; trustees, Ira A. Chamberlin, Sylvanus Hamblin, Milton Wilson.

1863—Trustees, Milton Wilson, Charles Miller, James Mitchell; clerk, William P. Woodworth.

1865—Clerk, Milton Wilson.

1866—Trustees, Oliver Evans, Ira A. Chamberlin; clerk, Milton Wilson.

1867—Assessor, William A. Keister; trustees, William A. Keister, Oliver Evans, W. P. Woodworth; clerk, Milton Wilson.

1868—Trustees, Byron S. Adams, James Mitchell, William A. Keister; clerk, Milton Wilson; assessor, Silas Knipe.

1869—Trustees, Byron S. Adams, James Mitchell, Loughridge Barnett; assessor, Ira A. Chamberlin; clerk, Milton Wilson.

1870—Clerk, M. Wilson; justice of the peace, M. Wilson; assessor, W. A. Keister; trustees, L. Barnett, J. H. Lockwood, Ira A. Chamberlin; constable, B. H. Barnett.

1871—Trustees, L. Barnett, J. H. Lockwood, Ira A. Chamberlin; clerk, M. Wilson.

1872—Trustees, Charles Wilkins, E. A. Lockwood, Peter Ebling; clerk, M. Wilson.

1873—Trustees, P. Ebling, Charles Wilkins, John H. Lockwood; clerk, M. Wilson.

1874—Trustees, Ira A. Chamberlin, W. F. Cronse, William Hassell; clerk, M. Wilson; assessor, J. H. Lockwood.

1875—Trustees, William Hassell, W. A. Keister, Ira A. Chamberlin; clerk, M. Wilson.

1876—Trustees, Ira A. Chamberlin, W. Hassell, W. A. Keister; clerk, M. Wilson.

1877—Trustees, J. E. Downing, H. J. Lockwood, W. A. Keister; clerk, M. Wilson.

1878—Trustees, J. E. Downing was elected for three years; William Wray for

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NOTE—The records of the clerk's office are lost until 1865.

two years, and G. N. Carpenter for one year; clerk, M. Wilson.

1879—Trustee, G. N. Carpenter; clerk, John F. Clark; assessor, Peter Ebling.

1880—Clerk, M. Wilson; assessor, Ira A. Chamberlin; trustee, William Wray; justices, C. B. Head and W. A. Keister; constables, Peter Ebling, J. A. Keister.

1881—Trustees, J. E. Downing, W. F. Crouse, to fill vacancy; justice, L. L. Mabary, to fill vacancy.

The present officers of the township, who were elected at the November election in 1882, are as follows: Justices of the peace, Ira A. Chamberlain and W. A. Keister; township clerk, Milton Wilson; constables, G. W. Wilson and Peter Ebling; assessor, J. F. Clark; trustee, W. F. Crouse.

SPECIAL ELECTIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF THE COUNTY SEAT.

An election was held April 5, 1858, for the removal of the county seat from Clarksville to Georgetown. There were twelve votes cast, all in favor of removing the county seat to Georgetown.

April 4, 1859, there was another election held to vote on the removal of the county seat from Clarksville to Butler Center. There were thirteen votes cast—twelve for removal and one against.

On the second day of November, 1880, at the general election, they were again called on to vote for the county seat removal. There were seventy-eight ballots cast. The result was: For Allison, seventy-two; against, six.

SETTLERS OF LATER DAYS.

In this connection is given the personal history of some of the representative citizens of Bennezette who arrived later than those already treated:

Benjamin H. Barnett, a native of New York, was born in October, 1845, in the City of New York. In 1852, when he was but seven years of age, his parents settled in Dubuque county, Iowa, which he made his home until November, 1863, when he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Iowa Cavalry, remaining with the regiment until February 1, 1866, when he was honorably discharged at Little Rock, Arkansas. He then came to Butler county and bought land on section 1, in Bennezette township, which he has since improved. He was married in 1873 to Miss Lulu Crabtree. They have two children—Elsie and Lee.

Edward Cummings, a native of Vermont, was born in Windsor county, August 25, 1824. He attended the district school and one term at Kimball Union Academy, at Meriden, New Hampshire. When quite a young man he went to Ohio, where he spent a year; then returned to Vermont and remained one year with his parents. He then went to Wisconsin, where, on account of ill health, he remained but one year and went to Ohio. In 1844 he located in Iowa county, Iowa, being among the early settlers. He made some improvements on a claim and one year later sold out and returned to Ohio, there learning the carpenter's trade. In 1850 he started across the plains with two horses and five oxen, in company with three others, for California. The company broke up before he got there, and he joined another. He finally sold his interest in the team, and buying a horse and saddle completed his journey on horseback, arriving at Placerville after about

one hundred days. He there engaged in mining eight years; then went to Humboldt, where he engaged in the lumber business two years, and then to Los Angelos, where he engaged in farming one year. He then started on his return by the southern route, passing through Arizona and New Mexico, making short stops on the way. He arrived in Texas and spent the winter near Sherman. In the spring he started for Missouri, intending to spend the summer there. As it was in war times, he found it rather hot for him there, so he removed to Iowa, where he spent the summer. In the fall he returned to Ohio, and in the spring went into the government service, in the quartermaster's department, going to Cincinnati; then to Cattlesburg, where they joined Garfield's command; then to Flat Lick, via Louisville. In four months he returned to Ohio. In 1866 he came to Tama county, Iowa, removed from there to Butler county, and bought his present home on section 35, Bennezette township.

William Lovell is a native of England, born December 7, 1817. In 1844 he came to America, landing at Quebec. He spent four months near Toronto, then moved to Michigan. The winter of 1849–50 he spent in Louisiana. In 1857 he settled in Will county, Illinois, remaining there until 1866, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Butler county, buying land in the township of Bennezette, on section 24. In 1875 he built his present home. He married, in 1852, Miss Anna Hart, a native of Yorkshire, England. They were blessed with seven children—Philip, Sarah, Mary, Emma, William M., Frank and Louisa. Louisa died February 14, 1870, three years of age; Emma died May 28, 1875, fifteen years of age; Mary died March 22, 1881, twenty-three years of age.

Francis Maxwell is a native of Donegal, Ireland, born in 1845. In 1863 he left his native land for America. Landing at Quebec, he went to Canada West, and spent a year farming, near Guelph, then moved to Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and selling dry goods until 1867, when he came to Iowa, and located in Butler county, buying land in Bennezette township, on section 10. In 1875 he built the nice frame house in which he now lives. On September 13, 1867, he was married, in Illinois, to Miss Jane Dailey, a native of County Monahan, Ireland, but came to America with her parents when quite young. They have one son—Charles L.

John Maxwell, a native of Ireland, was born in Donegal, September 22, 1839. In 1863 he emigrated to America, in company with his brother, Francis, landing at Quebec, and going from there to Canada West, about thirty miles from Guelph, where he remained one year, then located in Cherry Valley, Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming and selling dry goods, until 1867, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Butler county, buying land in the township of Bennezette, on section 10, which he has improved, building his present fine home in 1880. The two brothers, John and Francis, who came to this country together, now each have a fine farm on the same section. He was joined in marriage, in March, 1869, to Miss Nettie Adams, a native of Jo Daviess county, Illinois. They have seven children—Willie, Eugene, Ezra, Nellie, Nettie, John, and Grace.

John E. Downing is a native of Ireland, born June 22, 1837. When quite young his father died. In 1849 he came to America with his mother. They landed at Boston, and went to Fall River, where he was employed in the Globe Print Works until 1856, when he went to Michigan, and engaged in the copper mines. He was married there, in 1859, to Catherine Moroney. In 1861 they came to Iowa, and lived in Middlefield, Buchanan county, until 1867, when he bought land in the township of Bennezette, Butler county, on section 26. He soon improved the land, and built his present home. He is the present secretary of the Board of Education, which office he has held since 1877. He has ten children—Patrick J., Josie, Mary A., Ellen A., Michael, John, Theresa, Bridget, William Henry, and Cecelia A.

Adam Kyle was born at Hessian, now a part of Germany, October 1, 1820. His father died when he was but two years old. When nine years of age he came to America, with his mother. They settled in Pennsylvania. In 1842 he settled in Jo Daviess county, Illinois; one of the early settlers. He there bought mining property, and engaged in mining until 1849, when he started for California, crossing the plains with three teams, in company with eight others; taking their camping utensils with them and camping out on the way. They were one hundred and forty days making the trip. They located at Hangtown, now called Placerville, and engaged in mining until 1854. He then went to San Francisco, taking a steamer for home. He crossed the Isthmus, went up the Mississippi river to Rock Island, and there hired a buggy to take him to Jo Daviess county. He soon after started for Wisconsin, where he settled in Grant county, buying a farm one and one-half miles from Lancaster, where he lived until 1870, when he sold it and came to Butler county, Iowa, buying his present farm, on section 16, township of Bennezette, where he now lives. He married, February 22, 1856, Theresa Foak. They have ten children—Maggie and Elizabeth, the oldest, are twins; John, Herman, Veronica, Catherine, Adam, Francis, Joseph, and Theresa. Mr. Kyle's mother is still living with him, in her eighty-seventh year.

Gawn S. Killen, native of Ireland, born in County Down, April 4, 1832. His father was a mason by trade, and he learned that trade when quite young. In 1848 he left his native land for America, landed at New York; went to Batavia, and there worked at his trade, also worked at farming. In 1868 he came to Iowa, and was employed as mason on the Insane Asylum at Independence, three years. He then came to Bennezette, Butler county, and bought a farm on section 1, which he has improved, and built his present home. He married in October, 1858, Miss Jane Livingston. They have three children—John, Robert and James.

Michael Wade was born in Kilkenney, Ireland, in 1831. In 1851 he left his native land for America; landing at New York he went to Kingston, where he engaged in a stone quarry for one year, getting out flag stones; he then went to Charleston, South Carolina, where he stayed seven months; from there he went to Oxford, Massachusetts, working in a woolen mill six months; then returned to Charleston, South Carolina, where he was

engaged with the United States Coast Survey, remaining with them eleven years. He then went to Winooski Falls, Vermont, where he was employed in a woolen mill. In 1863 he came to Iowa, and engaged in railroading in Dubuque county until 1868, when he removed to Charles City, remaining in the same business. In 1871 he came to Bennezette, and bought land on section 7, there building his present home. He married in 1858 Miss Mary Breen. They have eight children—John F., Martin E., Catherine, Mary E., William, Margaret and Agnes.

Joseph H. Brownell was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1834. In 1856 he moved to Winnebago county, Illinois. In 1857 he moved to Iowa, buying land in Black Hawk county. In 1863 he removed to California, where he engaged in freighting and farming for two years, when he returned to farming in Illinois. In 1872 he came to Iowa, buying a farm in Bennezette on section 24, where he built his present home. He married December 2, 1858, Miss Mary Collier, a native of Illinois. They have four children—Florence L., J. Clarence, George W. and Ernestine E.

Franklin Pierce Kent was born in Essex county, New Jersey, September 10, 1852. In 1860 his parents moved to Floyd county, Iowa. In 1863 they moved to Charles City, where he attended school. In 1873 he came to Bennezette, Butler county, settling on his present home on section 8. He married in 1878, Miss Addie Frisbie; they have three children—Vera E., James F. and Annie D.

John Tindal was born in Sandusky county, Ohio, February 3, 1847. His father, who was a farmer, was one of the first settlers of Tama county, Iowa, moving there in 1852. Here John received his education. In 1876 he came to Bennezette township, Butler county, buying his present farm, on section 16. He was married in 1870, to Miss Margaret Crouse. They have three children—Aggie, John H., and Edwin.

L. L. Mayberry is a native of New Jersey; born in Warren county, May 23, 1834. In 1840 his parents moved to Oakland county, Michigan. In 1847 they moved to Ogle county, Illinois, among the earliest settlers of that county. L. L.'s younger days were spent on the farm. He was married in 1865, to Miss Mary, daughter of Robert Light, Esq., of Ogle county, Illinois. They have four children—William W., Robert R., Margaret E., and James L. March 17, 1877, Mr. Mayberry came to Bennezette township, Iowa, and bought his present farm, on section 31.

Albert Meyer was born in Germany, in August, 1843, where his occupation was farming. In 1866 he emigrated to America. Landing at New York, he started immediately for St. Paul, Minnesota, where he was employed in a packing-house eight years. He then engaged in draying four years. In 1878 he came to Bennezette township, Butler county, Iowa, and bought his present farm, on section 21. He was married in 1864, to Miss Caroline Kath. They have two children—Bertha A., and Helena H.

Jacob, son of Elder Philip Moss, was born in Indiana, February 2, 1845. In the fall of 1855 his parents moved to Coldwater, Iowa, where he attended school; later devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1876 he bought a farm in Bennezette

township, on section 11, moving his family there that winter. He was married in 1866 to Miss Catherine J. Sturtz. They have four children—Clarence, Franklin, Owen and Bertha.

Aaron M. Harter was born in Carroll county, Indiana, July, 1841. In 1856 his parents moved to Dayton, Butler county, Iowa, settling on section 19. His father still occupies the original claim. His mother died April 1, 1881, in Vernon County, Missouri. In August, 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-Second Iowa, Company G. While in the service he lost his eye-sight, and was otherwise disabled; and was honorably discharged July 8, 1865, when he returned home and consulted a physician, with whose assistance his sight was restored. He then commenced studying medicine, and has since practiced, making diseases of the eye a specialty. He has made permanent cures where the patients were totally blind. In 1874 he went to Missouri, where he engaged in mining in Jasper and Vernon counties. In 1875 he returned to Iowa and carried on his father's farm for two years. In 1878 and 1879 he moved to Waterloo, where he practiced medicine. The year 1880 he spent in Greene. In 1881 he moved to Bennezette, and bought his present farm on section 16. He was married in 1868, October 1, to Catherine Earnest. They have two children—Charlie W. and Nora A.

William F. Crouse is a native of Ohio, born in Ashland, March 13, 1841. When in his thirteenth year his father died, and his mother with the family moved to Wisconsin. In 1866 he married Miss Mary C. Crabtree. In 1869 he came to Iowa, and bought a farm in Bennezette, on section 24, which he has since improved. They have nine children, but three of whom are now living—John W., Etta Mabel and Florence May. In 1878 they buried six children in one month. They died of that dread disease, diptheria. Mr. Crouse enlisted in August, 1862, in the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, Company I. He was with the regiment until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He has filled offices of trust in the town, and is at present trustee.

Charles Miller was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, the 7th of April, 1834. In the summer time he was engaged on the farm, and in the winter season he worked in the woods getting out lumber. In 1859 he came to Iowa and settled in Butler county, town of Bennezette, section 35. He improved the land, and in 1875 built a substantial frame house. He married in 1856 Miss Catherine Lewis. They have seven children, all boys—G. William, Robert L., Reno J., Charles G., Daniel B., Orley and Lewis.

William Wrey is a native of Ireland, born in county Tyrone in 1829. In 1847 he emigrated to America, and made his home in Philadelphia, where he was employed in a carpet factory, also in a sugar refinery, and in the Pennsylvania R. R. depot. In 1861 he came to Iowa, buying land in Pittsford township. In 1879 he traded his farm there for land in Bennezette on section 31 and 32. He lives on section 31. Isabella Smith became his wife in 1852. She died in March, 1868, leaving eight children. Their names are Margaret, William J., James M., Robert S., Jane, Ulysess G. and Annie J. He married his second wife, Miss Aravilla Niece, in 1875. She has three children—Harry H., Andrew N. and Earl R.

CHAPTER XXI.

BUTLER TOWNSHIP.

This town lies in the eastern part of the county bearing the same name. Bremer county lies on the east, Jackson township on the west; Fremont on the north, and Shell Rock on the south. It comprises township 92, range 15, containing about 23,040 acres of excellent farming land. The Shell Rock river traverses the township from southeast to northwest. Parallel with it are the railway lines of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern R. R. and the Dubuque and Dakota.

The soil is generally a dark loam with clay subsoil. On the timber uplands it is lighter and mixed with sand in places, and is very productive. There are no very abrupt breaks or bluffs, the surface being nearly level, or generally undulating.

Nearly or quite all the township is in the hands of actual settlers, who have improved it; and there is very little waste land. The main body of timber lies along the Shell Rock river. The population is mixed, many nationalities being represented, but all seem an industrious thriving people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first permanent settler in Coon Grove was Joseph Hicks, who made his advent in December, 1850, and erected a cabin on a claim one mile west from what is now Clarksville. His nearest neighbor was James Newell, who, a short time previous, settled at the forks of the Cedar, about twenty miles southeast of him. Hicks carried provisions on his back during the winter, for the maintainence of himself and family, from Cedar Falls, which was then but a small trading post. His time was principally occupied until spring, in hunting, fishing, and trapping, when he cultivated a small piece of ground and planted it with corn and vegetables. His wife was a true western heroine, and could "talk injine" or shoot a rifle equal to "any other man." In the spring of 1851 his father, Henry Hicks, arrived from Wisconsin, and erected a blacksmith's shop. It is said of him that he actually charmed the birds of the air with his shrill "whistle," the only luxury he ever indulged in, while he steadily forged the first iron in the Shell Rock Valley. He died in the winter of 1854, was buried on the place; his remains have since been removed to Linwood Cemetery. Joseph Hicks went to Kansas in 1867, where he remained a few years, then returned to the old place. He did not seem contented, however, so started for Mexico, but was delayed on the way near the Solomon river, in Kansas, where he yet remains. He had a brother who came here with his father from Wis-

consin, called "John;" he yet remains in the county. The Hicks family do not properly belong to Butler township's early settlement, as the lines are now drawn; but being closely indentified with the earliest settlement of this vicinity they are mentioned in this connection.

R. T. Crowell also came in December, 1850, for the purpose of moving Hicks' family here. He went back to Wisconsin, but returned in the spring of 1852, and took a claim, afterward occupied by Alexander Glenn, where he remained many years. Becoming dissatisfied he disposed of his splendid farm, went to California, but soon returned, and is now in Spirit Lake, Iowa.

M. B. and W. S. Wamsley were also early settlers, just along what is now the line, and had much to do with the early times of this township. M. B. settled in Butler county April 20, 1851, section 1, Jackson township, a claim previously taken up by his brother, John Wamsley. As this place was without improvements Mr. Wamsley built at once a log cabin, 14 x 16, commenced breaking the land, and the first year raised corn, beans, potatoes, and other vegetables, enough for family use. His family consisted of himself, wife and two children. During this season considerable sickness—mainly ague—was experienced. However, he was successful, and in about four years the log cabin gave way to a good, substantial building, which is still in good repair. Mr. Wamsley's health failed him about the year 1870; since then he has been unable to do hard work. In 1878 he removed to the village of Clarksville. He still carries on his farm, also dealing in live stock. Mr. Wamsley is one of the incorporators of the Butler county bank, and was president for ten years. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, October 9, 1826. His parents, John and Sarah (Swim) Wamsley, were both natives of said county. He is the oldest of four children, was brought up to farm life in his native state; was in 1848 married to Miss Milly Cooper, a native of Adams county, a daughter of Samuel and Nancy Cooper. He remained a resident of his native county until he came to Butler county. Mr. and Mrs. Wamsley have had ten children, seven of whom are now living—Henry, Sabia J., now Mrs. Milton Molsberry, Marion, Byron, Bascomb, Mary and Charley. Mr. Wamsley is a democrat, and has associated with that party since he reached his majority. He was the first justice of the peace in his township, and has since held other local offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Clarksville and the Commandery at Cedar Falls.

W. S. Wamsley was born in Adams county, Ohio, September 19, 1828, his parents being John and Sarah (Swim) Wamsley. When but a small boy he removed with the family, to Iroquois county, Illinois, where the mother died, leaving four children—Malon B., William S., John N., and Melissa J., now the wife of Colonel Harlon Baird, of Dakota county, Nebraska. The family then returned to Adams county, Ohio. The father subsequently married Mrs. Sarah Caroway *nee* Parks. Soon after the four children named, commenced the battle of life alone. William S. worked for a time

at farming for different parties. He subsequently entered the employ of Jesse Wykoff—owner of a steam saw mill—whom he served until he reached his twentieh year. Mr. Wamsley being energetic and ambitious, decided to engage in business for himself. He therefore, with his brother Malon B., purchased a one-half interest in the mill, which did not prove a success, and in 1850 William S., accompanied by his younger brother John N., boarded a steamboat at Cincinnati, and started out in search of a location on the western frontier. Arriving at Dubuque, they at once set out on foot, for the Turkey river, where the country, not meeting their expectations, they turned their steps southward and soon arrived in Washington county, Iowa. Here they met Henry Moore, son of Aaron Moore—better known as Uncle Aaron—the early settler of the Shell Rock valley, who wished some help in taking a drove of cattle into Bremer county. As he gave a very glowing description of the country, they concluded to assist him providing he would bear the expense. They found immigration brisk, and during the month of May Mr. Wamsley helped a German erect a cabin a little north of the present site of Waverly—the first cabin in that vicinity. After wandering about a few days Uncle Aaron and W. S. Wamsley concluded to explore "Coon Prairie," of which the former had heard trappers speak. They started on horse-back, and, after a few hours ride, they reached their destination, and finding the country, without doubt, the finest they had ever seen, Mr. Wamsley at once concluded to settle. As the land was not yet in market, he returned to Ohio, leaving his brother in the employ of Uncle Aaron. On the twentieth day of February, 1851, he was married to Miss Ann Eliza Richards, daughter of Sampson and Elsie (Kirker) Richards. In March Mr. Wamsley and bride, accompanied by his half brother, Martin VanBuren Wamsley, better known in Butler county as "Van" Wamsley, started with a team for the western frontier. At Muscatine they met Malon B. Wamsley and family, who had come to that place by steamboat. From thence they journeyed on together, arriving at Uncle Aaron's about April twentieth, and on the twenty-sixth of said month W. S. Wamsley located on the northeast quarter of section 12, Jackson township, where he still resides. W. S. and Malon B. Wamsley were poor men, having but one team of horses and a wagon which they had brought from Ohio. They each purchased a cow, a pig and a few chickens; these, with a few household goods, comprised their personal property. They each also purchased eighty acres of land at $1.25 per acre, and this took the balance of their cash. The summer of 1851 proved to be a very wet season and it was often very difficult to get to market. In June W. S. Wamsley started for Muscatine; when he arrived at Marion it was raining. Purchasing a few goods he started back. He found the streams so swollen that he was compelled to fasten the box onto the running gear to keep it from floating away while crossing. During the summer in order to cross the Cedar River, he often had to take the wagon apart, transfer it across on canoes, and swim the horses to the opposite shore. In the winter of 1851-2

he made a wooden mortar, and in this crushed their corn for bread-stuff. This, with a few potatoes and a small amount of meat, constituted their provisions. After the first year, however, they fared better, as they raised wheat, and this they could get ground at Cedar Falls, but had to do the bolting by hand. Mr. Wamsley has given his attention almost exclusively to farming, and has met with marked success. He now owns over four hundred acres of well improved land. He is one of the founders of the Butler county bank, and for many years served as one of its directors. In politics he is a democrat and has held local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Wamsley have had nine children, six of whom are now living—Didama J., now Mrs. A. J. Ilgenfritz, Alvira, now Mrs. John Neal, Isolina, now Mrs. Fowle; Wylie C., Amy and Ida.

Jeremiah Perrin made his appearance in August, 1851, driving his stakes about one-half mile north of his present handsome residence, which is situated one mile east from Clarksville, on section 17, where he still lives. He made a good selection, and by hard work and strict economy has risen from a poor man to one of the foremost farmers and capitalists in this section.

Morrison A. Taylor, the same date, settled about one-half mile east from Mr. Perrin, and began substantial improvements, but died the 30th day of December, 1856.

Jeremiah Perrin is an Englishman born in North Hamptonshire, November 28, 1820. In January, 1845, with his wife, he emigrated to the United States, and settled in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. In 1848 he removed to Beaver county, that State. In 1851 he started for the western frontier, traveling by steamboat down the Ohio and up the Mississippi rivers to Muscatine, Iowa. He came west prepared to buy, but his health failing, he rented a farm near Muscatine, where he remained that season. In August he made the acquaintance of Morrison Taylor and E. Ensley, who came from Indiana the previous spring, and were proposing to go west with an ox-team, Mr. Perrin had a good wagon and team of horses, and proposed, if they would bear one-third of the expenses, to drive through. To this they agreed, and the trio started. In a short time Mr. Taylor and Perrin were located on section 17, and Ensley on section 16, Butler township. Perrin and Taylor soon returned to Muscatine and brought their families to their new homes, settling down on the 16th day of September, 1851. Mr. Ensley brought his family in about six weeks. Here they all erected cabins, and made preparations for the coming winter. Mr. Perrin has since followed farming quite successfully, accumulating a large amount of land, and considerable other property. In 1882 he erected the Perrin block, the finest and most costly building in Clarksville. He has been twice married, first in 1844 to Miss Elizabeth Woods. She died in 1865. They had three children, two of whom are now living—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Branlon, and Mary A., now Mrs. W. H. Moore. In June, 1866, he was united in marriage with Miss Ann Hillman, of Rockford, Illinois. They have two sons—Oscar C., and Mark J. Mr. Perrin was formerly a democrat, and voted for Douglas in 1860, but since the rebellion has been identified with the republican party. He has not

entered much into politics. He is, however, always ready to assist in putting the right man in office. He is one of the foremost farmers and capitalists of this section.

Mr. Taylor settled about one-half mile east from Mr. Perrin; but on the 30th day of December, 1856, he was called to the better home above.

Mr. Ensley sold out his old place years ago, and his present whereabouts are unknown.

Seth Hilton was also intimately connected with this settlement, but now belongs to Jackson township.

Geo. W. Poisall came in 1853, making his home on the hill east of the old school house. In 1854 he sold it to Dan Mather, and moved a peg further north, laid out "Poisall's Addition to Clarksville." He is now living in the city of Clarksville.

Thomas and Jeremiah Clark came the same year, and took claims about one mile north of Clarksville.

The following named persons entered land in the order named: Alfred Elam settled here in 1851 on Barnard's place, about four miles southeast of the town. Hiram Beard, an old soldier of the Mexican War, took up the claim afterward known as the Mix estate. John Armstrong came in 1851, and took his claim two and a half miles southeast, on section 29. C. N. Burton on section 8, where he died years ago. In 1850 John Heery entered the land adjoining the town plat on the south; he did not move his family until 1853. These are all the earliest settlers we can enumerate, and all who have survived the hardships of life to the present day, are independent. After this time settlers came in rapid succession, among whom were O. A. Strong, John H. Morton, John Palmer, David Blakley, A. VanDorn, J. J. Eichar, T. T. Rawson, M. M. Trumbull, Wm. Brandon, R. Hardy, Abner Farlow, J. M. Vincent and Dan Mather. These came during the spring, summer and fall of 1854.

A. VanDorn was elected county judge in 1855, and died in the fall of 1858, leaving a large family.

T. T. Rawson brought to the county a small stock of goods, sold them out, moved to Hampton, Franklin county; returned and went into the land agency business; eloped with another man's wife, and ruined the happiness of two families.

M. M. Trumbull was a good attorney, a perfect gentleman, and a fine scholar. He was elected to a seat in the lower branch of the legislature, in 1858, which he filled with honor to himself and his constituents.

William Brandon was a genuine backwoodsman. He began life as such in Virginia, from whence his father came to Indiana at an early day, and "Uncle Billy" was reared on rifle, ax, deer and "bar's" meat. His first residence in Iowa was near Rockford, Floyd county; he afterwards moved to Cedar Rapids, and from there to this vicinity.

R. Hardy erected a hewed log cabin on the corner now occupied by the Central House. He kept hotel one winter, but "starved out" and went to Missouri.

J. M. Vincent, an older man among the pioneers, was known as "Squire" for many years. During the summer of 1860 his residence was destroyed by fire; he being in limited circumstances, the citizens contributed liberally and phoenix-like, a new



J. Perrin.



Mrs J. Perrin.

and better edifice soon arose over the ruins. He died a number of years ago in extreme old age.

On the 5th day of July, 1852, George W. Poisal, wife and four children, Thomas Clark and family, Jerry Clark and family and Mrs. Cynthia Clark and family arrived. They made the journey with teams, and were twenty-eight days in coming from Howard and Carroll counties, Indiana. Mr. Poisal and Thomas Clark at once entered one-half of section 18, Butler township, erected a log cabin and commenced pioneer life. As they brought but a small amount of provisions with them, they were soon obliged to purchase. For this purpose, in the month of August, Mr. Poisal took his team and started out. He drove one hundred miles, five miles beyond Marion, and there purchased a load of corn at twenty-five cents per bushel. While on his homeward way he busied himself shelling corn, which task he completed before he reached Cedar Falls, where he had the corn ground. He purchased flour at Cedar Rapids. They had also raised a crop of potatoes, which, with fish and venison, carried them through the winter. In 1853 Mr. Poisal sold his 160 acres to Daniel Mather and purchased the northeast quarter of section 18. In 1855 he laid out a portion of this into village lots as an addition to the village of Clarksville, where he resides. Farming has been his principal business, and although he has not accumulated a large fortune, he has always been able to supply his family with home comforts. Mr. Poisal—or Uncle George, as he is familiarly called—was born in Virginia on the 10th day of March, 1814. His parents, Jacob and Nancy (Smith) Poisal, were also natives of that State. He was reared on a farm, and in 1833 married Miss Mary Ann Burket. She died in 1842, leaving eight children, two of whom are now living—Lucinda, now Mrs. George Moore, and Hiram. In September, 1845, Mr. Poisal married Miss Elizabeth Clark, a sister of Thomas Clark, and by this union has had three children, two of whom are now living—Mary and Maria. Uncle George has always been highly esteemed by his fellow men. He was elected the first judge of Butler county, but did not qualify, for the reason he would be obliged to go to Independence to do so. He is a democrat, and has often held local offices. His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Poisal is a Mason, being a charter member of the Blue Lodges at Cedar Falls and Clarksville. He is a member of the Chapter at Clarksville and the Commandery at Cedar Falls. He has filled all the offices in the Blue Lodge except master, and for the past four years has been treasurer both of the chapter and Blue Lodge.

John Ray is found among the very earliest pioneers. He settled in Butler township in September, 1852, and with his wife and three children resided with Robert T. Crowell the first winter. Their provisions consisted principally of corn bread and buffalo meat. He has since been a resident of the county, farming being his principal occupation. Mr. Ray was born in Saratoga county, New York, May 1, 1821. August 2, 1845, he married Miss Emma J. Phelps. In 1848 they migrated to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and two years later to Greene county, residing

there until their removal to Iowa. Of his ten children six are now living—Sarah J., Andrew, William E., George W., Mary A. and Ora G. In politics Mr. Ray is a republican, in religion a liberal.

Daniel Mather, upon his arrival in this county in October, 1854, settled in Clarksville, where he purchased land on section 18, from G. W. Poisal; upon this he platted a portion of the town, which is now the south part of Clarksville. He secured the contract for the carpenter work of the court house, the consideration being $1,500. Changes in the plan were afterward adopted, and the contract price changed to $2,750. Mr. Mather was born in Oswego county, New York, September 12, 1796; was brought up on a farm, also learned the carpenter trade, which he followed in his native State until 1825. During this time in 1820 he married Miss Roxa Underwood. In 1825 he moved to Warren county, Pennsylvania, where he remained nineteen years, then removed to Boone county, Illinois. In October, 1854 he came to Clarksville, Iowa. His wife died in 1856, leaving four children—Maria, now Mrs. Charles Nelson; Charles, of Dayton township, Stephen, who resides in Tennessee, and Milo, now in Kansas. Mr. Mather was afterwards married to Mrs. Sally V. Francis; she had one child from her first marriage—Mary, now the wife of Captain C. A. Roszell.

J. J. Eichar, mayor of Clarksville, Iowa, as before stated, was a pioneer of 1854. He is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born October 28, 1829. His parents, Henry and Catherine (Seichtg) Eichar, were both natives of said State. He received an academic education, and subsequently read law for two years. In the fall of 1852 he came to Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, and engaged as book-keeper for the firm of J. H. Fisher & Son, general merchandise and flouring mills. He held this position until May, 1854, when with G. Dollison he came to Clarksville and engaged in the mercantile business under the name of Eichar & Dollison. The goods had to be drawn in wagons from Dubuque and Muscatine, and the roads many seasons of the year were almost impassable; it sometimes took two weeks to make the trip from Dubuque to Clarksville. Often they were obliged to leave goods by the way, the teams being unable to get through. This firm closed out in 1860. Mr. Eichar then dealt in real estate, also followed farming until 1870. He has acted as justice of the peace, land agent, insurance; has been city mayor for several years, and held other local offices. Mr. Eichar, in January, 1855, married Miss H. E. Vincent, daughter of J. M. Vincent; she died in October, 1876. They had seven children, five now living—May, now Mrs. John Wilhelm; Kate, now Mrs. W. C. Wamsley; Stella, now Mrs. J. Belden; Ada and Frank.

Considerable of the early settlement, and many of the first occurences are identical with those of the city of Clarksville, an account of which appears elsewhere. Sketches of a few representative men of this township are appended, from which may be gathered the character of the settlement.

The first piece of land entered in Butler county, consisted of 160 acres, located on sections 18 and 19, Butler township. This was entered on the 22d day of November, 1850, by John Heery. Mr. Heery at that

time resided at Milton, Wisconsin, and was informed in regard to the land along the Shell Rock river by James Newell, who had been trapping along said stream. When Mr. Heery listened to the description as detailed by Mr. Newell, he at once concluded to there procure for himself a home. He therefore on Monday morning, November, 11, 1850, bid his family an affectionate good-by, assuring his wife that he would return one week from the Saturday following. He started on foot for the frontier; upon reaching the Shell Rock he soon found the identical piece of land described by Newell; then he went to Dubuque where he entered the same and returned home, arriving at Milton on Saturday evening. It was a very dark night, and he was obliged to borrow a lantern to light his way, but he reached his home before 12 o'clock. In the spring of 1852, Mr. Heery brought his family to their new home. John Heery is a native of Ireland, born in 1813. In 1845 he married Miss Catherine Leonard. In 1848 he emigrated to the United States. He first settled at Newburg, New York; subsequently he emigrated to Wisconsin. Mr. and Mrs. Heery have reared a family of six children, five of whom are now living—Thomas, John, Peter, Albert and Mary. Mr. Heery is a democrat in politics, and in religion a Roman Catholic.

Captain John R. Jones is of Welsh descent, his father, John R., and mother, Mary Jones, both being natives of Wales, the former born in 1807 and the latter in 1811. They were married in Liverpool, England, in 1830, and shortly afterward emigrated to the United States, locating in Detroit, Michigan, from which place they removed to Ohio in 1832, and from there to Wilmington, Illinois, in 1838. The father died in 1877, and mother in 1879. There were five children, four sons —John R., William G., George W., Robert A.—and one daughter—Margaret.

John R. Jones was born at Detroit, Michigan, October 8, 1831. He removed with his parents to Wilmington, Illinois, where he received a common school education. When eighteen years of age he learned the wagon-maker's trade, following it until 1852, when he drove an ox-team across the plains to Oregon. The following year he went overland to Shasta county, in northern California, where he remained mining and ranching until February, 1856, and then returned by water and rail to Wilmington, Illinois. On May 1, 1856, at Kankakee City, Illinois, he married Miss Angeline Butterfield, the daughter of Egbert and Nancy Butterfield, of Wilmington. On the 26th day of May, 1856, he moved to Shell Rock, Butler county, Iowa. In company with George G. Hawker he engaged in wagon, plow making, and blacksmithing. In the summer of 1862 he raised a company for the Thirty-second Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, was elected Captain, August 26, 1862, and mustered into the United States service by Captain George S. Pierce, at Camp Franklin, Dubuque, Iowa, October 6, 1862. In November, 1862, he was ordered to St. Louis, from there, in December, to New Madrid, Missouri; from there to Fort Pillow, Tennessee. In February, 1863, he was ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, remaining there until January, 1864, when orders came to move on to Vicksburg, Mississippi, and join General Sher-

man in his march to Meridian, returning to Vicksburg in March. In the same month he was ordered on the Red River Expedition with General Banks, and took part in the capture of Fort DeRusse, on the 14th of March, 1864. On April 9, 1864, he was engaged in the battle at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, where his company lost thirty-one out of fifty-three men. In June, 1864, they returned to Vicksburg. On the 30th of June, Mr. Jones was elected Colonel of his regiment, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Colonel John Scott. This was a compliment rarely ever paid, except for most gallant service, as it was a promotion of a Junior Captain over a Senior Captain, Major, and Lieutenant-Colonel. But before his commission could arrive, his regiment had become so reduced in numbers that they were not entitled to a Colonel. In July the regiment was ordered to St. Louis, where they joined General Rosecrans, going with him on his seven hundred-mile-march after Price. They returned to St. Louis in November, and in the same month joined General Thomas at Eastport, Mississippi, from which place they went to Nashville, Tennessee, and on the 16th and 17th of December, 1864, engaged in the battle there, in which rebel General Hood was defeated. In January, 1865, they were ordered to join General Canby at New Orleans, going with him to Blakely, Alabama, and on the 9th of April engaged in battle at that place. From there they marched to Montgomery, where they remained until August, 1865. In same month were ordered to Clinton, Iowa, where he was mustered out on the 24th of August, 1865, arriving at his home, at Shell Rock, Iowa, on the 26th day of August. On April 7, 1866, he moved to his farm, one and a half miles east of Clarksville, where, in 1873, he built a large and beautiful residence, making his home one of the most pleasant and comfortable in the county. In the fall of 1868 he was elected from Butler township as one of the sixteen supervisors of the county. In 1871 he was elected sheriff, and was re-elected in 1873, 1875, and 1877—the only sheriff that has ever held the office for eight years or more than two terms. As a politician he has espoused the republican cause from its beginning.

Mrs. Angeline Jones, wife of Captain John R. Jones, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 31st day of October, 1836. Her father, Egbert Butterfield, was born October 3, 1810, and her mother, Sally M., January 13, 1816. They moved from New York to Wilmington in 1845. They had three children—two sons —Levi, born January 14, 1839; William, born May 10, 1841; and one daughter, Angeline, born October 31, 1836. She remained with her parents at Wilmington, receiving a common school education, until her marriage on the 1st of May, 1856, to Captain John R. Jones. Of the three children which have blessed this union two are living—Mary M., born March 12, 1857, and Carrie S., born September 6, 1861. Ida A., born June 24, 1859, died September 28, 1860. Carrie S. was married to John P. Reed, of Shell Rock, September 30, 1880. Mary M. was married to George A. McIntyre, of Allison, November 9, 1882.

Henry Atkinson settled at Clarksville in December, 1855. He entered the employ

of Daniel Mather, and remained with him for over two years. Subsequently he worked for Robert T. Crowell. He finally rented a piece of land and commenced toiling for himself. In 1860 Mr. Atkinson married Miss Sophia Cloukey, a native of Lower Canada, and in 1863 located on section 12, Butler township. He has been industrious, as well as economical, and now owns 240 acres of fine farming land and thirteen and one-half acres of timber. Mr. Atkinson is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, October 3, 1831. He emigrated to the United States in 1851, and resided in New York and Canada until 1855. He is a republican, but in local politics believes in voting for the best man, regardless of party principles. The children are Alice, Viola, Francis H., May, Samuel L., George A., Clara B. and I. O. W.

John Hickle purchased two hundred acres of land and settled where he now resides in May, 1856. He soon became highly respected among the settlers, as he was ever ready to stretch forth a helping hand to assist a new settler who was battling with pioneer life. There are many of the settlers still in the county who speak in the highest terms of Mr. Hickle for favors shown them during the hard times of 1857–8–9. Mr. Hickle was born in Ross county, Ohio, August 24, 1812. In 1840 he married Miss Hester VanGundy, and in 1846 migrated to Illinois, residing there until his removal to Butler county, Iowa. He now owns 300 acres of land. Of their nine children seven are now living—Jacob, William, David, Warren, Charles, Eliza and Alfred. Mr. Hickle was for many years a trustee of the town. He has been a strong republican ever since the party was organized. When he was nine years of age, his father dying, he was obliged to work his way up in life, and his education was therefore very limited.

The first regular blacksmith shop in Clarksville was opened in the fall of 1855 by W. A. Riden, who continued the business until 1866. He then settled on his farm, 200 acres of which he purchased when he first came to the county, but he now owns 320 acres, all of which is well improved. Mr. Riden was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1825. His early life was spent on the farm, but at the age of eighteen years he commenced work at his trade. In 1849 he married Miss Sarah Schnee, of Union county, Pennsylvania. In the spring of 1855 he started westward, and after stopping a few months in Ogle county, Illinois, he came to Clarksville as already stated. Mr. and Mrs. Riden have four children—Mary B., now Mrs. Sutcliffe, and whose husband died in July, 1873; Harvey, Willis E. and Frank A. Mr. Riden is and always has been a democrat. In religion his family were Lutherans.

James E. Burke arrived in Butler county on the 30th day of September, 1858. He lived on rented land on section 33 for one year. In December, 1859, he bought ninety-seven acres of land on section 29, but did not move on to it until March, 1860. In the spring of 1864 he sold out and departed for Kansas, but returned in the fall and purchased the same farm, now having 168 acres of well improved land. Mr. Burke was born in the city of New York, February 12, 1831. His father, William Burke, was a native of Ireland,

and his mother, Eliza, a native of England. They both came to this country with their parents when children. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Ohio on a farm, received but a limited education, and remained in Ohio until he came to Iowa. When he went to Kansas he expected to stay, but not finding things satisfactory he returned. Mr. Burke tells of many hardships he had to endure the first year. He got only fifty cents in cash for labor, and was obliged to sell some of his clothes to get food. On the 3d day of February, 1853, he married Miss Mary J. Anderson, a native of Ohio. They have six children living—John, William, Sarah (now Mrs. William Betts), Clifton, and Allie and Alice, twins. In politics Mr. Burke is a strong republican; in religion he is a liberal.

Wellington Mitchell was born in Tompkins county, New York, March 15, 1830. He was bred to farm life, residing in his native State until 1854. He then emigrated to Iowa and settled in Linn county. In 1857 he married Miss Caroline M. Bruce. In 1861 they came to Clarksville, but in 1862 Mr. Mitchell felt it his duty to respond to the call of his country. As his most intimate friends lived in Linn county, he enlisted from there in Company H, of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, served bravely with his company, and at the battle of Champion Hill, May 16, 1863, gave his life for his country, and was buried on the battle field. His wife, Mrs. C. M. Mitchell, is still a resident of Clarksville, and since 1871 has been postmaster at that place. She is a native of Medina county, Ohio, her parents being Harvey and Mary Jane (Sharp) Bruce. Her only son D. B., also resides at Clarksville.

F. W. Chapin, son of Joel and Lucy Chapin, was born in Jefferson county, New York, February 3, 1833. In 1850 the family emigrated to Illinois, and settled in LaSalle county. Here F. W. learned the carpenter's trade; previous to this he had always worked on the farm, and had received but a common school education. In 1854 the family removed to Greene county, Wisconsin, where he continued his trade, also followed wagon-making and farming. He was married in 1859 to Miss Martha Kellogg, who died in 1861, leaving no children. In 1862 Mr. Chapin came to Butler county, Iowa. He now owns 216 acres of well improved land. In 1865 he married Miss Eliza A. Panley, daughter of Jonathan Panley, a native of Virginia. They have four children—Horace V., Byron E., Fred H. and Elvalette. Mr. Chapin has been justice of the peace in his town for four years, assessor for one year, and a member of the school board for eight or ten years. He is a republican to the back bone; in religion he is a liberal. Joel Chapin (father of F. W.) and family came to Butler county in 1861. There were five children, four of whom are living—Juliaette, F. W., B. W. and Alvira E. Joel Chapin died in 1877, and his wife in 1871.

David Hostetler, a native of Holmes county, Ohio, was born February 4, 1817. His parents, Joseph and Susanna (Mast) Hostetler, were natives of Pennsylvania, but they settled in Ohio in 1807, being among the early settlers of Holmes county, where they both died in 1858 at an advanced age. David was brought up

on a farm, and received but a common school education. He is the fourth son of a family of eight, all of whom are living. He resided in Indiana and afterward in Wisconsin, where he married Miss Elizabeth Shafer. In 1862 he came to Iowa and settled on section 36, Butler township. Mr. Hostetler has been identified with the school interests ever since he came to the county, and has been president of the school board for two terms. He has also been trustee of the town for two years. In politics he has been both democrat and republican, but now is an independent, voting for the best man. In religion he is a liberal. His wife died November 7, 1881, at the age of fifty-five years. He has three children—Eugene, Max and Bruno. His two oldest sons are now in the mercantile business in Nebraska, and the other in the State University.

J. R. Hall resides on section 27, Butler township. He came to this county in 1862. His parents, Young and Rachel (Hay) Hall, were both natives of Kentucky, and he was born in that State on the 6th day of February, 1835. While he was yet an infant the family emigrated to Illinois, where the parents still reside, having celebrated their golden wedding November 24, 1879, at which anniversary there were eight persons present who witnessed the marriage fifty years previously. J. R. resided with his parents until 1862, when he came to Iowa, and in partnership with James O. Barnard purchased about one hundred head of cattle, herded them during the summer, and in the fall drove them to Chicago, the trip occupying twenty-one days. In 1863 Mr. Hall married Miss Mary J. Barnard, daughter of William Barnard, now of Butler county, and in 1865 settled where he now resides. He has made farming his business, and now owns about 400 acres of land. The children are G. F., Mittie P., Lida R. and Sylvia E.

Johnson Gates, Jr., settled on section 26, Butler township, in 1864. He was born in Saratoga county, New York, September 16, 1845. His father, Johnson Gates, was of Spanish parentage and a native of Saratoga county, New York. His mother, Caroline Gates, was born in Washington county, New York, in 1818. The family emigrated to Wisconsin in 1850 and settled in Walworth county, where they resided until 1864, when they came to this county. The father died in 1873. His mother still lives and resides with Johnson, Jr., who now owns the homestead. Mr. Gates received a liberal education, completing it at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Milwaukee, in the winter of 1864. He was married December 10, 1873, to Miss Ida M. Gilbert. They have one son—Loran J.

Simeon Downing resides on section 13, and his post office is Shell Rock. He was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 17, 1828, and when ten years of age removed with his parents, William and Susannah (Newman) Downing, to Sciota county, where he helped till the soil until 1844. The family then migrated to Iroquois county, Illinois. Here, in 1850, Mr. Downing married Miss Susannah Williams, also a native of Adams county, Ohio. In 1864 they emigrated to Iowa, lived in Bremer county two years, then came to Butler county and located where they now reside. Mr. Downing has been successful as a

farmer, and now owns 180 acres of fine land. In politics he was a democrat up to 1864, since which time he has voted the republican ticket. His religious connections are with the Methodist Episcopal Church. The children are Mattie, now wife of George Sewell, of Dakota; Arthur, Dennis, residing in Dakota, and Flora B. Mr. Downing received but a common school education. His father died in Kansas and his mother in Illinois. The family were of English descent.

James Neal, the sixth of ten children of William and Rebecca (Murray) Neal, was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, June 18, 1844. He removed with his family to Wisconsin, and helped till the soil until 1863, then went to Montana Territory and followed mining until the fall of 1865, then returned to Wisconsin, and soon afterward came to Butler county, Iowa. When Mr. Neal first came to this county he worked at the carpenter's trade, and, in 1871, in partnership with Wm. Morrison, purchased the old saw mill in the south part of town, running the same until 1879; also continuing his trade. Mr. Morrison then withdrew, and J. E. Gilbert became a partner. In 1881 Mr. Gilbert sold to W. H. Bettenger, and the firm then fitted the mill for grinding feed. In 1882 Mr. Neal became sole proprietor, but soon associated his brother, E. L. Neal, as a partner, and the firm, as Neal Brothers, fitted up the present steam feed mill in Clarksville, which they now operate, and also carry on an extensive flour and feed business. Mr. Neal, in 1870, married Miss Cakturia Taylor, and they now have one son—Albert. In politics Mr. Neal is a democrat, and always has been. He was assessor of the city for one year.

H. M. Swan was born in Cattarangus county, New York, on the 7th day of June, 1820. He was a resident of western New York until 1856, when he emigrated to Iowa, first locating at Monona, Clayton county, Iowa; subsequently resided two years at Wankon, Allamakee county, from which place he came to Bremer county, and eighteen months later, (in 1867), to this county. He located on section 16, Butler township, where he now owns eighty acres of land. Mr. Swan has taught about forty terms of school. He attended the scientific course at the Western Reserve College, at Oberlin, Ohio, and spent two years at a theological seminary; he graduated from the scientific department in 1853. At about seventeen years of age he commenced to teach. He has taught some in this town, and has been a member of the school board. In politics he is a democrat. His religious connections are with the Congregationalists. On the 25th day of April, 1850, Mr. Swan married Miss Elizabeth Allen, and they now have five children—Chester M., Julius A., Eva M., Jane, and Bertha.

C. G. Schellenger came to Clarksville in 1868, and at once purchased a small stock of hardware, which was being closed out at that time; enlarged the same, and associated George Eck as partner. Geo. Eck & Co. carried on business about one year; the business then changed to Schellenger & Hesse, and continued with marked success until December 14, 1879, when their stock was destroyed by fire. Mr. Schellenger then settled up the business of the firm, and in the fall of 1880



W. H. Riden.



Sarah. F. Rider.

engaged in the grocery business. To this he has since added boots and shoes, and now enjoys a good trade. Mr. Schellenger is a native of Lafayette county, Wisconsin; born December 18, 1832. His father, George Schellenger, was a native of New York, and his mother, Beulah (Lamb) Schellenger, of Indiana. He was reared on a farm, but at the age of twenty-one, engaged in general merchandise at Wiota, Wisconsin. Two years subsequently, he came to Iowa, a pioneer of Howard county, being engaged in trade at Oregon until he came to Clarksville in 1868. Mr. Schellenger was married in 1857 to Miss Lauraine McColum, a native of Massachusetts. They have had three children, one son now living—Charles L. Mr. Schellenger is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the Blue Lodge and Chapter at Clarksville, and Commandery at Cedar Falls. He was Master of the Blue Lodge one year, and High Priest of the Chapter three years. He was one of the charter members of the Chapter and its first secretary. In politics Mr. Schellenger is a republican. His father died in Wisconsin some three years ago, but his mother is still living on the old homestead.

J. D. Roberts resides on section 29, Butler township. He now owns 200 acres of land. He is a native of Ross county, Ohio; born September 10, 1833. His parents, Elijah and Mary (Hickle) Roberts, were both natives of Virginia. In 1847 the family emigrated to Illinois, and engaged in farming. In 1862, J. D. enlisted in Company B, Ninety-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served three years, participating in the battles of Prairie Grove, siege of Vicksburg, Brownsville, siege of Fort Morgan, Spanish Fort, etc. He was in six battles, in all, serving as a private; was not wounded, although he saw many of his comrades fall by his side. He then returned to Illinois, and in September, 1868, came to Iowa. In 1864 Mr. Roberts married Miss Maria Oliver. They have six children—William, Oliver, John, Grant, Ida, and Edward. Mr. Roberts cast his first ballot for John C. Fremont, and has been a republican since. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. His religious connections are with the Baptists. He has been one of the trustees of the town for a good many years.

W. C. Wamsley, son of Allen and Emily Wamsley, was born in Adams county, Ohio, November 6, 1857. He was left fatherless when two years of age; his mother subsequently married W. T. Smith, and in 1869 the family moved to Iowa and settled in Clarksville. Mr. Wamsley's younger days were spent on a farm, but, having a desire to lead a mercantile life, at the age of sixteen he commenced clerking in Clarksville, where he continued for six years. In the year 1877 he graduated at Bailey's Commercial College, of Keokuk, Iowa. He embarked in the mercantile business with Mr. Horton, under the firm name of Wamsley & Horton. Here he continued until 1881, when he disposed of his interest, and has been clerking in the same store for A. C. Smith. He was married December 21, 1881 to Miss Kittie Eichar, daughter of J. J. Eichar, of Clarksville.

E. B. Blaisdell resides on section 13; owns 223 acres of land and is a well-to-do farmer. He is a native of New Hamp-

shire; born March 2, 1822. He remained on a farm until he was nineteen years of age, receiving a common school education. In 1841 he learned the trade of a machinist, and followed the same in New Hampshire and Massachusetts for about ten years. In 1850 he migrated to Wisconsin where he was engaged in mill-wrighting for four years. He then returned to his native State; helped his parents dispose of their property, after which they also migrated to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where they still reside. After returning from the east Mr. Blaisdell followed farming for one year, and then engaged in the stock buying and shipping business, also milling business, in which he continued six years. While in Wisconsin he was justice of the peace for twelve years, and a member of the county board of supervisors for twelve years, also, clerk of the school board during the time of his residence there. At the age of twenty he was married to Miss Olive Wylie. She died at Wyocena, Wisconsin, leaving three children, two of whom are now living—Frances, now Mrs. A. Calvert, and John E. Mr. Blaisdell subsequently married Miss Charlotte Smoke, and in 1869 came to Iowa, and purchased his present farm, and has since been a resident of Butler township. In politics he is a strong republican. He has been secretary of the school board in this township for six years.

James Walrath was born in Madison county, New York, September 3, 1847. His parents, Henry and Elizabeth Walrath, were also natives of said State. In 1849 the family emigrated to Illinois, and in 1863 to Monroe county, Wisconsin; thence in 1871 to Iowa. In 1876 James married Miss Margaret Dixson, of Will county, Illinois. They have three children—Willie J., Mary E. and Carrie Belle. Mr. Walrath is a republican in politics, and at present is assessor of Butler township.

A. C. Barrett, an early pioneer of Bremer county, is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, born July 1, 1827, his parents being Caleb and Rachel (Cooper) Barrett, both natives of said State. Mr. Barrett's school days were few. He helped till the soil, and in 1847 married Miss Sabulia Bonestein, a native of Northampton county. In 1856 he emigrated to Iowa and settled at Waverly. Mr. Barrett worked at various employments until 1869, when he came to Butler county, and purchased his present farm of 120 acres (the same being raw prairie), and he now has it all well improved; its value is about $35 per acre. The children are Oliver, Alvin, Francis, Richard and Mandus.

Thomas Hunt came to this county in 1854. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 2, 1832. His father, Samuel Hunt, was born in Pennsylvania, and his mother, Sarah (Faulkner) Hunt, in Ohio. He resided in his native State until he came to Iowa. In 1857 he married Miss Nancy Farlow, and in 1860 settled where he now resides. Mr. Hunt owns 212 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, and his dwelling erected 1882, is one of the best in the county. He also owns 480 acres in Dakota. Mr. and Mrs. Hunt have seven children—Sarah E., U. F., Charles A., Mary M., Samuel, Lillie B. and Thomas A. Mr. Hunt has been treasurer of the school board for a good many years. He is a republican. In religion a liberal. He was one of the

charter members of the Odd Fellows Lodge, is a member of the Masonic Lodge, and has held offices in the same.

Solomon C. Cross was born in Monroe county, New York, in 1819. His parents, Asa and Abigail Cross, were both natives of New Hampshire. In about 1828 the family removed to Cattaraugus county, New York, where Solomon C. helped till the soil until 1855. He then emigrated to Wisconsin, and there married Miss Helen A. Whelan. In 1856 he came to Iowa, and first settled in Bremer county. Here, November 6, 1861, his wife died, and he subsequently married Miss Phœbe A. Whelan. In April, 1870, he came to Butler county, and now owns 235 acres of fine land. Their children are Elida, Edwin, Abbie and Sydna.

A. Best came to the county in 1862, and first lived with his brother, Jesse Best, who came here in 1854, and now resides in Kansas. In June, 1864 he married Miss Catherine McCrery, daughter of Samuel McCrery, of Indiana, and in 1865 settled on section 31, Butler township. He owns 300 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Best was born in New Jersey, July 10, 1836, his parents being Peter and Mary (Trimmer) Best. In about 1839 the family migrated to Knox county, Ohio. Here Mr. Best learned the wagonmaker's trade, and followed the same for three years after coming to Butler county. The children are Jacob S. and John W. The family are all members of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a strong republican.

Ruluff Root is a native of Herkimer county, New York, being born at West Schuyler on the 10th day of September, 1827. His father, Ruluff Root, was a native, of Kenyon, Connecticut, and his mother, Fannie (Kent) Root, of Rhode Island. They were married in Herkimer county, New York, and reared a family of seven children, four of whom are now living—Sallie, now Mrs. Horace Richardson, of Oneida county, New York; Mary Ann, now Mrs. E. M. Day, of West Schuyler, New York; George, of Fairport, New York, and Ruluff—the subject of this sketch—who was bred to farm life. In 1859 he came to Iowa and entered one thousand acres of the best land situated in Dayton township, Butler county, then returned to his native state. In 1864 Mr. Root brought his family to Butler county, living on his farm until 1868. The farm where he now lives adjoins the town plat of Clarksville and contains 247 acres. Mr. Root still owns all the land he entered in 1854, and his is the finest stock farm in the county. His real estate amounts to thirteen hundred and forty-seven acres. In 1855 Mr. Root was married to Miss Rula Budlong, a native of Freeport, Monroe county, New York. Her father, Milton Budlong, was also born in the Empire State, and shipped the first carload of cattle over the N. Y. C. & H. R. Railroad. Her mother, Clarissa (Shumway) Budlong, was a native of Massachusetts. Mr. and Mrs. Root have four children—Milton R.; Clara F., now Mrs. Lewis Slimmer; Lida E., now Mrs. William Ladd, and Rula M. Mr. Root is a republican, but takes no more interest in politics than to perform his duty as a citizen.

Byron L. Poisal, only son of William Poisal, was born in Clarksville, August 5, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of that city. He learned the shoe-

maker's trade at the age of fifteen years, and followed the same until May, 1881. He then entered the employ of H. F. L. Burton, as clerk, and in September, 1882, became a partner in the business, the firm now being Burton & Poisal.

W. H. Moore, a farmer on section 16, was born in Schoharie county, New York, on the 14th day of March, 1841. He spent the days of his youth attending school and helping his parents till the soil. Subsequently he taught school; residing in his native State until 1861. He then emigrated to Wisconsin, continued teaching, and in 1865 enlisted in the Forty-sixth Wisconsin Infantry, and served eight months as a private. In 1866 Mr. Moore came to Iowa, and purchased property in Butler township. He taught school the following winter, and in 1867 married Miss Mary A. Perrin, daughter of Jeremiah and Elizabeth (Woods) Perrin. Mr. Moore now owns 240 acres of land, and is considered a prosperous farmer. He is a republican in politics, and has held local offices. The children are—Ellena, Delmar J., Lizzie, Annie P., and Arthur G.

J. R. Taylor purchased his present farm on the 11th day of October, 1852, and then returned to Indiana. Two years subsequently he returned to Butler township. In 1855 he was married, in Indiana, to Miss Hester Cook. They have four children—Morrison A., John M., Percill A. C., and Rose E. Mr. Taylor is a son of John and Rachel (Robey) Taylor. He was born in Fairfield county, Ohio, in 1829. He removed with the family to Park county, Indiana. After the death of his father he returned with his mother to Ohio, and lived with her in that State until her marriage with Mr. Burton. Mr. Taylor is a highly respected citizen, and an enterprising farmer. He takes little interest in politics, and associates with the Christian Church.

Jerome Shadbolt is one of the pioneers of May, 1855, at which time he settled at Clarksville, and has since spent most of his time in pursuit of his trade—that of a carpenter. He settled where he now resides about 1871. His handsome dwelling, just completed, is one of the finest farm houses in the county. Mr. Shadbolt is a native of Genesee county, New York, born April 9, 1823, and resided in his native county until twenty-four years of age. In 1846 he married Miss Louisa L. Main. In 1847 he emigrated to the Territory of Wisconsin. He had a brother living at Milwaukee, who tried to pursuade him to settle at that place, but Jerome did not have enough confidence in the growth of that city. His brother, John Shadbolt, is now a member of the firm of Shadbolt & Boyd, wholesale dealers in carriages, etc., Milwaukee. Jerome Shadbolt went twenty miles north of Milwaukee, locating at Grafton. He purchased a water-power, and engaged in the manufacture of "chair stuff," which business proved a success, and he made money rapidly. He had a partner associated with him, and one day he made him an offer to give or take a certain amount for his interest, which, to the surprise of Mr. Shadbolt, his partner agreed to give. Mr. Shadbolt therefore sold out, came to Iowa, and settled in Butler county, as above stated. In 1864 he was enrolled in the service, joining Company C, Fifteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the

war. The children are—Ida, Charles S., Rouen, Albon, and Jessie.

J. Y. Tilford, one of the leading stock farmers, resides on section 19, Butler township. His farm contains 280 acres, and the improvements on the same are valued at about $6,000. Mr. Tilford is a son of John S. Tilford, a sketch of whose life appears in the State Atlas of Iowa. He was from Indiana, and resided there until 1852, when he came to Iowa, and followed farming in Benton county. In 1857 he married Miss Mahala A. Harper. She died January 3, 1862, leaving three children—Cora M., Maggie A., and Minnie. In November, 1862, he married Miss Hattie A. Wilcox. In 1881 he came to Butler county, and has since been engaged in stock farming. By the second marriage he has three children—J. Ethel, Hattie May, and William Alva.

William Flood settled on sec. 28 in May, 1855. Here he has since tilled the soil and now owns 130 acres of land. He was born in Bennington, Vermont, in 1826. At the age of sixteen he commenced work at the blacksmith trade, which he followed in several different states until he came to Butler county. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Iowa, and served three years. In 1857 he married Miss Delia Angel. They have seven children—Matilda, George, Asa, Lizzie, Tena, Una and Nettie. In politics he is a republican.

Samuel Lenhart came to Butler county in June 1855 and first settled on the south half of sec. 19, Fremont township, remaining there until 1880, when he purchased 125 acres adjoining the city of Clarksville. Mr. Lenhart has been very successful as a farmer. He owns about eight hundred acres and his improvments are among the best in the county. Mr. Lenhart was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1806. In 1833 he married Miss Margaret McMillan. In 1834 he removed to Ohio, in 1845 to Indiana, and in 1855 to Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Lenhart have had eight children, seven of whom are now living, the youngest having died while on the journey from Indiana to Iowa—John, Henry, Washington, Sarah J., Susan, Almeda and Nancy.

John Kimmins, a well-to-do farmer residing on sec. 23, Butler township, is a pioneer of 1855. He is a native of England, born in Devonshire, February 28, 1819. In 1843 he married Miss Julia Elliott and in 1849 emigrated to the United States. Mr. Kimmins, after coming to the United States, first settled in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, and engaged in mining. In 1852 his wife died and in 1853 he married Miss Cynthia Veasey, a native of Beaver county, Pennsylvania, born October 31, 1830. In 1855 Mr. Kimmins emigrated to Iowa and after stopping a few weeks in West Dubuque he came to Butler county and settled on sec. 22, of Butler township. For two years afterwards he was afflicted with sore eyes, so that he was nearly blind, and as he was a poor man he experienced many hardships of pioneer life. He resided on the farm he first purchased until 1876, then lived in Clarksville about eighteen months, then settled on sec. 23. He now owns 160 acres of well improved land, has a good farm residence and a pleasant home. Mr. Kimmins is a democrat, but takes no more interest in politics than to perform his duty as a citizen. His religious con-

nections are with the Christian church. He has held some of the minor town offices.

In 1855 John Howe walked from Muscatine to Shell Rock and entered a piece of land, but did not become a resident of the county until 1859. When Mr. Howe settled in Butler county he was an unmarried man, poor in worldly goods, but not afraid to work. He worked for other parties a few years and then improved his land, soon becoming one of the principal farmers. He now owns 240 acres of land. Mr. Howe was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1832, removed to Ohio in 1851, and from thence to Iowa. In February, 1882, he married Miss Hattie Smith, a native of Indiana. Her father was an American and her mother of Irish descent.

Henry Slosson was born in Cayuga county, New York, April 26, 1803, and there learned the trade of morocco dressing, following the same in his native State until 1846, and serving in the employ of one man for twenty years. On February 25, 1843, he married Miss Laurena W. Newton, daughter of Calvin and Mary (Robinson) Newton and grand-daughter of Ebenezer Robinson, a soldier of the Revolutionary war. In 1846 Mr. Slosson emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, three years later to Illinois, eleven years subsequently to Wisconsin, and in 1865 to Iowa, where he soon became a resident of Butler county, living on section 1, Fremont township, until his death, which occurred October 18, 1872. He left five children—Emma A., Harry H., Isabelle, Rosa L., now deceased, and William W. In 1880 Mrs. Slosson married William Lyon, a native of New Jersey, who came to Iowa in 1866. He died March 21, 1882. Mrs. Lyon now resides in Butler township. Her oldest son, George Francis Slosson, enlisted in 1864, at the age of sixteen years, in the Forty-first Wisconsin, and served 100 days, during which time he contracted disease which led to his death January 27, 1881.

Bainbridge Leavens located on the southwest quarter of section 25, Butler township, on the 7th day of June, 1857, and still resides on the same. He has made farming a business, and has met with marked success, accumulating 500 acres of land, 480 lying in one body, and all under cultivation. Mr. Leavens is a native of Ohio, and was born July 1, 1834. In 1836 the family removed to DuPage county, Illinois, and there followed farming. In 1862 Mr. Leavens married Miss Adaline E. Wheeler. They have three children—Eugene L., Miles W. and Martin B. Mrs. Leavens died December 9, 1882.

Hiram Newman is a native of Adams county, Ohio, and was born September 21, 1826. His father, Barton Newman, was a native of Virginia, and his mother, Catherine (Jones) Newman, of Kentucky. Hiram, who is the fifth of ten children, lived with his parents on a farm, and in 1850 married Miss Amelia Wykoff. She died leaving two children—Franklin and Granville. Mr. Newman subsequently married Miss E. C. Gabby, daughter of Alex. M. Gabby. In 1862 they emigrated to Iowa and settled at Clarksville. Mr. Newman is a democrat in politics and a Royal Arch Mason. By the second marriage there were five children, two now living—Fred and Mamie.

W. R. Taylor, one of the earliest pioneers of this county, was born in Park county, Indiana, June 17, 1834, his parents being John and Rachel Taylor. He was left fatherless when only three years of age. His mother subsequently married Clement Burton, and in 1853 the family removed to Iowa and settled in Butler township, this county. In 1856 W. R. Taylor married Miss Nancy M. Martin. They have five children—Richard, Melissa, Emma, Ada and Lettie. Mr. Taylor is a republican in politics.

Asa Hodgson, son of James and Elizabeth (Probasco) Hodgson, was born in Illinois, in 1850, and when five years of age came with the family to Butler county, and lived on the farm until 1872. He then married Miss Ruvira Walter, daughter of Elias and Rachel Walter, and has since resided on his present farm in Butler township. Mr. Hodgson is a republican, and his religious connections are with the Christian Church.

James Hodgson settled on section 15, Butler township, in 1855, and there followed farming until his death, which took place in March, 1868. He was born in the State of Ohio, in 1821, and in 1831 removed with his parents to Tazewell county, Illinois, where, in the year 1842, he married Miss Elizabeth Probasco, a native of Virginia, born in the year 1819, and continued farming in said county until his removal to Iowa in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson had twelve children, six now living—Caroline, now Mrs. Henry Billhimer; Asa, Sarah J., now Mrs. Z. Shaw; William, Emma C., now Mrs. Fletcher Walrath, and James H. Mr. Hodgson at the time of his death owned 300 acres of land.

William Major is a native of England, born in 1812. He came to the United States in 1865, and at first located in Wisconsin, from which State he came to Butler county. In April, 1872 he married Mrs. Elizabeth Hodgson, widow of James Hodgson.

J. M. Houston came to this county in 1857; entered the northeast quarter of section 2, and here commenced pioneer life as a tiller of the soil. In 1861 he moved into the village of Clarksville, and engaged in the grocery business, soon adding general merchandise. He continued in the same until September, 1880, when he sold his stock to Rieffe & Company, and retired from active life. Mr. Houston is a native of Scotland, born August 17, 1817. At the age of seventeen years he embarked as a sailor, and continued the seafaring life for about ten years. He afterwards engaged in mercantile life. In 1851 he emigrated to the United States, and located at Grafton, Wisconsin, continuing in mercantile business until 1856, when his property was destroyed by fire, and he was compelled to begin life anew. Mr. Houston was married in 1850, to Miss Margaret Robinson. They have had four children; two are now living, to-wit—Margaret A., now the wife of Dr. M. C. Camp; and Elizabeth.

H. D. Hunt has been a resident of this county since February, 1853, at which time he purchased 200 acres of land on section 28, Butler township, and still cultivates the same. Mr. Hunt was born in Ohio, January 8, 1826, his parents being Samuel and Sarah (Forkner) Hunt. He was bred to farm life, and resided in his native State until 1852, then came west,

and in the early part of the year 1853 settled in Butler county. In 1854 he married Miss Sarah A. Husband, then of Shell Rock, but a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They have six children—William J., John H., Charles, Heman D., Herman S. and Florence I. Mr. Hunt has been successful in life, as he came to the county with but $400, and now owns 374 acres of well improved land. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Elias Walter is a pioneer of October, 1853, and has therefore witnessed the settlement of the county from its infancy. Mr. Walter is a mason by trade. Upon his arrival here he located at Shell Rock, purchased property, and then erected the first frame house in the village. On the 12th day of February, 1854, he married Miss Rachel Billhimer. The ceremony was performed by M. B. Wamsley, Esq., and was the first in Butler county. Mrs. Walters is a daughter of John and Barbara Billhimer, is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the 28th day of October, 1831. Elias Walter has followed his trade most of the time until 1880, since then his health has not permitted him to perform manual labor. Mr. and Mrs. Walter reared a family of eleven children, eight of whom are now living—James F., Ruvira, George W., Henry E., Clara B., Charley, Lucinda, Fred and Elias B. Mr. Walter is a native of Ohio, born in Muskingum county, June 26, 1831. His parents, Ebenezer and Martha (Parker) Walter, came to Butler county in 1855. Here the father died in 1858. The mother still resides at Shell Rock, at the advanced age of seventy-five years. He is a republican in politics, and a member of the Christian Church.

Henry Billhimer is the fifth of the nine children of John and Barbara Billhimer. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, May 15, 1830, and resided in his native State until 1852, when his parents, with the four younger children, emigrated to Iowa and settled at Shell Rock. Here Henry helped till the soil, and in 1862 enlisted in Company E of the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry and served three years. He then returned to Butler county, and in 1865 married Miss Carrie Hodgson, daughter of James Hodgson. They have had two children, one of whom is now living—Minnie. Mr. Billhimer is a republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Christian church. He now resides on section 22, Butler township, and owns ninety acres of real estate. He lost his health in the war, but as yet does not get a pension. He was in a number of hard-fought battles.

E. A. Wilkinson was born in Oneida county, New York, in March, 1847. In 1869 he removed to Iowa; first stopped in Chickasaw county, afterward in Bremer county, and in 1873 came to Butler county, where he is meeting with marked success. In 1873 he married Miss Ida Markle, daughter of George and Sarah Markle. They have four children—George A., Clara, Iva and an infant.

Horace Knapp, among the first settlers in Clarksville, came to Butler county in 1855, and followed farming a few years. In 1864 he settled on section 6, Butler township, where he now owns 90 acres. Mr. Knapp was born in Rhode Island in



H. D. Hunt.



Mrs H. L. Hunt.

1832. At the age of fourteen years he emigrated with his uncle, H. K. Stephens, to Joliet, Illinois. He subsequently removed to Michigan, remaining until 1861. In March he married Miss Isabel Shields. They have eight children—Henry D., Nellie, Edith, Rosey, Frank, Isabel and Horace.

John P. Neal was born in Pennsylvania on the 4th day of April, 1846. He removed with the family in 1849 to Greene county, Wisconsin. In 1864 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and remained one year, when he returned to Greene county. In the fall of 1865 the family came to Iowa, settling at Clarksville. The father, William Neal, still lives in the county. The mother, Rebecca (Murray) Neal, died in 1868, leaving nine children—Sarah J., Lindsay E., Delila A., William A., Francis C., James E., John P., Robert J. and Thomas A. In 1873 John P. was married to Miss Alvira Wamsley, daughter of William Wamsley. They have had three children, one now living—Alice M.

George Markle was born in Canada in 1819, came to the United States in 1839 and in 1842, at LaPorte, Indiana, married Miss Sarah Brown. In October, 1860, he located in Butler county and has since made farming a business. Of their ten children seven are now living—Catherine, now Mrs. Reuben Strawhacker; Betsy, now Mrs. Betsy Ryckman; Mary Belle, now Mrs. Joseph Moshier; Ida, now Mrs. Ed Wilkinson; Ellen, now Mrs. Fred Ollinburg, and Charity L.

Samuel March came to Iowa in 1857 and after living a few weeks in Bremer county removed to Butler township, where he has resided with the exception of five years in Black Hawk county. Mr. March was born in Pennsylvania, June 14, 1829, his parents being Abraham and Eliza (Price) March. In 1835 the family migrated to Ohio and settled at Knox. In September 3, 1851, Mr. March married Miss Harriet A. Lewis. They have five children—Evangeline C., now Mrs. H. L. Myers; Chas. L., Alma H., L. G., and H. D.

R. E. Fassett is a native of Steuben county, New York, born November 19, 1835. In 1846 he emigrated with the family to DeKalb county, Illinois. June 8, 1862, he married Miss Philinda Taylor. In 1865 he came to Butler county, Iowa. The children are—Daniel, Nellie, Ellis, Grant and Rosa.

Christopher Billhimer is the eighth of the nine children of John and Barbara Billhimer. He was born July 4, 1835, and in 1852 removed with the family to Butler county. He subsequently drove a team for Alfred Elam to Texas, and from there to Nebraska. In 1864 he enlisted in Company C of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Since then he has followed farming, now resides on section 14, and owns 47 acres. Mr. Billhimer has been twice married. In 1859 to Miss Melinda Hodgson. She died in 1863, leaving two children—Mary E. and Sarah E. In 1865 he married Miss Sarah Probasco, and by this union have two children—Clara and Myrtle.

George Feltus was a native of Ireland, born in 1815. He married Miss Ellen Burroughs, and about 1855 emigrated to the United States, first settling in the State of New Jersey. Mr. Feltus was a moulder by trade, and worked at the same about five years, until he emigrated to Illinois,

where he engaged in farming, in Lee county. In 1870 he emigrated to Iowa, and settled on section 20, Jackson township, this county. His death took place August 20, 1880, and his wife died February 22, 1881.

James Feltus, only son of the above, was born in Ireland, on the 14th day of February, 1856. He was educated in the schools of Butler county, also took a course at the commercial college of Sterling, Illinois. He resided with his parents until their death. On October 1, 1881, he purchased the dray, express and transfer business at Clarksville, and is now carrying on the same. No young man in this county has more warm friends than James Feltus.

Selden Norton, who resides in Clarksville, was born in Erie county, Pennsylvania, in 1832, where he lived till eleven years of age. His parents were Nathan and Nabby Norton. They removed from Pennsylvania to Illinois about 1841. Mr. Norton came to Butler county in the fall of 1855, and settled in Clarksville. He settled on a farm in Fremont township, section 32, in 1864, which he still owns. His parents settled in Buchanan county, Iowa, in 1855, where they lived till death. He is the only one of his father's family who settled in this county. He has two brothers in Buchanan county, a brother and sister in Illinois, and a brother and sister in Kansas. Mr. Norton married Sobrina Beebe, born in Ohio. Her parents, Eli and Olive Beebe, came to this county at the same time as Mr. Norton. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have one son—Albert S.

A. M. Gabby was born in Pennsylvania in 1804. He married Miss Nancy Knox, and, in about 1844, emigrated to Adams county, Ohio. In 1865 he came to Iowa, and now resides at Clarksville. Of the six children born to Mr. and Mrs. Gabby, three are now living—John, Thomas B., and Margaret, now the wife of Charles Ramsey.

Thomas B. Gabby was born in Pennsylvania, came with the family to Iowa, and now resides on land purchased by his father and himself in 1865. In 1865 he married Miss Ellen Henney, then of Adams county, Ohio, but a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children—John, Thomas, Mamie, Ella, Flora, and an infant.

David Moulton is a native of New Hampshire; born in the town of Lyman, Grafton county, on the 10th day of August, 1881. His parents were David and Sarah (Knapp) Moulton. He resided in his native State, tilling the soil, until 1848; then, for a number of years, worked on railroad bridges in several different States. In 1855 he was in Illinois, and there gave Albert Reynolds some money to purchase him some land in Butler county, Iowa. In 1857 Mr. Moulton came to Butler county and remained a few months; then returned to Illinois, and subsequently traded most of his land for property in Illinois. In 1865 Mr. Moulton again came to Butler county. He married Mrs. Eliza McClelland, *nee* Billhimer; has since been a resident of the county. In politics Mr. Moulton was formerly a democrat, but when the rebellion broke out he at once joined the republican ranks, and has since been a strict adherent to the principles advocated by that party. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and has been secretary of the Blue Lodge, at Clarksville, for some time, and as such performs his duties in

the most strict and competent manner. The children are Grant and Colfax.

ORGANIC.

The first election was held in a log house built by George Poisal on the corner where the bank now stands. The first township officers elected were during the fall of 1853: Trustee, Jeremiah Perrin; justice, Alfred Elam. The present officers are as follows: Trustees, G. W. Poisal, Henry Atkinson, Thomas Morrow; clerk, Wm. H. Moore; justice, J. J. Eichar; assessor, James Walworth.

The first death in the township was John, son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Perrin, March 17, 1862.

The first marriage was that of Harlan Beard to Jane Wamsley, sister of M. B. Wamsley, by Justice Elam, in 1853.

The first birth was in 1852, a son to Jeremiah Perrin.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized at Antioch, Butler county, on the 5th day of July, 1857, by giving themselves to God and one another in full fellowship, the foundation being the Word of God, with the Lord Jesus Christ as the chief corner stone. The organization was completed with the following membership: William McBarnard, P. Barnard, James Hodgson, Elizabeth Hodgson, Hannah P. Davis, Clement N. Burton, T. A. Taylor, Sarah Taylor, Mary Kinsley and Mary P. Burton. During the first year the following persons were added: John Kimmins, Cynthia Kimmins, Francis Probasco, Malinda Hodgson, Christopher Billhimer, Barbara Billhimer, Mary Barnard, Lydia E. Barnard, Alex. March, Charles S. Martin, Samuel March, Abram March, Eliza March, Thomas Houck, Elizabeth Houck, Sarah P. March, Rachel Burton, James M. Burton, Esther A. Taylor, John Farlow, Elizabeth Brown, Mary H. Brown, James R. Taylor, George H. Burton, Alfred Brown, William R. Taylor, Nancy M. Taylor, Joseph Probasco and Mary Rothrock.

November 6, 1858, the following persons were elected to office: Wm. McBarnard and Chas. S. Martin, elders; Samuel Hodgson and J. R. Taylor, deacons, and John T. Davis, clerk. After one year's service they were elected to serve for life. Rev. T. R. Hansberry was the pastor who assisted in the organization. He remained one year, then removed to Nebraska, and is now a resident of Kansas. The church was then supplied from other points by different preachers, among whom were John Kane, N. E. Corey, of Charles City, and N. A. McConnel, of Marion. Thus the time was filled until 1865, when J. W. Moore became their pastor. He remained four and one-half years. Then came U. H. Watson, who took charge September 25, 1870. During this time he also preached at Shell Rock, Coldwater and Finchford, and during the year preached two hundred and eighty sermons. In 1870 J. W. Moore again returned and has since had charge, with the exception of one year (1881), when he was preaching in Linn county. During this year Dr. Hunt had charge. The present officers are: J. R. Hall, elder; J. R. Taylor, deacon and treasurer; Asa Hodgson, deacon, and G. McDonald, deacon and clerk. The present membership is about one hundred.

The first church edifice was dedicated in February, 1877, and cost about $1,200. Previous to that time services were held in the school house near where the church now stands.

The Antioch Sunday School was organized in 1866. The first superintendent, J. W. Moore, was followed by J. R. Hall, Eliza Moore, J. R. Hall, J. W. Moore, M. A. Taylor, Asa Hodgson and Guy Angell. The average attendance is about forty.

Rev. J. W. Moore, pastor of Antioch church, is a native of Tennessee, born December 29, 1825. His parents, Francis and Mary (Gregg) Moore, were both natives of North Carolina. In 1834 the family emigrated to Livingston county, Illinois. Here J. W. Moore followed various employments. In March, 1849, he married Miss Sarah Armstrong, then of Woodford, Illinois, but a native of Clark county, Indiana. Her father, John Armstrong, was a second cousin of Stephen A. Douglas. He then prepared himself for the ministry, and in 1856 emigrated to Green county, Wisconsin. In 1861 he commenced preaching in Wisconsin, but soon returned to Livingston county, Illinois, and there engaged as traveling evangelist for the Missionary Society of the Ninth Missionary District of Illinois. In 1863 he had charge of two churches, and in 1864 took a trip through Iowa, preaching in various places, among which was Butler county. In 1865 he again came to Iowa, and took charge of his present congregation remaining over four years; then spent twenty months in Illinois, and since that time he has had charge of the Antioch church, with the exception of one year, (1881), which he spent preaching in Linn county, Iowa. When Rev. Moore took charge of his present church it had only eighteen members, and the meetings were held in a school house. Now it numbers one hundred members, and has a good church edifice. This, alone, speaks volumes for the work done by Rev. Moore. The children are—William A., John F., Palmer O., and Arthusa A.

CLARKSVILLE.

This is the only town in Butler township, and is one of the largest and most important in Butler county. It is situated upon a second table of perfectly level and dry prairie, about two and one-half by three miles in extent, and is one of the most productive tracts in the whole Shell Rock valley. The farming region is excellent, and the farmers are in good circumstances. Many of the homesteads have been under cultivation for the past thirty years. The river at this point furnishes excellent power, which will support any amount of manufacturing enterprises. Shipping facilities are also excellent, as there are two railroads passing through the village, the B., C. R. & N. and the D. & D.

The original town was surveyed during the month of August, 1853. Soon afterward two additions were made, one on the east by Daniel Mather and one on the south by Seth Hilton. With these additions the town comprised seventeen blocks, and was thus put on record. For the first two or three years the town seemed to flourish and prosper, but in 1857 a damper seemed to be placed upon its enterprise, consequent upon the notably "hard times" of that day. However, a place so favor-

ably located could not long remain unnoticed, but just as life and enterprise seemed to infuse new strength, the "great American conflict" called to arms, and civil war, so disastrous to every undertaking, had its effect upon the embryo village, and but little progress was made for a number of years. The fact that this would soon become a place of some importance was apparent to anyone who would take cognizance of the surroundings, and it was when better times set in, a rapid and substantial growth began. Men of means and brains were attracted hither. This impetus was augmented in 1871 by the advent of the Burlington, Ceder Rapids and Minnesota Railway company, which commenced the construction of a line, taking in this place on its route up the Shell Rock valley, and in a short time Clarksville had easy communication with all important points, and her growth and permanence were assured.

It is needless to speak of her strides toward prominence. Suffice it to say that in a short time she outgrew her "village" clothes, and was duly incorporated as a city. The election upon the question was held on the 21st day of September, 1874. The first officers elected were, John Palmer, mayor; S. M. Townsend, H. Ilgenfritz, H. F. Burton, T. Shafer and Edwin Fowle, trustees; E. A. Glenn, recorder. The first meeting of the city council was held at the mayor's office, October 23, 1874. Present—S. M. Townsend, Thos. Shafer and Henry Ilgenfritz, trustees. E. A. Glenn, the recorder elected, having sent in his resignation, H. F. L. Burton was chosen, pro tem. Palmer, Burton, Fowles and Shafer were appointed a committee on ordinances, and Shafer, Ilgenfritz and Townsend a committee on streets and alleys. Hiram Newman was appointed marshal, but did not qualify, and at the next meeting of the council E. Duncan received the appointment. The city officers since elected have been as follows:

In 1877—J. J. Eicher, mayor; H. F. L. Burton, G. W. Poisal, C. G. Schellinger, F. G. Phillips and J. Palmer, councilmen; Donald McDonald, recorder; William Morrison, assessor; David Moulton, treasurer; E. Dunean, street commissioner. On March 10, the council elected G. W. Wilcox, marshall.

1878—J. J. Eicher, mayor; D. McDonald, recorder; David Moulton, treasurer; M. B. Wamsley, G. W. Poisal, F. G. Phillips, Henry Brandon, Ed. Fowle, jr., councilmen; Ed. Duncan, street commissioner. Council elected Ed. Duncan, marshall.

1879—John Palmer, mayor; O. F. Lush, recorder; David Moulton, treasurer; J. E. Neal, assessor; John Loomis, street commissioner; M. B. Wamsley, Henry Brandon, G. W. Poisal, Geo. Fisher, Wm. Morrison, Frank Hesse, councilmen.

1880—J. J. Eichar, mayor; S. Vale, recorder; D. Moulton, treasurer; M. Wamsley, M. Moore, councilmen; B. Ravenscroft, assessor; E. Dunean, street commissioner.

1881—L. Slimmer, mayor; Ed. Davis, recorder; B. Ravenscroft, assessor; David Moulton, treasurer; E. Duncan, street commissioner; Thos. Shafer, Geo. Fisher, councilmen. At this election the question of license was also submitted, with the following result: For license, 70 votes; against license, 99 votes.

1882—J. J. Eichar, mayor; M. Hartness, recorder; E. Fowle, assessor; T. E. Kephart, A. J. Ilgenfritz, councilmen.

The present councilmen are, M. B. Wamsley, M. Moore, T. E. Kephart, Thos. Shafer, Geo. Fisher.

THE BEGINNING.

The first house built in what is now Clarksville, was a log structure erected by Seth Hilton.

Abner Clark was the first merchant. He erected a store building on the ground where the Tremont House now stands. There he opened a general stock, and continued in trade about two years, when he sold the goods to John Palmer, and they were removed. Mr. Clark then converted the building into a hotel, after which it changed hands a number of times until purchased by "Billy" Brandon. Mr. Brandon run a hotel a short time, and was followed by his son, Henry, who soon took down the building, and in 1874 erected on the ground the present edifice. He continued there the hotel business a little more than a year, then rented to Mr. Ravenscroft, who remained a time; then purchased the property and rented it to Mr. Younger. Mr. Younger remained one year, when Ravenscroft again resumed, and is the present proprietor.

The second store was Palmer & Moneton, in the fall of 1853, on the west side of the court house square, where the residence of John Polly now stands.

The next store was kept by Eichar & Dollison, located on the main street. They remained in the business six years, and sold out.

The first hardware store was opened in this building by Davis & Griffin.

The first blacksmith was John Hardy, who built a log shop and log house where the Peet Hotel now stands. He also kept a hotel at the same place.

The first term of district court was held here October 5, 1857; James D. Thompson, Judge.

The first newspaper in Butler county was published here by Palmer & James, in July, 1858. It was politically republican.

Jeremiah Clark was the first practicing physician, and was followed by Dr. James E. Walker, in 1854.

J. Gilbert opened the first drug store, on the corner where the new bank now stands, in a one story frame building. He is yet in the business in the city.

James Hazelett run a large grocery store a number of years. He is now in Boone.

In 1856 Henry Newman opened a large store and remained a number of years. He built several houses in town, and was an extensive dealer in cattle and hogs. He removed to Oregon.

George Riley Peet came to Clarksville in 1856 and purchased the hotel property, a small building located where the Central House now stands. Some years afterward he erected the Central House, and with the exception of about three years was landlord of the same until his death, which was the result of a sad accident, on Friday, October 10, 1879. On the day mentioned Mr. Peet took the 1 p. m. train, which was somewhat late, for Shellsburg, this State, to attend a stock sale. The engine took water a few rods above the station, and when it stopped for that purpose the rear end of the train rested upon a

high bridge. When the train stopped some one, whether a train hand or some passenger, spoke to Mr. Peet, who was lying down at the time, partly asleep, that that was his station. In his usual quick, impetuous manner he jumped up, grabbed his overcoat and walked out of the car, supposing it to be at the station. He stepped off and fell a distance of twelve feet or more to the ground below, breaking his neck. He was immediately discovered by Conductor Loomis and a brakeman, who went to his assistance, and who claim that he said: "Help me on my feet, boys; I feel faint," and then expired in their arms. A surgeon was called, but he was beyond all human aid. His wife was telegraphed the sad tidings and took the 10:35 train, returning on the 3:15, Saturday, with the remains. George Riley Peet was a man of indomitable energy, full of enterprise, public spirited, and a liberal giver, always ready to give time, money and encouragement to public improvements or charitable works. He always worked hard for his town and did much for its advancement. He rendered great assistance to the farming community by bringing in and breeding good stock. He was a man of impetuous disposition, and what he did was with all his might. No man ever went to Riley Peet in distress or need that did not receive aid and comfort, and many a hungry unfortunate has been fed at his table and sent away rejoicing, without money or price. Mr. Peet was born in Courtland county, New York, June 30, 1826; emigrated with the family to Jones county, Iowa, in 1848, and commenced mercantile life as a clerk. Subsequently he went to Marion, Linn county, where he made the acquaintance of Miss Sarah Parsons, who became his wife in September, 1851, and resided in Linn county until he came to Clarksville. Mrs. Peet still runs the Central House. They had five children — Cora, now Mrs. Thomas Heery; Carrie, now Mrs. Frank Newman; Jennie, now Mrs. Samuel Vale; Florence and George.

Others followed representing different lines of trade, but this is enough to show the character of the commencement.

CLARKSVILLE MILLS.

In 1856 J. J. Eichar, Geo. W. Dollison, and O. A. Strong, formed a co-partnership, and as Eichar, Dollison & Strong, erected the Clarksville mill, the first mill in the county. The building is 42 feet long, 32 feet in width, with 32 feet posts, containing three stories besides basement. It was built for three run of stone, but only two run have been put in. Those were brought from St. Louis; the balance of the machinery was obtained at Rock Island. The mill was completed and put into operation in 1857. It is run by water-power, having five feet head, and is situated on the northeast of the northwest quarter of section 19, Butler township, on the east bank of the Shell Rock river. In 1860 the firm changed to Eichar, Dollison & Abbott, and in 1864 this firm sold to Thomas Shafer, who is still operating the mill.

Mr. Shafer has at different intervals had various parties associated with him, and since 1878, Captain C. A. L. Roszell has been his partner, and the firm is Shafer & Roszell. The mill is operated as a custom and merchant mill, and is doing a good business.

Thomas Shafer is a native of Pennsylvania; born in Washington county, on the 1st day of September, 1822. His parents, Abraham and Eleanor (Johnston) Shafer, were both natives of said State. He is the youngest of three children; received a good education; taught school; followed railroading, and subsequently learned the shoemaker's trade. In June, 1845, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Passimore, also of Washington county. In 1853 he went to Ohio, but did not remove his family to said State until the year following. Here he was engaged in railroading until 1856; then removed to Wisconsin, and from 1857 until 1864 was station agent at Juda station. During this time he also dealt in merchandise, lumber and live stock. Since then he has been operating the Clarksville mill. Mr. Shafer is a democrat in politics, has held local offices, and is a citizen who is highly respected. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer have had nine children, five of whom are now living—William W. B., George P., Thomas T., Mary E. A., now Mrs. William J. Clemmar; and Ortensius D.

ARTISTS.

It cannot be said just when or by whom the first photograph was taken in Clarksville, as for several years every now and then an artist would come along with his gallery mounted on wheels, stop a few days, and go on his way. But in January, 1873, George Fisher located here, and has since continued the business with increasing patronage, and he is therefore the first permanent artist of Clarksville.

George Fisher is a native of Novia Scotia, born on the 12th day of August, 1823. His father, John P. Fisher, was also a native of the Province; but his mother, Agnes (Connelly) Fisher, was born in the State of Pennsylvania. He learned the carpenter's trade, and followed the same near the place of his nativity until 1847, when he came to the United States, and for eleven years was engaged in repairing the machinery of cotton mills in the States of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1858 he commenced his present vocation, and he is therefore one of the few artists whose experience dates back to the days of daguerreotypes. In 1862 Mr. Fisher enlisted in Company F of the Seventh Rhode Island Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Fredricksburg, Virginia, December 13, 1862, and was therefore on the 27th day of March, 1863, honorably discharged. He then emigrated to Minnesota, and for two years resumed work at his trade. In 1865 he came to Iowa, and has since been engaged in his present business, being first located at Waterloo, subsequently at Vinton before coming to Clarksville. Mr. Fisher has been thrice married. In 1844 to Miss Mary A. Jenkins. She died in 1858, leaving four children—Robert, Isabelle, Agnes and Jessie. In 1859 he married Mrs. Mary Percival *nee* Falls. She died January 2, 1865, and in June, 1871 he married Mrs. Harriet M. Marsh *nee* Cox, and by this union has one daughter—Lillian.

LUMBER.

The first lumber yard of Clarksville was opened by John Bartlett, in 1870, who conducted the business for three years, then sold to Samuel McRoberts & C. H. Ilgenfritz. The gentlemen under the firm name



G. R. Pees

of McRoberts & Co. continued two years. McRoberts then withdrew, and A. J. Ilgenfritz became a partner. Since that time the firm has been Ilgenfritz Bros. The business has been steadily increasing, and it now amounts to about one million feet annually.

A. J. Ilgenfritz is a son of Henry and Ann Ilgenfritz, and was born in St. Joseph county, Indiana, in 1848. He came with the family to Clarksville, in 1863. Previous to his engaging in his present business he was employed in farming. Mr. Ilgenfritz in 1869 married Miss Didama Wamsley, daughter of W. S. Wamsley. They have three children—George, Fred and Belle.

CREAMERY.

The Clarksville creamery was erected in the spring of 1881, by Charles Bulckens, at a cost of about $2,500, and during the first year of its existence manufactured about 500 pounds of butter daily. The creamery has been under the management of Edward Brula, who is a man well qualified for the position. He was born in Dubuque, Iowa, December 15, 1840, and resided under the parental roof until 1867. He then moved to Waverly, where he followed various branches of business until 1880, when he entered the Waverly creamery, and one year later took charge of the one at Clarksville. He was married, in December, 1870, to Miss Edna Ellis. They have one daughter—Nellie.

BUTLER COUNTY BANK.

This institution was founded with M. B. Wamsley, J. Perrin, James Butler, A. Slimmer, S. Lenhart, W. S. Wamsley, N. B. Ridgway and Samuel McRoberts as the principal stockholders. The first officers were: Malon B. Wamsley, president; Jeremiah Perrin, vice-president; Lewis Slimmer, cashier. They commenced business under the name of "Butler County Bank," with a capital stock of $50,000. This same organization continued until September, 1881, when L. and A. Slimmer purchased the stock, and now have full control of the institution. It is called the Butler County Bank of Lewis Slimmer & Co. Correspondence: International Bank, Chicago; First National Bank, Dubuque.

Lewis Slimmer came to Clarksville in 1870, and commenced as clerk in a general store. When the Butler County Bank was organized he was employed as book-keeper, three months later he became its cashier, in which capacity he served until September, 1881, when he became a partner, as already stated, the business being continued under the name of the Butler County Bank of Lewis Slimmer & Co. In 1882 he erected his present spacious and magnificent bank building, which is an ornament to the town, and furnishes him one of the best banking rooms in northern Iowa. The building cost $15,000. Mr. Slimmer is a very industrious and public spirited citizen, who is ever ready to lend a helping hand to any public enterprise, which will benefit the town in which he resides. He is a man who always meets his obligations promptly. Lewis Slimmer is a native of Prussia, where he was born October 30, 1850. He came to the United States in May, 1867, and first stopped at Berlin, Wisconsin. In 1869 he came to Iowa and dealt in live stock, at Waverly, until he came to Clarksville. On November 15, 1870, Miss Clara F. Root, daughter

of Ruluff Root, became his wife, and they now have one son—Ruluff. Mr. Slimmer attended school in his native country until fifteen years of age, and for two years read law. He clerked in Berlin, Wisconsin, for two years, and dealt in live stock until 1870. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is a Royal Arch Mason. He was one of the charter members of the Royal Arch Lodge, and was one of the first officers of the lodge. He has been secretary of the Blue Lodge for several years. He was mayor of the city in 1881. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a liberal.

OTHER BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Henry Ilgenfritz, furniture dealer, established his present business in 1869. He is a native of Easton, Pennsylvania, born in 1820; removed with his parents to Maryland and from there to Ohio, where, in 1843, he married Miss Anna Murray. In 1863 he came to Iowa and settled at Clarksville and first engaged in farming. The children are—Louisa, now Mrs. Samuel McRoberts; Alice M., Alonzo J., Charles H. and Anna A. He was mayor of the city, also one of the councilmen for some time, and a member of the school board for sixteen years.

A. E. Smith, successor to Marion Wamsley, general merchandise, is a native of Adams county, Iowa, born June 2, 1845, is a son of W. T. and Rebecca Smith. In 1871 he went to Jefferson county, remained eleven months and returned to Butler county the following year. Previous to coming west, August 11, 1869, he married Miss Alice Belle Wamsley, daughter of Allen Wamsley. They have two children—Willie C. and George F. Mr. Smith located on section 12, Jackson township, where he now resides, in April, 1878. His mother died in 1865, but his father soon after married Emily Wamsley, and with A. E. came to Iowa in 1869.

Henry Riefe, successor to J. M. Houston, is now carrying one of the largest stocks of general merchandise in the county. Mr. Riefe is a native of Hanover, Germany, born in 1858, emigrated to the United States in 1873 and first stopped in New York, where he engaged as clerk in a grocery store. He subsequently clerked in Brooklyn. In 1875 he came to Iowa and engaged as clerk at Greene, and subsequently at Charles City. In 1879 Mr. Riefe returned to Germany to visit his friends and was absent five months. On his return to the United States he again stopped about three months in the city of New York, then came to Clarksville, and has since been in his present business. In 1879 Mr. Riefe married Miss A. Hoffmann, daughter of C. Hoffmann, of Charles City. They have had one child (deceased). In the winter of 1882–3 he bought the business of J. Cohn, in addition to his other business, and took possession of it January 1, 1883, which was in the large double store owned by Mrs. Walker, and has now the largest and most complete stock of goods in the town. In his native country he was brought up in town and received a liberal education, graduating from the public schools and took a course at the higher school.

The principal blacksmith shop and wagon manufactory in Clarksville is owned and operated by T. E. Kephart. He engaged in business in 1875 in connection

with his brother, J. E. Kephart, who then owned the shop. T. E. Kephart subsequently purchased his brother's interest, and has since conducted the entire business; and the "Kephart wagon" now takes the lead in Butler county.

Mr. Kephart is a native of Venango county, Pennsylvania, born November 14, 1848. His father, H. G. Kephart, now resides in Clarksville, and although well along in years, he still follows his trade—that of blacksmith. His mother, Margaret (Berdine) Kephart, died in 1866. When F. E. was yet an infant the family emigrated to Iowa and settled in Dubuque county. J. E. resided here until 1866; he then went to Guttenberg, Clayton county, where he served a three years apprenticeship to the blacksmith and wagon-maker trades, after which he was engaged in business in Deleware county, until he came to Clarksville. Mr. Kephart is an industrious and successful business man, who is highly respected by all who know him. In 1869 he married Miss Catherine Horsch, of Cassville, Wisconsin.

H. F. L. Burton is the sixth of the eight children of Clement N. and Ann (Marryweather) Burton; the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Kentucky. He was born in Parks county, Indiana, in January, 1834, and was left motherless at the age of six years; but his father subsequently married Mrs. Rachel Taylor *nee* Roby, and in 1853 the family emigrated to Iowa, and settled on section 8 of Butler township, Butler county, where the father died in 1854. H. F. L. Burton helped till the soil; received a good education, and at different intervals taught school. When the rebellion broke out Mr. Burton at once enlisted as a private, but was not accepted on account of his disability. But he was determined to do something for his country, and therefore raised a company—eighty-four men—of which he was chosen Captain. It was mustered into service as Company E of the Forty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the conflict. Mr. Burton then returned to Iowa, and in 1871 purchased the business of W. H. Bettinger, continued the same until 1876, when he closed out the business and again became a tiller of the soil. In 1877 he again engaged in business, and continued alone until September, 1882, when he associated Byron Poisal as partner. Since then the firm has been Burton & Poisal, and is now doing a good business. Mr. Burton has acted with the republican party since 1856, and at different intervals has been chosen to fill local offices. He was married in 1858 to Miss Margaret Edwards, whose native town is Newport, Indiana. They have two daughters—Carrie, now Mrs. A. L. VanHousen and Mary.

The leading livery business of Clarksville is conducted by J. M. Smith, who came to the town in 1880, and on the 11th day of June established his present business, which, under his judicious management, has grown to be one of the leading liveries in this part of the State.

Mr. Smith was born in Onondago county, New York, in 1841, and when ten years of age emigrated with his uncle, H. Sage, to Illinois, where he helped till the soil until 1862. He then enlisted in Company G, Ninety-fifth Illinois, and served three years. In 1866 he removed with his uncle to Iowa and resided at Waterloo. In 1880 he came

to Clarksville. Mr. Smith is an excellent horseman, and is therefore a success in his present business. He married in 1870 Miss Susan L. Corey. They have four children —Lettie, Eugene, Edwin and Clayton.

John Hartness became a resident of Clarksville in 1857. He worked at his trade—carpenter—until 1863, when he departed for the mining regions of Idaho. Mr. Hartness was born in Indiana, in about 1827, and resided in that State until his removal to Clarksville. In 1858 he married Miss Susan Bonwell, daughter of John Bonwell; and by this union had three children—Moulton, John C. and Nellie.

Moulton Hartness was born in Clarksville, in 1859. He commenced mercantile life at the age of sixteen years, and has since continued the same. He is a young man who has many warm friends in his native village. He was in business on his own account for about four years, but is now clerking for J. Cahn. His mother is still living in Clarksville. His brother, John C., is in Council Bluffs; his sister, Nellie, is living at home.

E. J. Davis, only son of J. W. and Margaret (Weaver) Davis, was born in Herkimer county, New York, on the 15th day of February, 1852. He came with his family to Butler county and here received a common school education. At seventeen years of age he learned the shoemaker's trade, and followed the same until 1880, since that time he has conducted the business of Hunt & Davis. Mr. Davis is an honest and upright citizen who is highly respected. He is a Royal Arch Mason, and is at present serving his second term as Master of Butler County Lodge No. 94. In politics he is republican. On the 24th day of December, 1874, Miss Frances Maxon became his wife. They have one son—Roy.

A. Seitz established a grocery business in June, 1882, and now is having a good trade in his line. Mr. Seitz was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1843. His parents, Isaac and Elizabeth (Flora) Seitz, were also natives of said state In about 1846 the family migrated to Illinois and settled in Lee county, where the parents died, leaving six children, three of whom are now living—Mary, now Mrs. John Cortright, and Isaac and Abraham, twins; the latter, who is the subject of this sketch, resided in Lee county until 1865, then came to Iowa, and has since been a resident of Butler county. In 1866 he married Miss Sarah Patterson, daughter of William Patterson. He followed farming in Jackson township until he engaged in his present business. The children are —William H., Fredrick O., Forest I., and Frank.

POST OFFICE.

This office was established in 1853, with A. G. Clark as postmaster, who kept it in a little log house just south of the public square. It was then on a mail route from Ceder Falls to Clear Lake and was carried by a man on horseback. In 1855 A. J. Lewellen was commissioned postmaster, but only served for a few months, when J. R. Fletcher was appointed. Next came A. J. Tompkins, then C. W. Wheelock. Afterward Webster Bartlett was appointed and held until August, 1872, when the present postmaster, Mrs. C. M. Mitchell, was commissioned. It is a fourth class office, and the stamps now cancelled annually amount to about $1200.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in this vicinity was taught in a log cabin by Miss Malinda Searles, during the spring of 1855. She was afterward married to Valentine Bogle. The next school was taught by Jane Clark. The log building was used for school purposes four or five years, then one was built of "cement," or "concrete," which is still standing, one block north of the D. & D. depot.

On Saturday, the 16th day of May, 1874, an election was held in the school house of sub-district No. 3, at which time the question of organizing independent school districts was submitted. The result was favorable to such formation. When Clarksville was the county seat a large brick court house was erected, 60x40 feet, two stories high. This building was purchased by the Clarksville independent school district, for $2,800, for school purposes. Here was held the first Normal institute in the county, on the 17th day of August, 1874, which proved to be an interesting and instructive session. There were over eighty teachers in attendance. Superintendent Stewart had control, and was ably assisted by a competent corps of instructors, among whom were Professor Stewart, J. E. Davis, Mr. Dodge, Dr. Logan, and Professor McCready. This school has not yet been thoroughly graded or systematized, and no regular course of study adopted and adhered to; otherwise it is in good condition. It is now under the management of N. H. Hineline, principal; M. L. Fowle, assistant; Miss Mary Heery, intermediate department; Miss Clara Lusted, primary. In the higher department there is an attendance of eighty; in the intermediate, of about forty-nine, and in the primary about fifty-six, making a total attendance of about one hundred and eighty-five.

SOCIETIES.

Clarksville Lodge, No. 351, I. O. O. F., was organized August 4, 1876, with the following charter members: J. P. Reed, Thomas Hunt, Charles Fitch, Dan McDonald, Albert Burtch, Peter Poisal and John Palmer. The first officers were: Charles Fitch, N. G.; Thomas Hunt, V. G.; J. P. Reed, P. S.; Albert Burtch, secretary; John Palmer, treasurer; Peter Poisal, warden, and Dan McDonald, conductor.

The present membership is thirty, with the following named officers: Henry Poisal, N. G.; B. L. Poisal, V. G.; J. B. Felters, secretary; Alex. Shannon, treasurer; Ceylon Brown, warden; Marion Wamsley, O. S. G.; V. L. Rogers, I. S. G.; Peter Poisal, conductor; W. H. Bittinger, R. S. to N. G.; Thomas Hunt, L. S. to N. G.; Moulton Hartness, R. S. to V. G.; Jonathan Harvey, L. S. to V. G.; J. R. Skinner, L. S. S.; J. B. Hickman, R. S. S. The lodge is in good working order and financial condition.

Butler Lodge, No. 94, A., F. and A. M., was organized at Clarksville, June 3, 1857. The first officers were: A. J. Lewellen, W. M.; Thomas Clark, S. W.; Robert T. Crowell, J. W.; J. F. Newhard, treasurer; John Palmer, secretary; G. W. Poisal, S. D.; J. R. Taylor, J. D.; A. Brown, steward; A. G. Clark, Tyler.

The present officers are: E. J. Davis, W. M.; H. F. L. Burton, S. W.; Hiram Newman, J. W.; G. W. Poisal, treasurer; David Moulton, secretary; Frank Hesse, S.

D.; J. J. Eichar, J. D.; John S. McCreary, tyler; J. E. Neal, S. steward; William Tennison, J. steward; B. F. Sherburn, chaplain. The number of members at present is fifty. This is the oldest A., F. and A. M. society in the town and county. The present hall was erected in 1882.

A chapter of the Eastern Star was organized in Clarksville on the 27th of December (St. John's day), 1873, by James L. Enos, Deputy Grand Patron of the State of Iowa. The following were the officers elected: John Palmer, W. P.; Mrs. Sue R. Caswell, W. M.; Mrs. E. C. Newman, A. M.; Mrs. Margaret S. Butler, treasurer; Mrs. M. E. Burton, secretary; Mrs. N. E. Glenn, conductress; Mrs. A. B. Jones, associate conductress; Mrs. L. E. Roberts, warder; Mr. E. A. Glenn, sentinel; Miss Anna A. Ilgenfritz, Adah; Mrs. M. J. Burress, Ruth; Mrs. True J. Neal, Esther; Mrs. Esther Baker, Martha; Mrs. Charlotte T. Baker, Electa. No regular meetings are now held.

Temple Chapter, No. 74, the only Chapter in Butler county, was organized at Clarksville in July, 1874. The first officers and charter members were: Jerome Burbank, H. P.; Malon B. Wamsley, K.; John M. Baker, scribe; Hiram Newman, treasurer; Charles G. Schellenger, secretary; James Butler, N. H. Larkin, Lewis Slimmer, Henry Ilgenfritz, J. R. Jones, Levi Baker, J. Gilbert. M. T. Caswell, G. W. Poisal, J. M. Caldwell, C. H. Forney, H. L. Baker, S. McRoberts, Jr., J. M. Moore, G. P. Babcock, David Moulton, J. A. Carter, J. W. Davis. Present officers: Hiram Newman, H. P.; Malon B. Wamsley, K.; Henry Ilgenfritz, scribe; G. W. Poisal, treasurer; E. J. Davis, secretary. The present membership is twenty-nine.

Clarksville Lodge, K. of H., No. 46, was organized October 14, 1879, with the following officers: J. O. Stewart, president; J. F. King, vice-president; E. T. DePuy, recording secretary; S. L. Vale, financial secretary; H. M. Rhoads, treasurer; W. R. Cave, chaplain, and a membership of twenty-six. This number increased until, at one time, it reached over thirty. It now has a membership of twenty five. Its meetings are held the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The present officers are, J. J. Eichar, president; H. H. Bettinger, vice-president; W. J. Foster, recording secretary; S. L. Vale, financial secretary; J. F. King, treasurer.

WILLOW GRANGE.

The farmers in this vicinity did not miss the excitement so prevalent in many States years ago in reference to the organization generally known as "Patrons of Husbandry." The plan proposed seemed feasible. A great saving to the producers in cutting off unnecessary expense was promised; the profits of the so-called "middlemen" were to be placed in the pockets of the farmers, and with considerable enthusiasm Willow Grange was organized in February, 1871. On Friday, December 26, 1873, the following officers were elected: J. R. Jones, master; T. G. Copeland, overseer; D. N. Pope, lecturer; H. Atkinson, steward; M. Thorp, assistant steward; W. Woodward, chaplain; W. W. Dunham, treasurer; L. L. Downs, gate-keeper; Miss Carrie Nelson, Ceres; Miss F. Tennison, Pomona; Miss Ada Leet, Flora; Mrs. John Boyd, stewardess. In April, 1874, bids

were opened by a committee of this organization for the erection of a "grange warehouse," which were as follows: J. H. & J. A. Leighter, $2,640; Harvey & Newell, $2,098.50; J. A. Shannon, $2,000. The contract was let to the lowest bidder, J. A. Shannon, and the house was at once erected. Matters run smoothly for a time, and prospective gains made things satisfactory. It was not a success, however. The warehouse was sold to Butler & King, and afterwards burned. The organization is now extinct.

DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.

A society of this character was organized in Clarksville on Saturday, November 15, 1875, with Van E. Butler, president, and Miss Alice E. Ilgenfritz, secretary and treasurer. They decided to make a general *debut* in the drama entitled "Rough Diamond," which they did in due time with credit to themselves. Their success was such that "Ticket-of-Leave Man" and other pieces followed, until quite a local reputation was established. After a few years the organization became extinct, much to the regret of the pleasure-loving public.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The first organization of this character was merged into the present association, November 23, 1877, at which time a meeting was held at the residence of E. A. Glenn, and the following officers chosen: President, J. R. Jones; vice-president, Mrs. C. M. Mitchell; secretary, J. P. Reed, financial secretary, Mrs. E. A. Glenn; treasurer, Hettie Laus.

At a meeting held December 14, 1877, the following resolution was offered by Mr. McDonald, and adopted by the association:

Resolved, That the Library Association of Clarksville respectfully solicit donations of books, to become the permanent property of said Association.

The following are the by-laws, rules and regulations in force:

BY-LAWS.

I. This society shall be known as the "Library Association of Clarksville."

II. The regular time for each meeting of the society shall be Tuesday evening, once in two weeks, at 7 o'clock, sharp.

III. The object of this society shall be the procuring of a public library, and all money received into the society, shall be appropriated for that purpose.

IV. The admission fee to a membership in this society shall be two dollars for each individual.

V. The officers of this society shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, financial secretary and treasurer.

VI. No person shall hold an office longer than three months, unless such person shall be re-elected by the society.

VII. One hour each evening shall be devoted to literary exercises, consisting of readings, essays, declamations, etc. The remainder of the time occupied in social amusement.

VIII. The president shall have the power to assign the literary exercises to whomsoever he may choose, and the nature of these exercises shall be left to his discretion.

IX. The sum of ten cents shall be charged as an admission fee for each evening, in addition to the regular membership fee.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

I. The library shall be open every Saturday afternoon, from two to five o'clock, for the purpose of drawing and returning books.

II. Books shall in no case be kept more than two weeks, except by application to the librarian, who can extend the time two weeks longer; and any person retaining a book in violation of the above rules shall pay five cents for each day he shall retain the same.

III. All damage for books shall be paid for as assessed by the librarian.

IV. Any person losing a book, or destroying one wholly or in part, shall replace the same.

V. No member shall loan a book belonging to the association.

VI. No person shall be allowed to have more than one book from the library at a time.

VII. All books shall be returned to the library the last week of December, each year.

VIII. Any person neglecting to pay any fine or assessment imposed by these regulations, or to return books at the proper time, shall forfeit the privileges of the library during such refusal or neglect.

IX. The books shall be properly covered by the librarian, and numbered, and a copy of these rules pasted in each book.

X. The librarian shall keep a book in which shall be registered the name and number of each book taken from the library, by whom taken, and date, and price thereof; and when books are returned, shall credit them to the persons returning them, and report from time to time to the association the condition of the library.

XI. The librarian is empowered to issue annual, semi-annual and quarterly tickets, entitling the holders to use of books for time specified; said holders to be subject to all the rules and regulations above specified governing life members.

This institution is self-sustaining, and has a membership of about twenty-five. There are now in the library about four hundred volumes, to which additions are constantly being made. The present officers are: President, E. Fowle; treasurer, J. J. Eichar; secretary, J. O. Stewart.

CLARKSVILLE CORNET BAND.

This organization was effected in the spring of 1874, with Ed. Drake for instructor. Under his efficient leadership rapid progress was made. It is now on a good substantial footing, out of debt and in good condition, and is made up as follows: W. D. Madigan, leader; Homer Sampson, tuba; V. E. Butler, alto; B. Green, tenor; Will Morton, solo alto; L. Schellenger, second alto; Fred Madigan, B flat; S. Byres, bass drum; B. Wamsley, tenor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CLARKSVILLE.

The first services of this denomination were held at the house of David Blakely—who was the first pastor—on the 16th of September, 1854. The first members were, Samuel McCrary and wife, Mrs. Emily A. Strong and David Blakely and wife. Samuel McCrary, elder, was the first officer. Soon afterward the following named became members and active workers for the good cause: William Pringle and wife, John M. Moulton and wife, James Ford, Matilda Hilton, W. H. Van Dyke, John Stevenson, Samuel McRoberts. The first pastor, as stated, was Rev. David Blakely, who continued preaching until 1857. During the years 1858 and 1859 Rev. John Smalley led the services. He was succeeded by Richard Merrill, now deceased, who remained from 1859 to 1864. Then came Rev. George Graham, who is the present pastor.

Services were held in the schoolhouse until 1867, when the present church edifice was erected, at a cost of $2,500, the size of which is 28x44 feet, with a capacity for seating an audience of 160. The principal revivals were held in 1871 and

1879, there being eleven members added at the former and fourteen at the latter. The present membership is fifty; total membership since organization has been about 100. The present officers of the society are as follows: Elders, Samuel McCrery, Christopher Betts and William R. Cave; trustees, Samuel McCrery, William R. Cave, L. M. Downs, Willis Copeland and Henry Ilgenfritz.

A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church, in December, 1867, but has not been in constant working order, there having been intervals when nothing was done. The first superintendent was E. C. Moulton. The present membership is one hundred; average attendance about sixty.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A class of this denomination was organized in what is now the city of Clarksville, at the house of Thomas Clark, when the first sermon in the town was preached by Rev. Ingham, in 1853, with the following membership: Thomas Clark and wife, George Poisal and wife, Jeremiah Clark and wife, and Jane Clark. The first officers were: Jeremiah Clark, Thomas Clark and George Poisal, stewards. Services were held every Sabbath, and preaching every two weeks. The society prospered, and the membership continued to increase. Feeling the need of a suitable place of worship this society concluded to build, and in 1864 erected a house of worship 26x48 feet at a cost of $2,000. The different pastors in charge of this church from the date of its organization are as follows: Revs. Ingham, Gough, Burleigh, Holbrook, Swearingen, Henderson, Thompson, Larkin Waterbury Smith, Moore, Gould, Sherman, Murphy, Webster, Smedley, Littler, W. W. Smith, Wolf, Shumaker, and McKee, the present minister. The present membership is forty-two, with the following officers: Charles Skillinger, James Stewart and George Poisal, trustees; William Lusted and George Lusted, stewards; William Lusted, recording steward. The church is free from debt and in a prospering condition. In connection with this society a Sunday school was organized soon after the formation of the church, which has continued in existence up to the present time and bids fair to remain a power in the church. The following are its present officers: William Lusted, superintendent; Rev. McKee, assistant superintendent; Mr. Skillenger, secretary; Miss Mary Lusted, treasurer; Edna Pray, organist. There is an attendance of about sixty.

LINWOOD CEMETERY.

This abode for the dead properly belongs to Jackson township. It is under control and direction of the authorities of Clarksville, and is pleasantly situated on the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and on the north half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 13, Jackson township. A free lot is one and one-half rods in length by three quarters of one rod in width—all others are fractional. The central road, and circular drives with branches, running westward, from oval to circular driveway, are two rods wide, all other driveways are one rod wide. All the walks are one and one-half rods wide. At each corner of every block a stone is placed permanently in the

ground, as also at each corner of the plat. At the corner of each lot a stake is driven into the ground. The blocks are numbered and lettered in black ink. The lots are numbered in red ink. The spaces dotted in red ink are designed for ornamental trees and shubbery. The above described lands were surveyed and platted in accordance with ordinance number 16, passed on the 22d day of February, 1878, by the common council of Clarksville, and are therefore dedicated for cemetery purposes, and for burial of the dead.

The first person buried in these grounds was Daniel, a son of Dr. A. F. Tichnor, April 3, 1878, which occurred before the grounds were regurlarly platted. The cemetery contains an area of forty-three acres, and was purchased from Lewis Slimmer, for $1,000.

BUSINESS OF CLARKSVILLE.

The following is a statement of the present business of Clarksville:

Byres, D. S.—Practicing physician; established 1879.

Bulkins—Creamery.

Burkholder, Albert—Wagon, blacksmith and repair shop.

Bailey—Wagon and repair shop.

Burton & Poisall—Dry goods, boots, shoes and general stock; present firm established August, 1882, in Perrin block; stock, $5500; store-room, 22x60, basement and two floors.

Butler County Bank—Lewis Slimmer & Co.; capital, 50,000.

Camp, M. C.—Physician; practicing since 1871.

Cohn, J.—Millinery.

Cox, M. W.—Livery and feed stable; established two years; has six horses with necessary accontrements; annual business, $1,383.

Dickinson, H. W.—Physician.

Eichar, J. J.—City mayor and justice of the peace.

Erkenbreck, W. M.—Dentist; established permanently June, 1882; has followed his profession, here and elsewhere, sixteen years.

Fowle, E.—Jeweler, watches, clocks, repairing, etc.; established 1878; stock, $500.

Fisher, George—Photograph gallery.

Gilbert, J.—Drugs and groceries; established many years.

Gilbert, Don—Saw mill.

Hull, L. O.—Publisher and proprietor of the "Clarksville Star."

Hunt & Davis—Boots, shoes, clothing; present firm established in 1880; stock, $5,500; room, 22x50; annual sales about $15,000.

Harrison, D. C.—Drugs, paints, oils, fancy articles, etc.; established in 1878; stock, about $3,000; room, 25x45, with rear room 24x25.

Hornish, H.—Barber.

Hesse, Frank—Hardware, stoves, tinware, etc.; established January 1, 1880; stock, about $2,500.

Ilgenfritz, Henry—Furniture; established many years; stock, about $2,000; room, 24x70.

Ilgenfritz Bros.—Lumber, etc.; stock, about $3,000; annual sales, one million feet.

King & Heery—Elevator, grain, coal.

Kennedy, George—Harness-maker; established nineteen years.

Kephart, T. E.—Manufacture wagons, carriages; has repair, paint shops, etc.; established 1874; a business of about $5,000 annually.

Ladd, Mrs. W. D.—Teacher music, piano and organ.

McMillen, J. N.—Harness shop; established one year.

Morrison, Miss—Dressmaking; established in 1878.

Moyer's Mill—established business 1873; three run burrs; capacity, fifty barrels per day.

Neal Bros'. Feed Mill—Sell flour and feed wholesale and retail; capacity, one car load a day.

Poisall, H. S.—Established four years; manufactures boots, shoes, etc.

Riefe, Henry C.—Clothing, dry goods, boots, shoes, etc.; established January 1, 1883; stock, about $3,500.

Roszell & Shafer—Grist mill.

Rhoads, H. M.—Drugs, school books, medicines, etc.; room, 20x50; stock, about $2,250.

Roszell, C. A. L.—Attorney at law.

Ravenscroft, Benton—Proprietor of the Tremont house.

Shadbolt, A. B.—Shoemaker.

Seitz, A.—Groceries, glassware, etc.; stock, about $700.

Shaw, J. W.—Groceries, confectionery, fruit and flour; established three years.

Smith, John M.—Livery and feed stable; keeps good stock; annual business about $1,500.

Smith, A. E.—Dry goods and groceries, boots and shoes, etc.; established 1881; stock, about $2,000.

Schellenger, C. G.—Groceries, provisions, glassware, queensware, boots, shoes, agricultural implements, farming machinery, etc.; been established about fifteen years; stock, about $5,000.

Salinger, L.—Groceries, boots, shoes, flour, etc.; stock, about $3,000.

Townsend, S. M,—Hardware and agricultural implements; stock, about $12,000.

Tichnor, A. F.—Physician; many years practice here.

Vale, S. L.—Grocery and restaurant; established many years; stock, $1,000.

Virden, Lou and Edith—Millinery and fancy goods; established 1882.

Wamsley, A. M.—Meat market; established September 20, 1882.

The foregoing is not a sufficiently full list to form a perfect directory, but it fairly represents the business of this promising place. Clarksville now has a population of about eight hundred and fifty, with good prospects for the future.

CHAPTER XXII.

COLDWATER TOWNSHIP.

Coldwater is one of the northern tier of townships. It is bounded by Floyd county on the north, Dayton township on the east, West Point on the south and Bennezette on the west. It embraces Congressional township 93, range 17. The greater part of the land is under a high state of cultivation, yielding abundant and profitable crops to the industrious tillers of the soil.

The Shell Rock river runs across the northeastern corner. It is often spoken of as the most bountiful and beautiful region found in Iowa. The valley of the Shell Rock is a continuous garden. The river itself is the gem of the Iowa waters. It flows over a bed of limestone with a steady, even flow which has continued for ages. Its waters are as clear as a mountain brook,and much of the way is outlined by grand ledges of rock and overhanging trees, giving it a poetic charm rarely met with on the prairies. Coldwater creek flows through the township from east to west; south of this is a smaller stream called Dry creek, and north of it one bearing the name of Crab Apple. These creeks are small and are usually dry.

The soil is variable, yet as a rule a rich loam. Along the streams a marked tendency to sandiness is visible, while farther back comes a strip of limestone, and then the wheat lands, underlaid with a subsoil of clay. The township has a greater amount of timber land than Bennezette. The prineipal groves are Lower, in sections 13 and 14, and Hall's, in seetion 8, the former being the larger of the two. There is a range of hills in the western part. The highest point is ealled Mount Nebo. It overlooks the entire surrounding country, giving a general view as far as the eye ean reaeh.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest steps leading to the founding and subsequent development of this thriving township were made in the fall of 1851, when Mr. Lacon, or Laken, and "Commodore" Bennett, brothers-in-law, wended their way with teams from their former eomfortable homes in the eastern States, and settled in the then unbroken territory of Butler county. Bennett was a single man. Lacon was accompanied by his wife. They loeated on the banks of Coldwater ereek, on section 13, where they ereeted log eabins. Here they remained for about one year, when, as the country did not settle as rapidly as they had antieipated, they sold their claims to John Hardman and J. H. Miller and removed to parts unknown. These farms are now occupied by William Kingery and Levi Eikenberry.

William Kingery resides on section 13. He came to Butler county in 1856, and to his present farm in 1865. Mr. Kingery was born in Indiana, in 1828. February 8, 1849, he married Mary N. Etter, a native of Ohio. They have five children—Benjamin, Aaron, Jacob, William and Amos. All natives of Butler county. Mr. Kingery's farm contains about 360 acres.

F. G. Etter resides with his brother-in-law, Mr. Kingery. He was born in Indiana, in 1842, coming here in 1877. He enlisted in 1861, in the Forty-first Regiment, which was also the Second Indiana Cavalry Regiment. He served four years in the Department of the Cumberland. He participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Stone river, Chickamauga, Siege of Atlanta, and Sherman's March to the Sea. Mr. Etter is a blacksmith by trade, and is engaged in business at Greene.

Soon after Lacon and Bennett were settled, in the spring of 1852, John Fox, and his brother-in-law, Lum Coleston arrived, accompanied by their families, and located in the vicinity of section 12, where they erected cabins. In September, 1853, they sold to John M. Hart and John V. Boggs.

John M. Hart, who resides on section 11, is one of the earliest and best known settlers of this township. He located on the farm where he now lives in 1853. When Mr. Hart settled here, Cedar Falls was his nearest post office, and Dubuque and Cedar Rapids were his trading points. Mr. Hart was born in Highland county, Ohio, in 1820. He removed with his parents, John and Margaret Hart, to Indiana, in 1828. Mr. Hart has been twice married. His first wife was Adeline Riley, who died in 1846, and his present wife was Elizabeth Lyons, a native of Virginia. Mr. Hart has one son by his first wife—Francis M.—and seven children by his present wife—Andrew J., Charles L., Sarah M., Martha M., Jane, Lewis W. and Lovina. Mr. Hart has become quite a large land holder, owning at one time about 800 acres, the greater part of which he has divided among his children. His homestead, where he has lived thirty years, contains about 280 acres. Mr. Hart and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a staunch democrat, and has held local offices.

The next pioneers were James Griffith and family, from Indiana. On September 19, 1852, they settled on section 13 of Coldwater and section 18 of Dayton. The cabin he erected was located just over the line of Coldwater, in Dayton, and consisted of logs, covered with a "shake" roof, and a floor of puncheons hewn from basswood. Mr. Griffith is now in comfortable circumstances, and the little log shanty of olden days has long since been abandoned for his present neat and commodious residence.

Within a short time, John Hardman and family, from Michigan, made their appearance and made a claim on section 13, where they remained some three or four years, when death entered the family and the name of John Hardman was added to the list of "departed."

In June, 1853, John H. Miller and Aaron Hardman, with their families, joined the already busy colony and secured homes in the northeastern part of the township. Mr. Miller remained here until 1856, when he passed quietly to his eternal home.

Mr. Hardman followed him in the latter part of the seventies.

A little later William Hall and family came from Iowa river, bringing considerable stock, and purchased a claim on section 8. They left during the war.

John V. Boggs and John M. Hart arrived in Coldwater at about the same time, in 1853. Both are still in the township—the former in the village of Greene, and the latter upon his original place, on section 11.

William Choate was also one of the arrivals at this time, and claimed a place near where Greene now lies.

David Miller was prominent among the pioneers, coming from Indiana and locating on section 10, where his family remained for a number of years.

In 1854, came Elias Miller. He gave up his life in defense of his country, during the war of the rebellion.

John and William Strong were arrivals of 1854. Both have pulled up stakes, and gone in search of what is hard to find—a "fairer land."

Solomon Stnrtz came in the spring of 1855, locating at his present home, on section 11. In the fall of the same year, Philip Moss, a German Baptist minister, accompanied by his wife, came to the township and located on section 13. They both died in 1860.

Felix Landis came with his family in 1856, and located on section 14, his present home. He bought his place of Charles Wood in 1855. Mr. Wood afterward went to California, where he probably died. The log house built by Mr. Wood, and where Mr. Landis lived for many years, is still standing near his residence. Mr. Landis was born in Ohio December 27, 1807. He removed with his parents to Indiana when a young man, and was married in Carroll county, that State, to Leathe Armstrong, a native of East Tennessee, born in 1816. She removed with her family to Indiana in 1831. They have had six children, five of whom are still living—John, Joseph, Emeline, now Mrs. L. M. Lockwood; Rudolph, and Martha, now Mrs. John E. Miller. They lost their fifth child, Mary J., at the age of one year. Mr. and Mrs. Landis are members of the German Baptist Church.

The land began at this time to be taken very rapidly, and the newcomers had to be quick in battling the speculators, or purchase the land they might otherwise obtain free, through the generous laws of Uncle Sam. Many came who could appropriately be termed transients, merely staking out claims and then moving on in search of something better; while others came determined to live down the obstacles in the pathway of civilization. It is impossible to note the arrivals in detail; yet this, with the names of those following, is sufficient to show how the germ—commencing with the two sturdy pioneers who came in 1851—gradually developed into the township of Coldwater, which is to-day among the most prosperous, wealthy and productive townships in the great State of Iowa.

Joseph Miller is one of the earliest settlers of Coldwater township. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1818. In 1845 he removed to Warren county, Indiana; from thence, in the spring of 1856, to Tippecanoe county, coming to this township in the fall of that year. He settled at his present home on sections 5 and 6,

which he purchased of the government. He was married in Ohio to Sarah McCollum, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1818. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had ten children, to-wit—Cornelius D., Mary C., now Mrs. Linas Greene; Jesse R., Oliver H. P., Margaret; now Mrs. John F. Boldan, and Joseph A. The deceased children are—Francis M., Elizabeth, William A. and Martha. Francis M., their oldest child, enlisted during the rebellion in the Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and died at Cape Girardeau, January 20, 1863. Mr. Miller has held the office of assessor of the township, and is now one of the trustees, and a member of the county board of supervisors. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the U. B. Church.

Samuel McRoberts resides on section 14. Mr. McRoberts was born in county Armagh, Ireland, in 1812. At about the age of thirty he removed to Canada; from thence to Iowa, in 1856. His first settlement in this county was in Butler township, one mile north of Clarksville, where he bought a farm of Mr. Shafer, who entered the same. He bought a quarter section of his present farm of William J. Nettleton. He has now 300 acres of well-improved land. Mr. McRoberts came to America with nothing, but by industry and good management has acquired a competence. He has two brothers living in Canada. Mr. McRoberts was married in Ireland to Mary Quinn. They have four children—Samuel, Margaret, John and Mary Ann. Mr. and Mrs. McRoberts are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Edward S. Tracy resides on section 5. Mr. Tracy is one of the early settlers of this township, having settled on his present farm, which he purchased of the government, August 24, 1857. Mr. Tracy was born in Delphi, Onondago county, New York, in 1835. His father, Samuel Tracy, is a native of Connecticut; he died in Onondago county about 1842. Mr. Tracy came to Dubuque in February, 1857; and to Clarksville the following March. He now has about 200 acres; the original farm contained 117. Mrs. Tracy was formerly Miss Hannah Backus, born in Genesee county, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Tracy have five children—Rachel Ann, now Mrs. Ransom Palmatteer; Charles, Carrie, Jamin and Nettie. Mr. Tracy has been justice of the peace, township clerk, assessor and township trustee.

Emanuel Leybig resides on section 13, where he settled in the fall of 1857. He purchased his farm of unimproved land of Joseph Miller, in June, 1856. He was born in Pennsylvania, in 1827; his father, Jacob Leybig, was a native of Somerset county, that state, dying there in his eighty-seventh year. Mr. Leybig came to Chickasaw county, Iowa, in the spring of 1856. His first wife was Rebecca Shirer, a native of Ohio. She died in 1880. His present wife was a half sister of his first wife. He has eight children by his first marriage—Mary E., Eliza J., Christiana, Jacob V., Carrie, Emma, Elizabeth and Ida. His farm contains 106½ acres.

Abraham Flora resides on section 2, locating here in December, 1862. His farm contains 80 acres, 40 acres of which he purchased about 1860, and the remaining 40, of Benjamin Ellis, several years later. Mr. Flora was born in Preble county, Ohio, in 1836. His father, John Flora, a native of Pennsylvania, removed with his family

to Carroll county, Indiana, living there until his death. A. Flora came to Butler county from Indiana, May 17, 1858. His wife, Mary Sarah Ellis, is a native of Indiana. They have seven children—Harvey E., Louisa A., Henry A., Lewis O., Susanna E., William W. and Abraham L.

William Hesalroad resides on section 7. He bought his farm of Mr. Higgins. The farm was first settled by Elias Miller, whose father purchased the land of the government. Mr. Hesalroad settled here in the spring of 1865. He was born in Prussia, in 1833; emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1855, and settled in Somerset county, in that state, where he married Mary Walbring, a native of Prussia, born October, 1830. She came to Pennsylvania in 1858. The parents of Mr. and Mrs. Hesalroad never came to this country, but resided in Prussia until their death. Mr. Hesalroad came to Butler county with his family, in 1861. They have five children —William Wesley, born in Pennsylvania; John, Harriet S., Sarah and Lewis W. They lost five in childhood. Mr. Hesalroad's farm contains 300 acres. They are members of the Christian church.

William Moore resides on section 2, where he settled in 1862. He bought his farm of Benjamin Ellis, but no improvements had been made when he settled there. Mr. Moore was born in Ohio, in 1832, but removed to Indiana with his father's (Johathan E. Moore) family when a child. William Moore came here from Indiana, in the spring of 1858. This was his first settlement. His farm contains 80 acres. His wife was Elizabeth Ellis, a daughter of Benjamin Ellis, who settled in Floyd county, from Indiana, in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have three children—Sarah Margaret, John R., and Susan A.

Elihu Moore purchased his present farm, on sections 2 and 3, of S. C. Whittlesy, in 1865. Mr. Whittlesy entered the farm as government land. Mr. Moore was the first resident on the farm. He is a brother of William Moore, of this township, and was born in Carroll county, Indiana, in 1836. He went to Missouri when twenty-one years of age, where he lived about three years, coming to Butler county in July, 1861. His farm contains 160 acres. His wife was Eliza Saulsbury, born in Indiana. They have seven children — Emma, John, Cora, Jesse, Adda, Elizabeth, and Alta. Mr. Moore's father, Jonathan Moore, died at the residence of his son, September 18, 1878.

Solomon Sturtz resides on section 11. Mr. Sturtz was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1814. In 1836 he removed to Muskingum county, Ohio. He afterward removed to Carroll county, Indiana, and came to Butler county, Iowa, in the spring of 1865, and settled in his present home in the fall of that year. His farm contains 160 acres, which he purchased of the government. He also owns land elsewhere. His improvements are among the best in the township. He was married, in February, 1836, to Elizabeth Troutman, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtz have had nine children, seven of whom are living—Margaret, Catherine, John, Lydia, Benjamin, Elizabeth and Susan. Mr. and Mrs. Sturtz are members of the Presbyterian Church.

Thomas Bettesworth resides on section 19. He bought his farm of R. A. Babbage, in 1870. Mr. Bettesworth was born in Eng-



Solomon Sturtz

land, in 1837. He came to the United States, with his mother—who lives with him—in 1865. His father died in England. Mr. Bettesworth lived in Maquoketa, Jackson county, for some time, coming to Butler county in 1870. He worked on what is known as the "Babbage farm" for about three years before settling on his present place. His wife was Abbie Wright, daughter of Lyman Wright. They have two children—Lyman, and Walter. Mr. Bettesworth's farm contains ninety-two acres.

John F. Richmond resides on section 32. He was born in County Cavan, February 27, 1847. He came to this country in 1851, with his father, Francis Richmond. The family settled in Greene county, Wisconsin, where his father died. Mr. Richmond enlisted, in 1864, in the Sixteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He enlisted as a recruit, joining the regiment at Atlanta. He accompanied Sherman in his famous march to the sea. Mr. Richmond came to this county about 1870, and settled on his present farm in 1872. Mr. Richmond has engaged considerably in teaching, and has taught eight winter terms in this county. His wife was formerly Miss Hattie Mann, daughter of D. E. Mann, an early settler of Grundy county. They have two children—Pearl, and Susie. His farm contains 160 acres.

Isaac Spoor, who resides on section 3, bought his present farm of Messrs. Brooks and Ryner. He was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1829. He moved from Monroe county, New York, to Illinois in the fall of 1856. In 1872 he came to Iowa, and purchased his farm soon after; but did not locate here till 1878. He has 160 acres of prairie, also seven acres of timber land. Mr. Spoor learned the trade of a carpenter, in the State of New York, and worked at carpentering and cabinet-making until he settled here. He was married, December 8, 1862, to Josephine Harris, a native of New York. They have five children—Lillie May, Cora Jane, Carrie E., Marcia Elizabeth, and an infant daughter.

INTERESTING ITEMS IN EARLY DAYS.

The first known birth in Coldwater township, was Margaret, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hardman, in 1854, who resided on section 13. She now resides within a few miles of her birthplace, being now Mrs. M. Bragg, of Dayton township. She had several brothers and sisters, born at an early period.

It is claimed, upon good authority, that the first marriage to take place, united the destinies of Frances Jane Griffith and Martin Van Wamsley. The ceremony was performed by Judge Van Dorne, on the 4th of September, 1856, at the residence of the bride's parents. The bridegroom died in a Texas prison, during the war, in 1864, and the widow has since married Clark Carr, and is now living in Jackson township.

Another early marriage occurred in 1856, the contracting parties being Elias Miller and the "Widow" Miller. The marriage occurred at the residence of Esquire James Griffith, who officiated. Mr. Miller is now dead and Mrs. Miller has again married.

The first death in the township was in 1853, of apoplexy, John Hardman, jr., son of J. Hardman, sr., at the age of thirty years.

Another early death in this vicinity, was on September 20, 1853, Able P. Griffith, of congestive chills, aged eight years.

In early days the settlers here were obliged to go to Ceder Falls for market and mail. On one occasion, late in the fall of 1853, James Griffith and John M. Hart started for Cedar Rapids, a distance of 95 miles, with four horses and a wagon, for supplies, and after much trouble succeeded in making the trip in one week, camping by the wayside. They brought back with them 1,100 pounds of flour, for which they paid one dollar and eighty-one cents per hundred.

AN EMBRYOTIC VILLAGE.

There are probably but few persons now living in the town of Greene that are cognizant of the fact that at a very early day, before Greene was dreamed of, a village plat was laid out, surveyed and recorded just south of the present thriving town. T. T. Rawson was the instigator of this, and the poetic name of "Elm Springs" was bestowed upon it. A post office was established under the same name, which has since been changed to Greene post office. Nothing ever came of the historical enterprise, as the hoped-for railroad did not put in an appearance until after it had become a thing of the past, dim even to memory.

THE TOWNSHIP NAME.

As the name which the township bears is an uncommon one, there has been speculation as to the occurrence which suggested it and as to who was the originator of the eccentric appellation. One idea concerning the matter—and for aught known there may be many theories—is that upon a certain occasion in early days a Kentuckian who had settled on section 8 went to the stream now known by the same name to get a drink of water, and getting down on "all fours" he sucked in draught after draught of nature's purest beverage and got up, exclaiming: "Cold water! cold water!" Hence, it is claimed, the stream first took its name and afterward the township.

OFFICIAL ORGANIZATION.

The clerk's record for the township of Coldwater, embracing the first fifteen years of its official existence, have unfortunately been lost, and therefore anything we might say as to the proceedings of the board during that time would be mere speculation or hearsay.

The first election was held in April, 1855, at the house of John V. Boggs, who lived on section 12, and it is claimed there were less than ten votes cast. The officers elected were: Justice of the peace, James Griffith; constables, A. Hardman and H. P. Balm. Charles Wood was elected assessor, but he did not qualify, and James Griffith filled his place. Thus it was that the township was organized.

Among others who were prominent officers in early days may be mentioned E. S. Tracy, Joseph Miller and Asa Phillips.

The records that have been preserved commence with a session of the board on the 14th of April, 1873, in Greene, at which time William M. Foote was clerk and G. L. Mills, Joseph Miller and John Riner were trustees. Since that time the following are among the gentlemen who have at various times been on the board to

oversee public affairs, to-wit: Solomon Sturtz, William Hardman, E. S. Case, William M. Foote, James Griffith, Samuel Thomas, L. Ellis, O. D. Barnum, W. W. Riner, Charles Northfoss, E. J. Moore, W. A. Griffith, John M. Hart, Joseph Miller and Henry Moss. The officers at this writing are: Trustees, Joseph Miller, G. M. Tyler and Samuel Thomas; clerk, W. A. Griffith. The officers elected in November, 1882, to serve in 1883 are as follows: Trustees, William C. Martin, Samuel Thomas and G. M. Tyler; clerk, W. A. Griffith. Meetings are held in the school house of district No. 1.

COLDWATER DURING THE WAR.

This township did its full share in furnishing men to crush the rebellion, and with the exception of one call, men were always ready and waiting to fill the quota assigned the town. The exception mention was in answer to the President's call for men in 1864, when the draft was issued and J. M. Miller was summoned.

Among those who went from this township into the Twenty-first Iowa Regiment were Aaron Moss, Jacob Moss, John J. Sturtz and Francis M. Hart. All of whom returned safe after the war.

The Thirty-second Iowa Regiment numbered among its gallant heroes the following from Coldwater: Solomon Sturtz, Adam Sturtz, Michael Sturtz, James L. Hardman, W. T. Hall, Jacob Leidig, Joel Phillips, Elias Miller, Nicholas Strong, F. M. Miller, John A. Landis and Joseph M. Landis. The latter enlisted in an Indiana Regiment. Of these Adam Solomon and Michael Sturtz, F. M. and Elias G. Miller, and William T. Hall never returned, finding graves in southern soil. J. C. Leidig died after his return, from the effects of injuries received.

EDUCATIONAL.

Originally the entire township of Coldwater was considered an organization, although not active, and was then known, as it yet is, as the District township. About 1854, James Griffith succeeding in having the territory divided into two districts—No. 1 embracing the eastern half of Coldwater, and one mile into Dayton; No 2 consisting of the western half of Coldwater. The first school-house was put up by District 1, shortly after the division, on section 13, and built of logs, which the neighbors all turned out and helped to build. The first school in the township was taught in this building—as soon as it would "hold water"—by Edward Goheen, with five or six scholars. This log house was used for school purposes until the summer of 1865, when the present neat frame building, 22x30 feet, was erected near the old one, at a cost of $700. The last teacher in the log house was Miss Jennie Hart, with twelve juveniles to answer the call.

District No. 2 was not long in following the example of her elder, and in 1865, a log house was constructed by contribution of labor in the center of section 8. The first school was taught by Joseph Miller, with an attendance of eight. The old log cabin was dispensed with in 1868, and the edifice now in use put up on the same site, it being about a counterpart of the house in the above district. Miss Hannah D. Shook instructed the last school held here, being attended by thirty-three pupils.

These two districts did effective service, and answered the requirements until 1866, when, as the population had grown rapidly, District No. 3 was set off and made one of the factors of the whole; and during the same year a log school house was erected near where the present house now stands. The first teacher was Miss Mary Clark; attendance about ten. The present school house is the same that was originally erected, although it has been greatly improved and repaired, and now occupies a site in the northeastern corner of section 35. The last term of school was taught by Irene Ackley; attendance about sixteen.

District No. 4 was made at about the same time, embracing the town of Greene; and the neighbors turned out and put up a little log hut for a school house. This stood a short distance south of the present building. It was used until 1871, when a frame building was erected, at a cost of $800, and the following year, as this did not furnish sufficient room, another frame building of the same size and cost was erected. The first school was taught by Rudolph Landis, in 1865, to an attendance of six. In 1873 this district was re-organized as the Independent School District of Greene, and as this takes it out of the jurisdiction of the township, a further account of it will be found in the history of Greene. W. A. Griffith and J. Zook taught school in this district prior to its independent organization.

District No. 5 was set apart in 1870, from the northwestern part of what was formerly the territory of District No. 1, and during the following year put up their neat school house, on the southeastern corner of section 3; size, 20x28 feet; cost, $600. Miss Kate Ohmert taught the first school, and W. A. Griffith the last; the former having seven scholars; the latter, thirty-one.

District No. 6 was taken from the center of numbers one and two, in 1874, and the same year built a house 20x28 feet, at a cost of $650, which they still use. Miss Ella Clark first called school to order here, with twelve scholars, and Miss Sarah Williams was the last teacher, with an attendance of fifteen.

A district numbered as seven was set off in 1877, which now has the number four to fill the vacancy caused by the independent organization of the Greene school. It embraces sections 17, 18, 19 and 20, and in 1878 constructed a school house in the southeastern part of section 18, size 20x28 feet, at a cost of $600. John Wilson taught the first school in this house, with an attendance of nine, and Sadie Babcock the last, to an attendance of fourteen.

District No. 7 is the youngest district in the township, having been set off in 1879, embracing sections 27, 28, 33 and 34. A house was erected in 1880, size 22x28, on section 33, at a cost of about $550. Miss Sarah Williams taught the first, and Miss Abbie Mabee the last school.

The present school board is composed of the following gentlemen, who represent their various districts, commencing with one, and in sequence up to seven: John M. Hart, J. R. Shaw, A. Wilson, R. W. Crabtree, William Moore, Henry Kohlhaas, William C. Martin; president, A. Wilson; secretary, W. A. Griffith; treasurer, William Moore. Meetings are held in the school house of district one. For the year 1882 there were 219 scholars

of school age reported to the secretary. The total value of school property in the township, including Greene, is about $11,950.

TOWN OF GREENE.

This is one of the first towns of importance in Butler county and surrounding country, lying on the banks of the attractive Shell Rock, and is the headquarters of the northern division of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern Railway. Its location is on section 1 of Coldwater township, and is surrounded by one of the richest and most wealthy farming districts in Northern Iowa. The location is all that could be desired. The Shell Rock furnishes ample and steady water power, which has already been improved to some extent, though but a mere fraction of the power is as yet utilized.

IN EARLY DAYS.

The people of this township almost despaired of railway facilities, as there was a line running north and south both east and west of it, and the probabilities were for a long time unfavorable; but in 1869 prospects of the now flourishing B., C. R. & N. Railway were whispered around and soon brought to a matter of reality by the enterprising managers of that road, which was then called the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad. The tax of five per cent. levied to aid in its construction was paid on the completion of the road into the township, which was in the latter part of September, 1871.

The land upon which the town now stands was purchased in the summer of 1854 by John W. Miller, who died in November, 1856. He put up a log cabin on the bank of the river, near the springs, and kept a "Home for Travelers." He was appointed postmaster, and recommended the name of "Elm Springs," by which name the town site was formerly known, there being some half dozen springs issuing from the roots of as many elm trees. Here many a weary traveler quenched his thirst from the clear, crystal water, and the gypsy-like emigrant went into camp surrounded by scenery unsurpassed. The land finally passed into the hands of the Messrs. Eikenberry (Benjamin and J. E.). The farm house of Benjamin Eikenberry stood where the Ball Hardware Building now is. When the railroad was a substantial reality the company purchased the farm of Benjamin Eikenberry, 120 acres, and 40 acres of J. E. Eikenberry, making 160 acres in all, which they at once laid out into lots and blocks, and recorded as Greene, in honor of Judge Greene, the president of the road. This was done in September, 1871, the purchases having been made in June. The company also purchased a large tract of land on the west side of the river of Mr. Replogle and expected to make a metropolis in this part of Iowa. They had already determined to make this the second division of the road.

The first lots sold by the company were purchased by G. L. Mills, where the Mills store now stands, and O. D. Barnum, where now stands the "Stone Store."

The first preparations for building, was the cellar of G. L. Mills, dug about the 20th of September.

The first building upon the site for business purposes, was the dry-goods and gro-

cery store of Moss & Sturtz, which was moved from near the school house of District No. 1, Lower Grove, where it was built, and a stock of goods moved in the year before. But before they were prepared to sell the Thomas Brothers, who had in the meantime commenced the erection of a hardware store, were selling goods, not waiting for the completion of their building, and they paid the first freight bill, receiving goods on the first day of October.

These were soon followed by the grocery and drug store of Trimble & Spaulding. The stook for the dry goods and grocery store of the McClure Brothers was shipped from Waterloo, on the first day of October, and in one week's time was opened for business. The first store finished in Greene was that of G. L. Mills.

C. T. Sampson erected the first grain warehouse, hauling lumber from Clarksville, before the railroad was completed. Barnum & Case were on the ground at the same time, purchasing the barn of J. E. Eikenberry, to store their grain in. E. S. Case purchased the first produce, and before the cars reached Greene the large barn on the Eikenberry place was well filled with wheat. Mr. A. H. Bell purchased, of the railroad company, the former residence of Mr. Eikenberry, and converted it into a boarding house, Mrs. Bell being the first lady in the village. At this time, says the *Press*, Messrs. Ohmert & Schofield had the contract for building the round house, and employed a good many laborers. It will be remembered that at this time the iron on the railroad was only laid to Clarksville. Those who were here at the time no doubt distinctly remember where the laugh came in, as one after another shook himself from straw-stacks, piles of ties, or out of dry-goods boxes on a cold, chilly morning, slowly and sadly treading their way to Bell's breakfast tables. Mr. Shook, Mr. Earnest, Jesse Ohmert, and E. S. Thomas, together with Bell's boarding house, fed the strangers bountifully, but could furnish no sleeping accommodations.

F. W. Smith put in the first lumber yard. The wagon bridge across the Shell Rock was built in 1871, by A. Spaulding, at a cost of $7,000. The county appropriated $5,000, the railroad company $1,000, and the citizens $1,000.

The first hotel was the Gault House, which was completed about the time the railroad iron was laid. Bradley & Farrell won a high reputation for the house. This is now known as the DeGraw Hotel, and is in every way worthy of patronage. Immediately after its completion, the Bank of Greene, a branch of the bank of Cedar Falls, was opened here, with J. L. Spaulding as cashier. This institution failed in 1875, and the worthy cashier left for parts —"unhung." J. H. Cooksey opened a harness shop; Baughman Brothers, a grocery and fruit store; Gould, a blacksmith shop, and John Reed, a boot and shoe store. A man by the name of Roberts erected a saloon and commenced selling what was extensively recommended as "forty-rod lightning or poison whiskey," but he became disgusted and left. The first millinery store was opened by Mrs. Charles Heath.

Thus the growth of the thriving town commenced, and it was substantial, as will be shown by the following article, clipped

from the first issue of the *Butler County Press*, and dated August, 1873:

"We now have a town with five hundred inhabitants, one church, a good school house, one drug store, one boot and shoe store, one planing mill, one wagon factory, four dry goods and grocery stores, two harness shops, two hotels, two millinery stores, two banks, two agricultural warehouses, two blacksmith shops, three grain warehouses, two lumber yards, two saloons, and one restaurant. We have a town library containing one hundred and eighty volumes, and constantly increasing. Our freight received during the year 1871, [This is probably a typographical error, and means 1872,] amounted to $13,277.69. Our freight forwarded during the same year, $21,980.73. From January 1, 1873, to August 25, freight received, $13,076.97. Freight forwarded, $16,887.29, and our grain trade not yet fairly commenced. We have one of the finest water-powers in the country; it is now owned by the Cedar Rapids Mill Company. We expect soon to see them at work putting up a three-story mill, with four run of stone. Surrounded as we are, by the best farming country in the northwest, we look forward with great anticipation to the future of our town."

The store building which Moss & Sturtz moved to Greene is now known as the Gates' House, and run by the Gates Brothers. McClure's building was the one which is now occupied by the store of Isaac Russell. The store erected by Trimble & Spaulding was occupied by them for a number of years, then by the firm of Trimble & Strannahan, and was finally purchased by J. W. Osier, who yet continues to handle a large stock of drugs.

The business was established, as already stated, by Trimble & Spaulding in the fall of 1871. They conducted the business about two years, and were succeeded by Trimble & Stranahan. This firm was succeeded by Stranahan & Co.; and they by A. T. Trimble, who was succeeded by the present proprietor, Mr. Osier, September 18, 1881.

Mr. Osier was born in Vermont, in 1857. His father was Joseph Osier. The family removed to Wisconsin, in 1865, and to Coldwater township, Butler county, in the fall of 1874. The father of Mr. Osier now lives in Floyd county. Mr. Osier was engaged as clerk in the drug store of J. S. Cole for five years, beginning with 1876. His wife was Emma J. Burbank, a daughter of Dr. Jerome Burbank, who settled in Waverly in 1865. They were married April 26, 1881. They have one daughter —Maud M.

The hardware store started by Thomas & Co., underwent a number of changes. They run it until about 1875, when it was purchased by M. Ball, who had also been in the field early with a hardware stock. In about one year Mr. Ball sold to P. N. Dellinger, and from him after passing through the hands of Bently & Thomas, and Mr. Barnum, was finally, in 1881, purchased by W. F. Ellis, who still runs it.

J. L. Cole came shortly after Mr. M. Ball, and renting a building of Frank Hotchkiss, opened the large drug store which he still continues.

In 1873, the Butler county *Press* was established, and a history of it will be found in another place.

In 1874, M. A. Gordon made his appearance and opened a general merchandising store, which he continued until 1881, when he moved his goods to Albia, Iowa, and Mr. Feyereisen's large stock now fills the same shelves.

F. D. Mabee, in 1872, opened a restaurant, and is still in the business. He is numbered among the earliest settlers of Greene, locating here in March, 1872. He bought his building, and engaged in his present occupation at that time. Mr. Mabee was born in Canada West, in 1836. He removed to Henderson county, Illinois, in 1860, where he engaged in the insurance business. He was married there to Miss Sarah Tuck, a native of New Hampshire. He has been a resident of Iowa since 1865, when he located at Independence, and engaged in farming, coming here, as before stated, in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Mabee have five children—Mary Abbie, Charles, Fred, Ella and Myrtle.

At various times since J. A. Yager, Henry Wamsley, J. W. Soesbe, P. Bagley, William Wilson and Charles Gates and brother have been represented in this line, and the last named firm still do a thriving business.

Mrs. C. Fowler is the pioneer milliner of Greene, having opened her store in 1872. Since then a number have come and gone, among whom we notice the names of Mrs. Charles Heath, Miss Feely, Mrs. Riley, Mrs. Luce, Mrs. M. Ball and Mrs. Holstead. Mrs. S. M. Boller opened a stock of this line of goods in 1875, and still does a lively business.

The following list of advertisers in the *Butler County Press* will show to what extent the village had developed at the time of publication—August, 1874—and will furnish a pretty complete directory of Greene at that time, to-wit:

Physicians—C. C. Huckins, V. C. Birney, and W. H. Nichols.

A. Hardman—Drayman.

R. F. Graupner—Barber.

John Collins—Boots and shoes.

J. L. Cole—Druggist.

Charles Northfoss—Door and sash manufacturer.

C. H. Baughman—Architect.

E. Wilson—County recorder.

Theo. Coley—Blacksmith.

Henry Feyereisen—Dubuque Hotel.

Mrs. M. Ball—Millinery.

William M. Foote—Lawyer.

J. W. Gilger—Lawyer.

George W. Long—New hotel.

A. Bradley—Gault House.

S. W. Soesbe—Real estate.

J. M. Wegand—Painter.

E. W. Soesbe—Machines.

S. T. Hotchkiss—General merchandise.

Morris Ball—Hardware.

Bank of Greene—J. L. Spaulding, cashier.

Barnum, Case & Co.—Lumber.

Young & Pope—Furniture.

A. W. Collins—Architect.

W. R. McClure—General merchandise.

J. Pennock—Boots and shoes.

S. Thomas & Co.—Hardware.

L. A. Boller & Bro.—Jewelry.

N. W. Thomas & Co.—Agricultural warehouse.

Johnston & Hill—Wagon and carriage works.

Trimble & Stranahan—Drugs.

D. E. Shook—Machinery.

C. Snyder—Harness.



Frank L. Jackson.

F. D. Mabee—Restaurant.

Trimble & Barney—Livery.

Charles V. McClure—Land office.

E. Jordan—Real estate.

George L. Mills—General merchandise.

T. F. Heery—Lumber.

F. M. Root & Co.—General merchandise.

Andrew J. Burlett, general merchant, also one of the earliest business men of Greene, was born in Switzerland, in 1840; he came to the United States with his parents in 1843. The family settled first in Ohio, and removed thence to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, finally settling in Indiana. His father was Joseph Burlett and resided in LaPorte county, Indiana, at the time of his death. Mr. Burlett came to Iowa in 1871, and to Greene the following year. He was for some time engaged in the stock and meat business, engaging in merchandizing in 1879. He is an active and successful business man. He keeps a general stock, including clothing, boots and shoes, hats, caps, etc. His wife was Clarrisa A. Shippy, born in Indiana. They have three children—Mary E., Sarah F., and Mildreth E.

Richard Miner, furniture dealer, established business here, May, 1872. He is the only furniture dealer in Greene. Mr. Miner was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1846. His parents were John W. and Rebecca (Dudgson) Miner, and were natives of Ohio. The family came to Shell Rock, Butler county, in the spring of 1865. His father died April 29, 1882. The parents of Mr. Miner had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters, all of whom are living, and all but two of whom are residents of this county. Richard went to Clay county, in this state, from Shell Rock, where he learned the trade of cabinet making, and engaged there in the business for two years. His wife was Miss Maggie Nary. They have one daughter—Mary D.

GREENE AS A MUNICIPALITY.

Green was incorporated and attained the dignity of a municipal organization in 1879, the town records commencing with the first meeting of the board, on the 20th of September, 1879, the following appearing as the first entry on the books:

"At the meeting of the council of the town of Greene, the following officers elected were sworn in by Justice Riner, to-wit: Mayor, C. T. Lamson; trustees, J. L. Cole, S. W. Soesbe, G. L. Mills, Henry Feyereisen, W. H. Rupert, and R. Miner. On motion, O. D. Barnum was appointed to fill the office of recorder."

The council then adopted twenty-eight rules of order to govern their body, which are yet in force. C. Crocker was elected marshal and street commissioner, and G. L. Mills acted as clerk of the first meeting.

The next session of the council was held on the 22d day of September, 1879, at which various committees were appointed, and William Soesbe was elected treasurer and G. W. Gilger solicitor. At a subsequent meeting it was resolved that both recorder and treasurer be required to give bonds, in the sum of $1,000, each. But at a still later meeting this was reduced to $500.

On the 6th of October, 1879, the proposition of the Butler County *Press*, offering to publish ordinances at fifty cents per square, and the proceedings of the board free, was accepted.

At a session on the 13th of October, 1879, the Mayor appointed a committee, consisting of Messrs. Mills, Rupert and Feyereisen, to see what would be the cost of erecting a "lock-up," and this committee reported on the 20th of the same month, which report was accepted, and they were instructed to proceed to build as soon as possible, letting the job to the lowest bidder. The contract was accordingly let to William Moss; and of furnishing lumber, to Bruce & Co. It consisted of two cells in the back, and the council room in front. 'Squire Foote was allowed the use of the latter for one dollar per month, he to furnish stove, fuel, desk and lights for the use of the council, free of charge.

On January 8th, 1880, a committee of three, Mayor Lamson and Messrs. Mills and Rupert, was appointed to build a ferry-boat. This boat was for the use of the public crossing the Shell Rock, while the bridge was in process of erection.

On the 4th of March, 1880, it was resolved that the mayor, council members, recorder and marshal, receive the sum of fifty cents, for each meeting, as compensation for their services.

The officers for the year 1880 were as follows: Mayor, C. T. Lamson; council, G. L. Mills, J. L. Cole, R. Miner, Henry Feyereisen, S. W. Soesbe and W. H. Rupert; assessor, William M. Foote; marshal and street commissioner, C. Crocker; recorder, O. D. Barnum; treasurer, William Soesbe; solicitor, J. W. Gilger. As Mr. Crocker did not qualify, Mr. Barnum was appointed street commissioner, and H. H. Barnett marshal. In May, W. H. Rupert resigned, and F. D. Mabee was elected to fill his place in the council.

In 1881, Dr. C. C. Huckins was appointed health officer.

The officers in 1882 were as follows: Mayor, C. T. Lamson; trustees, G. L. Mills, J. L. Cole, R. Miner, Mr. Stober, A. J. Burlett, and S. W. Soesbe.

THE POST OFFICE.

As early as 1855 the luxury of a post office was attained by the pioneers of Coldwater, and an office established under the name of "Elm Springs," about this year, with John Miller as postmaster, and headquarters at his residence, just south of the present town of Greene. Later—about the year 1859—a village was platted and recorded under the same name as the post office. A few years later Samuel Earnest was appointed as the person to distribute mail, and the office was removed to his house, south of where the round house now stands. Following him, in 1870, came Jesse Ohmert, who had his office moved to his house, still south of Earnest's. Here it remained until 1871, when the name was changed to Greene post office, and in 1872 it was moved to the Russell building and S. W. Soesbe commissioned. Mr. Soesbe held it for a few months, when E. S. Thomas succeeded him and the office was moved to the hardware store, where it remained until February 10, 1876, when the present affable officer, W. W. Riner, received his commission and removed it across the street to the building it now occupies, adjoining the Gates House. The business of the office for the last year amounted to about $1,600, and the postmaster's salary is $800.

INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The territory now comprising this educational sub-division was set apart by the trustees of the district townships, in 1866, as District No. 4, and a short sketch of its early history while under the jurisdiction of these officers, has already been given.

In 1873 it was re-organized as an independent district, with the followiug gentlemen as officers: Directors, A. Glodery, president; C. T. Sampson, treasurer; T. F. Heery, secretary. Prior to this time the district had erected two frame school houses, each about 24x30, and at a total cost of about $1,600, which accommodated the one hundred and fifty scholars very comfortably for a time. But the school kept increasing until in 1877 it had outgrown the accommodations, and, in answer to the demand for more room, the present school structure was erected. It is an imposing looking building, standing high on the hill, and overlooking the town from the east. O. D. Barnum had the contract for building. It is two stories, frame, with brick vaneering. The cost was $6,000.

The first corps of teachers to instruct the youthful mind, after the district became independent, consisted of J. R. Wagner, principal; Emma J. Burbank, intermediate, and Miss M. F. Petty, primary; their salaries being $65 per month for the principal, and $30 for the remaining two. The principals who have officiated from that time until the present are, J. R. Wagner, C. M. Greene and A. H. Beals. The present efficient corps of teachers consists of: Principal, A. H. Beals; assistant, Emma L. Cole; intermediate, Carrie B. Mills; primary, Flora McCurdy. The salaries have not been altered materially. The report of the 20th of September, 1882, shows two hundred and seventy-six scholars of school age in the district. The present officers are as follows: Board of directors, S. W. Soesbe, president; S. Thomas, W. W. Riner, W. F. Ellis, A. J. Burlett and F. D. Mabee; treasurer, A. Glodery, secretary, William M. Foote.

The principal, Arthur H. Beals, has had the management of these schools since September, 1881. He is a native of Howard county, Indiana; came with his parents to Franklin county, in this State, to Butler county in 1861. Mr. Beals was educated at Cornell college, in this State; began teaching in the winter of 1874–5, in Bremer county. Has taught continually since. He had charge of the grammar department of the Waverly public schools for three years. Mr. Beals is a successful teacher, and devoted to his calling. He is thorough in discipline and his methods of instruction have proved to be the best. The public schools of Greene, under his supervision, have taken an advanced position. His father is a resident of Washington township, Bremer county.

GREENE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Greene library is one of the institutions to which the citizens point with more or less pride. The organization was effected on the 1st of February, 1873, with about fifteen charter members, an annual membership fee of $2.00 was charged. Many of the members and citizens contributed books, and public entertainments were given, and other means employed to raise the requisite funds, they were quite successful, and a goodly number of books

were procured. The first officers were: C. T. Lamson, president, and C. S. Stranahan, secretary. The society grew rapidly, and its library had increased to about 150 volumes, when Judge Greene, of Cedar Rapids, after whom the town was named, donated them $1,200 of stock in Union Savings Bank, of Cedar Rapids, which was to be invested in real estate, and the interest applied to the purchase of books. The association has been unfortunate in some respects, as they were at one time swindled out of $150; but they soon rallied from this, and now have over six hundred volumes—fifty of which have been added this summer—of standard and popular works, and they are extensively read. The yearly membership fee is $1.50, with a membership of about thirty. Books are let to any responsible party, at ten cents per week; yet the rule is not to let books go out to non-members, except on deposit of the worth of the same. The present officers are S. W. Soesbe, president; W. W. Riner, secretary, and Andrew Godery, treasurer. Headquarters at the postoffice.

C. T. Lamson, the first president, was one of the earliest settlers of the town, having located here in September, 1871. No man is more prominently connected with the history of the town than he, having been one of its most active business men, and intimately connected with all enterprises which had in view the best interests of the town

Mr. Lamson was born in Essex county, New York, in 1823. In the spring of 1844, he removed to Jackson county, Iowa. He was interested in the early history of Maquoketa, and assisted in laying out that town. For many years he engaged in teaching, having prepared himself for college before coming west, intending to enter Middlebury College, Vermont, but circumstances were such that he was obliged to give up the idea. He engaged in teaching before coming to Iowa, and continued in the business after coming west, teaching several terms in Maquoketa, also engaging in farming, having purchased a farm near that village. In 1855, he removed to Anamosa, Jones county, where he taught a graded school four years. He also engaged in the grain business at Anamosa. In fact this has been his principle occupation for many years. Mr. Lamson has always manifested a deep interest in educational matters, and the public schools and the public library of the town owe much of their excellence and success to his influence. He has been mayor of the town ever since its incorporation. Mrs. Lamson was formerly Miss Martha Crane, a native of Michigan, and a daughter of Roswell Crane, of Anamosa. They have adopted two children, both deceased.

Andrew Glodery, general merchant of Greene, was one of the early business men of the town. He engaged in the lumber and coal trade, in 1874, which business he continued until January, 1882. When he first engaged in the mercantile trade he was associated with D. H. Sessions, but has been alone in the business since January, 1882. He was born in France, in 1831; came to this county with his father when a child. The family settled in the State of New York; afterwards he removed to Washington county, Wisconsin. Mr. Glodery came to Floyd county, Iowa, from Vernon county, Wisconsin, in 1872, and

purchased a farm on section 36, in Union township, which he recently sold. His wife was Mary E. Morgan. They have two children—Florence and Eugenie.

DELLINGER OR WANATAH FLOURING MILL.

This manufacturing enterprise is one of the most notable and commendable features of Greene; as it is of that class of industries, around which other business interests cluster. It is the largest mill in Butler county. The name "Wanatah" was bestowed upon it by P. N. Dellinger, in honor of the daughter of Big Thunder, a Sioux chief. The mill was completed by E. Hiller, in 1875; the frame being raised on the 3d of November, 1874. Its size is 40x50 feet, with an office 20x20, a stone basement, and two stories and a half, frame, with a dam eight feet high. The liberal citizens offered to raise $2,000 to assist the building; but it was refused. The mill was equipped with four run of stone, including one for feed, and had a capacity for grinding one hundred barrels per day; the average work being about four hundred barrels per week, and doing the custom business. At the time of erection the cost of the whole property was said to be $18,000. Mr. Hiller was unfortunate with his management, as the high water came upon him and washed out the dam shortly after its completion. This was barely repaired when another fit of anger came upon the powerful Shell Rock, and again the dam went careering down the stream. After this had been repeated several times Mr. Hiller's supply of funds began to run out, so the mill was mortgaged, and then re-mortgaged, until finally Mr. Hiller, in 1877, had to succumb, and the property went into the hands of George W. Dellinger, of Ripon, Wisconsin, who has been in the business since 1844. The dam had in the meantime been put in shape, and the machinery was set in motion by the new management under the most favorable auspices. The dam, while it has never washed out or been rebuilt since 1877, has been greatly repaired and strengthened, being now of crib timber with stone filling, extending all the way from eight to thirty feet below the bed of the river. No race is required, as the mill building is located directly over the dam on the east side of the river. Mr. Dellinger got the property through mortgage; yet it has cost him fully $22,000 in cash. The mill was continued in its original shape until 1882, when it was almost entirely remodelled, the system of burrs being dispensed with, and the patent corrogated roller process introduced; putting in three double sets of rollers; the burrs are now used for grinding rye. The capacity is thus rated at seventy-five barrels of flour, and fifty barrels of rye flour per day, while about two car loads of feed are ground each week. The brands manufactured are the "Roller King" (patent), and "Gilt edge" (straight), for which markets is mostly found in New York and the eastern States. The mill employs six hands, and is ably managed by P. N. Dellinger and his brother, Burt, sons of George W. Dellinger, the owner. P. N. Dellinger, has been a resident of Iowa since 1870, coming here in 1875. His brother, Burt, has charge of the office. Mr. Dellinger was born in Pennsylvania, in 1843; coming to Iowa in 1870, he engaged in milling in Chickasaw

county. His wife was formerly Miss Belle Clark, a native of Rhode Island. Previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, she removed with her father's family to Virginia, and, in the early days of the war, the family figured quite conspicuously as Unionists in rebeldom, but finally made their escape to the north. Mrs. Dellinger is a lady of more than ordinary culture and intelligence.

MASONIC.

Alpha Lodge, No. 326, A. F. & A. M., was organized in 1873, with the following gentlemen as its charter members: E. S. Thomas, G. L. Mills, C. S. Stranahan, E. S. Case, W. H. Nichols, E. Jordan, F. D. Mabee, Frank Beals, Charles Klobe, S. T. Hotchkiss, C. C. Huckins, W. H. Smith, A. Glodery, and Hugh Johnson. The first officers of the lodge were as follows: E. S. Thomas, W. M.; G. L. Mills, S. W.; C. S. Stranahan, J. W.; W. H. Smith, Treasurer; C. C. Huckins, Secretary; E. S. Case, S. D.; W. H. Nichols, J. D.; Hugh Johnson, Tyler. The presiding officers, since its organization, have been, in sequence, as follows: E. S. Thomas, three years; E. S. Case, one year; G. L. Mills, two years; J. W. Knisig, one year; W. H. Lyferd, one year, and V. C. Birney, two years, he being the present presiding officer. The order has lost but two members by death, C. P. Leaman and William Young. The total membership, since organization, has been eighty-three. The present membership is fifty. The lodge has been very successful, embracing, as its active members, many of the most influential and respected citizens of Greene and vicinity.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

One of the pioneer Methodists of Coldwater has kindly furnished the major part of the following historical sketch of this denomination:

In the earlier history of Methodism the northeastern part of this great State comprised what was known as the "Iowa Mission," which was a wild and sparsely settled region, where the weary and lonely itinerants found a laborious task in searching out the settlers. In the year 1853 the Rev. Mr. Ingham was the worker in this field, and Rev. Andrew Coleman—or, as he was usually called, "Father Coleman"—was presiding elder. The latter gentleman died in 1882, after having preached for sixty-two years. In the spring of 1853 Brother Ingram started upon his round of three hundred and fifty miles on horseback, fording and swimming the streams in his course until, on the 18th of June, 1853, he arrived at the cabin of James Griffith, in the northeastern part of Coldwater, and found as hearty a welcome as ever a worn-out preacher enjoyed. He stopped over night and partook of the corn cake and deer meat which Mrs. Griffith knew so well how to cook. Mr. Griffith called in his few neighbors, and the minister preached the first sermon to the settlers of Coldwater in a log cabin 14x16 feet in size. Elder Ingham is now living in Toledo, Iowa.

The next year Rev. William Gough was the preacher on this circuit. He was a noble and zealous worker, and is still living near Bristow, Iowa. He was followed in the year 1855 by the Rev. William P. Holbrook, who was also a hard worker and a zealous christian. He has long

since gone to his reward. In this manner preaching was continued at irregular intervals, without local organization, until the town of Greene was platted, when, in the spring of 1872, the Rev. Philip W. Gould organized the "Class of Greene," with the following members: James Griffith and wife, Mrs. Ella Soesbe, Mrs. Mary Spaulding, and Mrs. Courtwright and daughter. J. H. Cooksey was class leader, and James Griffith, steward. During the following year Rev. G. R. Ward was the preacher in charge. His health failing him, he has since quit the ministry. In 1874 James H. Gilruth dispensed the gospel in Greene; but finding that he was out of his element he has quit the business and gone to farming near Davenport, Iowa. He was followed in 1875–6–7 by Rev. Enoch Holland, now in Nebraska. In 1878 and 1879 Rev. George B. Shoemaker, a young man with true and sound religious principles was sent as pastor and did efficient work while here. He is now preaching in Traer, Iowa. Next came David E. Skinner, who filled the pulpit for a time; but his health being poor he left the charge without a pastor, and the presiding elder sent Rev. John A. Brown to fill the vacancy. Mr. Brown is a promising young man, a hard student, a good preacher, and is universally liked. His time expires on the 30th of September, 1883.

The presiding elders since 1871 have been, in succession: John W. Keeler, John Bowman, S. W. Ingham, John T. Crippen, and the present official, Daniel Sheffer.

In 1877 the society erected, in the western part of Greene, a neat little house of worship, size 32x50 feet, at a cost of $3,000. It was dedicated on the 8th of September, 1877, by Elder S. W. Ingham, a little more than twenty-four years after his father had preached in Mr. Griffith's house. The present trustees of the M. E. Church are: Samuel W. Soesbe, William A. Griffith, Henry W. Smith, James Fiddick and Isaac S. McPherson. The society owns a parsonage worth about $500, in trust of Joel Door, James Griffith, F. Delker, H. W. Smith and M. Joslyn.

On the 15th of September, 1877, a Sunday school was organized with forty scholars, which has grown in interest and numbers until there is an enrollment of 100 and an average attendance of seventy. J. S. McPherson was elected the first superintendent, and still occupies the position; Miss Hannah D. Shook is secretary, and S. W. Soesbe, treasurer.

The church has never had a special revival, but is established on a solid basis, and has grown in interest and grace from its original number of ten to a present membership of over fifty.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

To get at the foundation of this society, we must go back in date to June, 1863, when the organization was effected of the Presbyterian church of Coldwater. This took place at the Hart school house, on section 13, with the Rev. Richard Morrill officiating, and the following charter members: Solomon Sturtz, Rebecca Sturtz, Henry McNabb, John Sturtz, Emanuel Leidig, Susan Sturtz, Elizabeth Sturtz, Anna E. McNabb, Rebecca Leidig, Sarah C. Sturtz and John McNabb. This organization continued in force until May 19, 1872, when it was re-organized as the First

Presbyterian Church of Greene, by a committee from Waterloo, consisting of Rev. George Graham and Rev. W. R. Smith. Ruling elders, A. D. Barnum and Seman Armstrong, and with the following charter members: Henry McNabb, Solomon Sturtz, Mrs. Rebecca Earnest, Mrs. Sarah C. Hart, Mrs. Ellen Paulsy, Emanuel Leidig, Mrs. Rebecca Leidig, Mrs. Jennie P. Bently. The first ruling elder was Henry McNabb, and the trustees were, Solomon Sturtz, A. D. Barnum and Edward Jordan, of Greene; and Dr. J. F. Eley and W. C. Rowley, of Cedar Rapids; C. H. Bently, secretary. This organization was perfected at the Moore school house, and commenced its good work with the most favorable outlook for the future. The first pastor was the Rev. George Graham, of Clarksville, who preached every alternate Sabbath for five years. He was followed by Rev. David James, who officiated for one year, and in succession came Revs. Joseph Gaslor and E. J. Marshall, each about one year. The latter was drowned in the Shell Rock river, in August, 1882. The Greene *Press*, of August 3, 1882, gave the following account of the sad affair:

REV. E. J. MARSHALL DROWNED IN THE SHELL ROCK RIVER WHILE BATHING.

"Last Tuesday evening, about eight o'clock, a party of bathers, consisting of Rev. E. J. Marshall, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, in Greene, W. C. Fabriz, E. W. Parno, Will Cheeney and George Gates, went in bathing in the mill pond at the north end of S. Thomas & Co.'s warehouse, and all started to swim to the center pier of the bridge, half way across the river. Rev. Marshall was not able to keep up with the rest of the party in the race, and fell behind. When about sixty feet from the shore, he turned around and began to come back. After swimming a short distance he disappeared under the water for a moment, arose to the surface again, and began swimming. He had not proceeded over ten feet before he disappeared a second time, no one realizing that he was drowning. Not coming up again, a boat and grappling irons were secured quickly, and the body of the unfortunate young man recovered by Mr. Fabriz, assisted by L. Downs. About fifteen minutes elapsed before he was taken out. Drs. Huckins, Birney and Johnson were quickly on hand, and with the assistance of many willing and sympathizing friends they worked over the body for two hours in hopes that life might return; but all efforts were fruitless, and the young minister of fine education and much promise, without a relative near, was a corpse in a strange land.

"The appalling news spread like wildfire over our little town, and hundreds of persons collected at the river to get a glimpse of him who, for about five months, had proclaimed to them the unsearchable riches of Christ.

"The deceased was sent to Greene last January, from Chicago, by Rev. Baird, synodical missionary for the northwest. He was unmarried, an Englishman by birth, thirty-two years of age, and had been in America about one year. He was a close student, a deep thinker, and in theology was well versed. He was a graduate of the Manchester and Leeds Colleges, England."

The society, within a year after organization, determined to erect an edifice in which to worship, and accordingly in 1873 their neat building was constructed on the hill overlooking the town from the east, size 40x50 feet, at a cost of $3,500.

The present officers are as follows: Elders, S. Sturtz, O. L. Crandall, and C. H. Bentley; trustees, Solomon Sturtz, C. H. Bentley, A. D. Barnum, J. L. Cole, C. T. Lamson, O. L. Crandall, and James Pennock; secretary, C. H. Bentley; treasurer, S. Sturtz. The society has had no pastor since the drowning of Mr. Marshall. It is in a healthy and growing condition, however, now having a membership of about thirty-six.

A Presbyterian Sunday School was organized in 1879, which is still in a thriving condition, with a membership of about eighty, and an attendance of sixty. A. H. Beals is the present superintendent.

GERMAN BAPTISTS, OR BRETHREN.

The founder of this denomination, in this locality, was Elder Philip Moss, who arrived in Coldwater in October, 1855, from Carroll county, Indiana, settling with his family upon a claim near Greene. The first religious services, to followers of his faith, were held at his house the fall of his arrival, and as soon as the school house, known as No. 1, was completed, preaching was continued during the time of his ministerial labor—a period of about five years, when it was abruptly terminated, March 5, 1860, by the grim messenger of death. At this time the society had a membership of about fifty. An organization was effected in June, 1857, with the following members: John Hardman and wife, Jacob Reprogle and wife, Benjamin Eikenberry and wife, Felix Landis and wife, Jacob Harter and wife, and a few others.

Upon the death of Philip Moss, John H. Fillmore was called to the pastoral duties, and filled the pulpit for about three years. Following him came John F. Eikenberry, who is still in charge, assisted by his brother laborers, Benjamin Ellis, John E. Eikenberry, Humphrey Fallhelm, and others. Special revival services have been held by David Bromer, J. H. Bowman and Eli Grouel, with good success, and large additions were made to the membership.

In 1873, the house of worship was erected in Greene, at a cost of $4,000, size 40x60 feet, being the finest church edifice in this part of the county. The present officers are J. F. Eikenberry, N. Trapp, and E. Moore, ministers; and F. Landis, William Moore and Henry Eikenberry, deacons. The membership is about 104.

A Sunday school was organized in connection with the church in 1873, with N. Trapp as superintendent. The present officer is Elihu Moore. The church has only lost one member by death, Benjamin Ellis, in 1881. Services are held every Sunday.

Rev. John F. Eikenberry, the present pastor of the German Baptist Church, resides on section 19, and is one of the earliest ministers of Butler county. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1831. John Eikenberry, his father, also a native of Virginia, removed to Indiana with his family about 1834, being one of the pioneers of that State. Mr. Eikenberry was brought up in Carroll county, and there married Elizabeth Moss. They removed to Butler county in the fall of 1855, and

have resided on their present farm since that time. Mr. Eikenberry bought a part of his farm from the government and a part of Mr. John H. Miller. He has been engaged in the ministry since 1861, having been pastor of the society here since that time. Besides attending to his duties as pastor of the church, he has also improved a large farm—leading a life of industry and energy. Elder Eikenberry has eight children—David, William H., Barbara, now Mrs. John Moore; Benjamin F., Mary A., Susan, Minerva, and Edwin. The two oldest were born in Carroll county, Indiana, the others in Dayton township. Mr. Eikenberry has a brother, Elias, who came here at the same time. He now lives on section 18, Dayton township.

Henry Eikenberry, a deacon of this society, has been a resident of Butler county since the spring of 1855. His father, Benjamin Eikenberry, was born and brought up in Preble county, Ohio. He removed to Carroll county, Indiana, where he lived for many years, coming to Coldwater township, Butler county, in 1855, where he purchased a farm of John H. Miller. This farm included the business part of the present village of Greene. His house was just east of the mill, where the stone building called the Centennial Hall now stands. In August, 1871, he removed to Black Hawk county. His wife was Catherine Moss. They had nine children, six of whom are still living—Henry H., Wm. E. H., John E., Mrs. Sarah Sturtz, Levi, and Harvey. Henry H. was born in Carroll county, Indiana, in 1834, and came with his parents to Greene in 1855. He owns a farm adjoining the town of Greene. His wife was Miss M. L. Harter, daughter of Jacob Harter, a native of Virginia, who settled in Dayton township in 1855, where he still resides. Her mother's maiden name was Jemima Zook, a native of Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Eikenberry have six children—Amanda E., now Mrs. Charles E. Wilhelm; Francis M., Aaron H., Minerva, Arthur, and George. They lost their fourth child—Charles E.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

This denomination effected an organization in the township of Coldwater in the year 1859, Rev. John Buckmaster and Rev. Israel Shafer officiating. The first officers were—D. W. Miller, class leader, and J. M. Miller, steward. The first services were held at the house of Widow Hall. The presiding elders, since 1860 until the present time, have been in sequence, as follows: David Wenrick, until 1865; G. H. Watrous, until 1868; S. D. Stone, one year; G. H. Watrous, one year; Enoch Fathergill, one year; Israel Shafer, two years; M. S. Drury, three years; M. Bowman, one year; S. Sutton, two years; D. Wenrick, one year; William Cunningham, two years and for the coming year of 1883. The pastors in succession, from 1860, have been as follows: Revs. James Murphy, J. H. Knouse, Simon George, one year; J. Murphy, one year; J. Lash, one year; J. N. Martin, two years; J. Trenholm, one year; J. Baskerville, one year; L. T. John, one year; M. M. Taylor, two years; J. Lindsey, one year, and for the coming year of 1883, George W. Benson.

In the absence of the class record it is impossible to give the membership of the

society since its organization. The present officers are: W. A. Keister, class leader, and J. Miller, steward.

NOTES OF INTEREST.

The first birth in the town of Greene was that of a pair of twin girls born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Farrel, of the Gault House.

The first marriage of parties belonging here was that of N. W. Thomas and Miss Lucy Perry. There being no officer here to perform the ceremony, they were married in Clarksville on the 11th of September, 1872. The first wedding was that of Mr. J. Temple, S. W. Soesbe officiating.

The first death in town was that of Willie, son of Frank W. Smith.

PROSPERITY OF GREENE.

In the issue of the Butler County *Press* on the 9th of September, 1874, the editors say: "At no time have we seen a greater degree of prosperity in our town. The number of new buildings in course of erection is great, while all our industries are enjoying a fine degree of growth and enlargement. This state of facts shows that our industries are not of the mushroom sort, but legitimate and demanded by the country."

FIRST FLOUR SHIPMENT.

The first car-load of flour was shipped from Greene on the 15th of April, 1875, and another lot was sent on the following Monday. This was the first lot manufactured by the Dellinger Mill.

DIRECTORY.

A. F. and A. M., Alpha Lodge, No. 326—V. C. Birney, M. W.; O. D. Barnum, Sec.

Beals, Prof. A. H.—Prineipal Public Schools.

Birney, A. F.—Drugs, paints and oils.

Birney, V. C.—Physician and surgeon.

Brown, Rev. John A.—Pastor M. E. church.

Bruce & VanSaun—Grain.

Bruce, Vehon & Co.—Lumber.

Burlett, A. J.—General merchandise.

Butler County Press—Geo. E. Delevan, editor and proprietor.

City Restaurant—Gates Bros., proprietors.

Cole, J. L.—Drugs, paints, oils, news depot.

Dellinger, B. M.—Flouring mill.

Earnest, I. M.—Agricultural implements.

Earnest, John—Lumber and coal.

Eikenberry, Rev. John—Pastor German Baptist Church.

Ellis, W. F. & Co.—Hardware.

Emmet House—Mrs. V. Morrison.

Fabriz, W. C—Barber.

Feyereisen, H.—General store.

Fowler, Mrs. C.—Millinery.

Gates House—Gates Bros., proprietors.

Glodery, Andrew—General merchandise.

Green, C. M.—Attorney at law.

Harlinske, F.—Merchant tailor.

Halstead, Miss Myra—Millinery.

Huckins, C. C.—Physician.

Huckins, F. W.—Agrieultural implements.

I. O. O. F., Elm Springs Lodge, No. 318—A. J. Burlett, N. G.; M. W. Miller, Sec.

Jaekson, Frank D.—Attorney at law.

Johnson, Dr. A. K.—Physician and surgeon.

Kean, R.—Blacksmith.

Kinsey, J. W.—Agent B. C. R. & N. Ry.

Knssel, Isaac—Clothing and gents' furnishing goods.

Lloyd, A. S.—Barber.

Mabie, F. D.—Restaurant.

Madison House—S. Webber, proprietor.

Mills, G. L.—Grain and stock.

Miner, R.—Furniture dealer.

Nevins, Dr. John—Physician.

Osier, J. W.—Drugs, paints and oils.

Parno, E. W.—Dealer in watches, etc.

Pennock, James—Boots and shoes.

Riner, W. W.—Hardware and Postmaster.

Schucknecht, A. C.—General merchandise.

Sessions, E. H. & Co.—Dry goods, boots and shoes.

Shell Rock Valley Bank—C. H. Wilcox, cashier.

Shoemaker, J. F.—Dentist.

Snyder, P. B.—Dentist.

Soesbe Bros.—Lawyers and real estate agents.

Steve, J. D.—Meat market.

Stober, L. J.—Harnessmaker.

Thomas, A. S. & Co.—Farm machinery.

Tyler & Son—Groceries and provisions.

Williams House—G. W. DeGraw, proprietor.

Wilson, E. F.—Livery stable.

CHAPTER XXIII.

DAYTON TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of Butler county lies in the northern tier of townships, and is among the banner farming localities of Northern Iowa. Floyd county lies on the north; Jackson township on the south; Fremont on the east, and Coldwater on the west. It is a full Congressional township of thirty-six sections, embracing the territory of township 93, in range 16, containing an area of 23,040 acres, a great portion of which is under a high state of cultivation.

The land in Dayton is mostly high rolling prairie of great fertility. It has an excellent soil for mixed farming, and a country admirably adapted by nature for stock raising and dairy purposes. The Shell Rock river traverses the township from the northeast to the southeast, and parallel with it is the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad. Coldwater creek enters Dayton by way of section 19, and empties its waters into the Shell Rock, in section 29. Flood creek rises in Minne-

sota and flows in a southerly direction through Dayton, making its confluence with the Shell Rock river in this township. It will thus be seen that the township is well watered, and possesses in a high degree those requisites necessary for manufacturing purposes, which no doubt will be well utilized at some time not far distant. Along the Shell Rock river in places, and at the mouth of Flood creek, are groves of timber.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There is some uncertainty as to who was really the first to push their way into the fertile prairies of Dayton in quest of a home. There is abundant testimony, however, that the honor is due to William Goheen, who settled here in March, 1852.

Mr. Goheen was a native of the State of Indiana, and came here with his family, bringing three horses. He entered three forty acre tracts of land in the center of Dayton township. He built a little hewn log house, where he remained braving all the vicissitudes of frontier life, and defending his family from danger and want until June, 1853, when death called him, and left the family to mourn the loss of a brave husband and father. This was the first death in the township.

During the same year James Griffith came with his family, and erected his cabin in southwest quarter of section 18, Dayton township. He is treated at length in the history of Coldwater township.

Among the early arrivals was R. W. Butler, who moved from the Wapsie. Being possessed of some means, by judicious investments and a successful system of farming he accumulated a snug sum, which is now enjoyed by his heirs.

Levi Burress built his cabin on section 27, on the west bank of the Shell Rock. He was a mighty hunter in his younger days, a man of imposing presence, of frank, open bearing, and a voice full of heartiness and good will. His cabin was the stopping place for the many emigrants wending their way north and westward. They will long remember the hospitable Kentuckian.

James Blake, originally from Maine, but by training a Virginian, came in 1854 and entered 320 acres on section 25, where he at once erected a cabin.

Philip J. Ebersold, from New York, was one of the earliest arrivals. He located on the premises now occupied by Mr. McNames, on the banks of Flood creek. He afterward removed about a mile and a half southeast of the old homestead to another farm, which he purchased and brought under a high state of cultivation. He was a reading and thinking man, as well as one used to toil.

In the summer and fall of 1854 came William Gough, Hugh Thomas, P. Ebersold, Delano McCain, and others.

John F. Eikenberry, also one of the oldest settlers, and a preacher of the German Baptist, took a claim and made of it a model farm. He is a man much esteemed wherever he is known, genial in his manner, and honest in all his purposes. He is a fit representative of his faith, of which there are many families settled in this and adjoining townships.

John V. Boggs was another of the first settlers, and was located for years on section 20. He was a member of the old board of supervisors, and a man of sterling rectitude—reliable as the needle to the pole.

Tobias Miller is another of the early settlers of Dayton township—came in June, 1853, and located on the section where Eikenberry now lives. In 1855 he sold out and went to Minnesota. The last heard of him he was at South Bend, Indiana.

Levi Burris came in 1852, shortly after Goheen, and settled on section 27, living there until his death, in fall of 1882.

Commodore Bennett settled on section 13, the place now owned by Wm. Kingery.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The first religious services in the town was held at the house of James Griffith, in 1854, by Israel Shafer, of the United Brethren denomination. Some meetings were afterwards held at school houses. They generally have a religious service of some character once in two weeks.

The first death was William Goheen, in 1853; he was buried on the banks of Coldwater creek, section 19; afterwards taken up and buried in the Hardman cemetery.

The first school in Dayton was held in the fall of 1858, in a frame building 20x20, costing $500. A winter term was taught by a Mr. Thompson, with an attendance of fifteen.

There are at present ten school districts in the township, with school buildings in each.

The first birth was in 1855, a daughter, Isabella, to J. W. Goheen and Mary (Burras) Goheen. These parties, it is said, were the first couple married in the township.

OFFICIAL RECORD.

The territory now comprising Dayton, on the 6th of February, 1855, was equally divided, the east half being merged into the organization of Butler township, and the west half belonging to Coldwater. In this shape it remained until September, 1860, when Judge Converse set it off and ordered it organized as a separate town from the others, and an election was ordered on the 6th day of November, 1860, at the house of Richard Chellew. At that election C. H. Forney, Abel Eddy and Lemuel Carter were chosen judges; Patrick Hagerty and Phineas Clawson, clerks. The first officers were as follows: Justices of the peace, Hugh Thomas and Levi Burress; constables, Richard Chellew and Reuben Stroheeker; supervisor, Thomas Hagerty; clerk, John F. Eikenberry; assessor, Phineas Clawson; trustees, John V. Boggs, Philip J. Ebersold and Lemuel Carter.

The present officers of the township are as follows, elected in November, 1882: Justices of the peace, L. Bragg and F. Morrill, Jr.; township clerk, W. W. R. Shafer; constables, George C. Clark and John Dellker; assessor, W. H. Lyford; trustees, C. H. Forney, George Lathrop, and E. Morrill.

Among others that have held prominent positions in the township are: C. H. Forney, John V. Boggs, John F. Newhard, M. L. Carter, Joseph Packard, E. J. Ebersold, Julius Temple, George Lathrop, and F. Morrill.

DAYTON'S SHARE IN THE WAR.

During the rebellion the township, although sparsely settled, furnished more than its quota of men had it been credited as it should have been.

From the records of Adjutant General Baker we copy a list of those who served

in the gallant Thirty-second Iowa Infantry: Phineas Clawson, Joseph Babcock, C. N. Thomas, James Ybright, Wilbur Clauson, Henry Brooks, James Butler, John McCain, Albert Boggs, Isaiah Carter, John Swim, Aaron Harter, John Forney, Roszell Cain, and Sylvester Bragg.

Among other regiments are found the names of the following men from Dayton: Dock Burress, Jasper Blake, and Alex. Forney. The drafted men were Joseph Thornsbrue, Hamilton Brown, and Robert Burress. Among the "hundred-day men" were W. A. Wilkis, John Eddy, and William Carter.

THE FARMERS' CLUB.

The Clarksville *Star*, in its issue of the 20th of May, 1875, contains the following remarks from the pen of Van E. Butler:

"Among the educational institutions of this town is the 'Farmers' Club,' which was organized in 1864, the object being to increase the interest in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture. How much influence it has exerted within a period of ten years is seen by the superior thrift, the intelligence, improved style of farming, and the general neatness of the homesteads of its members. Mutual intercourse and interchange of ideas on farming and other topics have kept its members posted on the issues af the day; and if a stranger should step in when the club is in session he would no doubt conclude that the farmers kept their best stock at home and sent the poorer material to the Senate or Legislature, on the same principle that they select their best seeds for propagation and send the inferior article to market."

CHARACTERISTIC SETTLEMENT.

It has been remarked by some that biographies when published in a work of this kind have a tendency to make the whole matter monotonous and uninteresting, consequently detracting from the interest which otherwise would attach to such a volume. While this in a great measure is true, yet there is no way which will so clearly show the actual character of a settlement. Dayton township has good reason to be proud of her representative people. Among the many deserving of mention, a few are therefore appended.

John N. Boggs is one of the pioneers of Butler county, his residence in the county dating from September 10, 1853. Mr. Boggs was born in Ohio, in 1820. He lost his parents when he was but three years of age, and was brought up by strangers in Henry and Union counties, Indiana. He came to this county with Mr. John Hart, of Coldwater township, and pre-empted a farm adjoining Mr. Hart. He had possession of this farm, only from July 2, 1854, till January 10, 1856, when he sold it for $16 per acre. This was a remarkable price for land at that early day, and the sale was a fortunate transaction for Mr. Boggs. He has owned his present farm in Dayton township since May 1, 1856, buying it of John Hunter, of Janesville, Bremer county. He now has 200 acres. Mr. Boggs has been twice married. His first wife was Susan Lyons, a native of Pennsylvania. She died in 1874. His present wife Mrs. C. (Lence) Hardman, was a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Coldwater township with her husband, Aaron Hardman, in 1853. He died in 1878. Mr. Boggs has three chil-

dren by his first wife—Albert, Sarah and Joseph P. His first child, Orville, died in 1848. Mrs. Boggs has nine children by former marriage, six of whom are living. In politics Mr. Boggs is a republican, and has held offices of trust.

P. J. Ebersold, a native of the State of New York, was married in New York City to Mary Gihon, who was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1823, and came to the United States with her mother and brother when she was nineteen years old. She came to Iowa in 1854, and has lived in Dayton township since that time. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersold have seven children—Emily, Katie, David, Lillie, Laura, Sarah J. and Thomas. They lost one child—Alphonse. They have a beautiful home on section 24.

Hugh Thomas, residing on section 24, has been a resident of Dayton township since August, 1854. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1809. When three years of age he removed to Wayne county, Ohio, with his parents. His parents, Michael and Agnes Thomas, lived in Wayne county about nineteen years, when they removed to Hancock county, where his mother died. His father died in Indiana. Mr. Thomas has been three times married. His first wife was Hannah Williams, a native of Pennsylvania; his second wife was Frances Crawford, and his present wife was Miss Mary S. Arkills, a native of Ulster county, New York, who came to Clarksville with her mother in July, 1867. Mr. Thomas has three sons and three daughters. His oldest son, Hiram, was a member of an Indiana regiment, in the war of the rebellion, and died in the service. His sons, Charles N., and L. D., were also in the service. Mrs. Thomas' parents, Nathaniel and Jane Ann Arkills, removed from the State of New York to Marquette county, Wisconsin, in 1861, where her father died in 1863. Her brother, Charles W. Arkills, served in the war of the rebellion, and now lives in Floyd county. Her mother resides with him. Mr. Thomas' children are—Hiram, (deceased), Asenath, now Mrs. John Duly; Charles N., Liverton D., Amanda A., now Mrs. Charles Surfus; Albert H., and Hattie R. Mr. Thomas has always been identified with the interests of the township, and has seen it change from a wilderness to a well-settled and prosperous county. He was the president of the first school board on its organization, and has held other local offices.

William H. Bonnell resides on section 25. He bought his present farm of F. J. Phillips. His father, Shedrick Bonnell, was one of the earliest settlers of Fremont township. Mr. Bonnell was born in Ohio, in 1851, and came to Butler county, with his father, in 1855. He married Miss Eliza Shannon, daughter of John A. Shannon. They have two children—Amanda E., and Dora N. Mr. Bonnell's farm contains eighty acres.

Lemuel Carter; resides on section 34. Mr. Carter is one of the early settlers of Butler county, coming here in 1855. He was born August 16, 1809, in Geauga county, Ohio; but was brought up in Union, and there married Jemima Orrahood, a native of Virginia. Mr. Carter located upon his present farm upon his arrival, in 1855, purchasing of Mr. Butler. His wife died in August, 1872. His present wife was Mrs. Polly Owens, a native

of New York. His children are—Phœbe, wife of C. Wygle; Maria J., wife of Robert Burrass, who died in the service during the war of the rebellion; William and James, who live in Wisconsin. Mr. Carter's farm contains 160 acres. He is now in his seventy-fourth year, and, although he encountered all the privations incident to a pioneer life, yet he is physically well preserved, being hale and healthy for a man of his years. Mr. and Mrs. Carter are members of the M. E. Church.

Charles T. Mather resides on section 33. His father, Dan. Mather, was one of the early settlers of Butler township, and is still living, in his eighty-seventh year. He was born in Otsego county, New York, August 17, 1796, where he was married to Roxanna Underwood. They removed to Warren county, Pennsylvania, in 1825. He was a carpenter by trade, an occupation he followed for many years. He removed from Pennsylvania to Boone county, Illinois, in 1844, and came to Butler county in May, 1854. He was among the earliest settlers of Clarksville, where he was engaged for many years in contracting and building. Among the early buildings which he assisted in constructing was the court house in that village, now used as a public school building. He purchased about 1,000 acres of land of the government, but devoted most of his attention to mechanical pursuits. His specialty for many years was fanning mills. His first wife died October 31, 1856. He afterward married Mrs. Sallie Veber; they now reside in the village of Clarksville. Mr. Dan. Mather had five children, four of whom are now living—Mrs. Maria Nelson, Charles T., Stephen D., who resides in Tennessee, and Milo E., who lives in Kansas. Stephen and Milo served in the war of the rebellion. Charles T. married Caroline Tripp, a native of the State of New York. They have seven children—Jessie, Charles M., Celia, Luella, Nellie, Catherine, and Daniel. Mr. Mather has a large farm, containing a full section of land.

Christian H. Forney is numbered among the farmers of Dayton township. He was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1822. When nineteen years of age he removed with his parents, Christian and Christina Forney, to Indiana, where they lived until their death. Mr. Forney moved to Illinois in 1854, onto a farm in Livingston county, near Pontiac. His residence in Butler county dates from July 3, 1856. He bought his present farm from William Mullin and James Blake. Mr. Forney has been twice married. His first wife was Rebecca Prince, a native of Champaign county, Ohio. His present wife was Miss Agnes Burnes, a native of England. She came to the United States when but five years of age, living in Ohio. Mr. Forney had three children by his first wife and has had six by his second, five of whom are living. He is one of the successful farmers of Butler county and is quite an extensive land owner, having five hundred and sixty acres in one body. In 1850 he took a trip across the plains to California and was absent about a year.

John A. Shannon was born near Kingston, in the province of Ontario, in 1826. His parents, John and Samantha (Smith) Shannon, were natives of New York State. Mr. John Shannon was in the war of 1812, and moved to Canada after the close of that war, where he resided till his death.

His wife is still living there. John A. Shannon resides on section 36. He purchased his farm of Andrew Daily, of Bremer county, in the spring of 1862, and settled here several years later. Mr. Shannon went to Michigan from Canada in 1852, and came to Butler county in 1856, settling in Clarksville. He is a carpenter by trade, and assisted in the construction of many of the older buildings of that village, building Peet's Hotel and several of the principal residences there. He married Elizabeth Fisher, daughter of Jeremiah Fisher, an early settler of DeKalb county, Illinois. Mrs. Shannon is a native of Clinton county, New York. They have five children, to-wit: Eliza J., wife of William S. Bonwell; Tina, now Mrs. Schuyler Hardman; Bertha, now Mrs. Charles N. Bonwell; Clara and John L. Their farm contains 160 acres.

Lafayette Bragg resides on section 29. His father, Erastus Bragg, was a native of New York State, and moved to Illinois about 1834. He resided in Illinois and Wisconsin until 1861, when he came to Butler county and settled on section 20 of Dayton township, where he died Christmas, 1874. His wife, Louisa Williams, a native of York State, is still living. She has five children—Lafayette, Clarissa, Sylvester, Roxanna and Martin. She lost two children. Lafayette was born in Illinois, in 1836. He married Jane Burrass, who came to this county with her adopted father, Levi Burrass. Mr. and Mrs. Bragg have four children—Alma, Mary A., Clara and Martin L. Their farm contains 240 acres.

David Ackerman resides on section 28. He bought his farm of 109 acres of Delany McKane, who entered the farm from government land. Mr. Ackerman is a native of New York State, born in 1822. His parents were David and Susanna Ackerman. His father was a native of New York State. His mother was born in Connecticut. They resided in Otsego county until their death. When twenty-five years of age Mr. Ackerman went to Wisconsin and took up land in the town of Rubicon, Dodge county, where he lived for nineteen years; coming to Butler county, November 3, 1866, he purchased his present farm the following spring. His wife was Lucy J. Fairchild, a native of the same county. They have six children—Jane, wife of John Favor, residing in California; Wesley A., Charles D., Lillie A., Byron D. and Mary C. Mr. Ackerman's farm contains 320 acres.

Stephen Fitzgerald resides on section 11. His father, Michael Fitzgerald, was born in Ireland, and came to the United States when twenty years of age, settling in Ontario county, New York. He afterwards removed to Greene county, Wisconsin, being one of the early settlers of that county. In 1867, he came to Butler county, and bought a farm of Mr. Davis on section 11 in Dayton township. In 1874 he sold his farm and moved to Waverly. Mr. Stephen Fitzgerald purchased his place in 1872, of A. Lloyd, who bought of J. J. Wagonseller. The parents of Mr. Fitzgerald had ten children, three sons and seven daughters. Stephen is the only one living in this county. He was born in Canandaigua, Ontario county, New York, in 1846. He married Elizabeth Ashlan, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Ashlan, who settled in McGregor from the State of New York,

about 1855, and are now living in Clarksville. Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald have three children—Ellen, Lillie M. and Nina.

Joseph Packard purchased his farm on section 22 in 1867. Mr. Packard was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1833. He removed to Michigan with his father, Ira Packard, who died in Lenawee county, that State. Mr. Joseph Packard came to Butler county in 1867. His wife was Helen N. Eddy, daughter of H. S. Eddy. They have two children, Ernest and Ruluff. Their farm contains eighty acres.

Milton R. Root resides on section 22. He is the son of Ruluff Root, of Clarksville, a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere. Milton R. was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1857; came to Iowa with his parents, who settled in Clarksville. Mr. Root, Sr., resided on the farm, where his son now lives, for several years. It is one of the largest farms in the county, containing 1100 acres. Mr. Root is largely engaged in stock raising. His wife was Mary B. Walker, who died June 13, 1882, leaving one daughter, Fannie.

William W. R. Shafer resides on section 36. His father, Thomas Shafer, purchased the farm of Mr. Gould. Mr. Shafer was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1846. He came to Iowa with his father, who now lives in Clarksville. W. W. R. purchased his farm, which contains 160 acres, of his father. His wife was Miss L. J. Clemmer, born in Greene county, Wisconsin, in 1848. Her father, Dr. J. N. Clemmer, is still a resident of Greene county. Mr. and Mrs Shafer have six children—Lena L. L., Nettie A., Joseph T., Mary A., George C. and Fred.

George Mason resides on section 16, where he settled in the spring of 1869. He bought his farm of W. H. Bettinger. Mr. Mason was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, September, 1833. When twenty-one years of age he removed to Ohio. His parents, John and Mary Ann (Miller) Mason resided in Rockingham county till their death. Mr. Mason went to Henry county, Indiana, where he enlisted in 1862 in the 84th Regiment Indiana volunteer infantry, and served till the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Chickamauga, was at Chattanooga, &c. During the latter part of the war was on detached service. He has been a resident of this township since 1865. He has been married twice. His first wife was Francis Rife. She died here February, 1874. His present wife was Mrs. Joanna Trimblin. Her maiden name was Flusher. He has six children by first wife. Mrs. Mason has four children by her former husband. Their farm contains eighty acres.

W. H. Price resides on section 7, and has owned his farm since 1870. He is a native of London, England, where he was born in 1837, coming to the United States with his parents when but a child, and resided in New York City, where his father was in business for many years. Mr. Price came to Butler county in April, 1856, and entered into the mercantile business in Clarksville in 1858, where he continued until 1877, when he settled on his farm of 400 acres.

Julius Temple resides on section 20. He purchased his farm of D. and M. V. Bragg in 1871. He was born in Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, in 1844. His

father, John Temple, died in Massachusetts when Julius was a boy. Mr. Temple came to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, in 1858, with his step-father, James Maxwell. He served six months in the army as a member of the 41st regiment of Wisconsin infantry. After the war he returned to Black Hawk county, from thence removed here. He married Miss B. Minor, daughter of John Minor. They have two children, Jessie and John. Mr. Temple's farm contains 120 acres.

Frederick Morrill resides on section 8. He bought his farm of John Dexter, who, being the first settler, made all the improvements. Mr. Morrill was born in Sebec, Piscataquis county, Maine, in May, 1818. His parents were John and Liberty (Lyford) Morrill. His wife was formerly Miss Diana Lyford, a native of Sebec. Her parents were James G. and Huldah (Spaulding) Lyford. Mr. Morrill came to Floyd county in March, 1873, and settled here the following June. Mr. and Mrs. Morrill have five children—Edwin, Emma M., now Mrs. Harmon Douglass; Minnie, now Mrs. Jacob Montgomery; Frederick, jr., and William H. S.

William H. Lyford came here from Maine, in 1874, and settled on section 6. He is a native of Maine, born in 1831. His wife was Hannah Gould, a native of the same State. Her father settled in Alamakee county, this State, in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Lyford have four children—Charles W., Hiram G., Cora and Alma. He was the first settler on his farm, and now has 160 acres.

Henry Wamsley resides on section 20. He bought his farm of Martin V. Bragg, in the fall of 1874. The farm was first settled by Douglas Bragg, father of Martin V. Mr. Wamsley has 120 acres. His father, M. B. Wamsley, was an early settler of Butler township; his biography will appear in the history of that township. Mr. Wamsley was born in Ohio, in 1849. Mrs. Wamsley was formerly Miss Ida Hicks, a daughter of John Hicks, of Clarksville. Mr. and Mrs. Wamsley have one daughter—Myrtle.

James W. Williams resides on section 5. He purchased his farm in 1877, of Wm. N. Gaines. Mr. Williams was born in Oneida county, New York, in 1829, and lived many years in Cataraugus county in that State. His father was a native of Wales. Mr. Williams settled in Delaware, Iowa, in 1853, where he lived until coming to Butler county in 1877. His wife was Flora Bush, a native of Chautauqua county, New York. They have three children—Charles H., Anna and Daisy—all born in Delaware county. Mr. Williams' farm contains 240 acres, on which he has made all the improvements.

Jarvis E. Ferguson resides on section 22, which he purchased of J. Perrin in the spring of 1878. A part of his farm was first settled by Z. H. Eddy. Mr. Ferguson was born in Lenawee county, Michigan, in 1837. His father, Joseph F. Ferguson, was a native of Wayne county, New York, and emigrated to Michigan in 1832. Mr. Ferguson first came to Dayton township in 1864, where he resided but two years when he returned to Michigan. In the spring of 1873 he came again to Iowa, and located in Union township, Floyd county, settling in Dayton township in 1878. His farm contains 80 acres. Mrs. Ferguson was formerly Miss Josephine

Mason, daughter of Austin Mason, a native of the State of New York, but an early settler of Michigan.

Charles Ramsy resides on section 15. He bought his farm of Levi Parker in 1880. Mr. Ramsy has been a resident of Butler county since November 3, 1864, and of this township since 1869. He is a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1836. When fourteen years of age he removed to southern Ohio with his parents. He has been a resident of Iowa since 1857. His wife was Margaret J. Gabby, a native of Pennsylvania. They have six children Janette, Agnes, William, John, Charles and Arthur. They lost two children. Mr. Ramsy has 40 acres of land.

CHAPTER XXIV.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

The township bearing this name is in the northeastern corner; its east line joining Bremer county; and its north, Floyd county; with Butler township on the south, and Dayton on the west. It comprises township 93, range 15. The soil is rather a sandy loam, and in about one-half of the township is underlaid with a strata of limestone. Those who are familiar with this kind of land know its worth for cereal products. The only timber of natural growth in the township is a five acre tract in the northwestern part. But a large amount has been planted by the enterprising farmers, and is now in thrifty growth. The land is rather rolling, but there is a valley extending from northeast to southeast which is appropriately known as Pleasant Valley. No more beautiful and productive land can be found in the hundred counties that make up the great Hawkeye State. "Beautiful!" "Grand!" is the oft-repeated exclamation of those who look upon the great fields of wheat, corn and oats that extend in every direction. There are no streams, but an occasional spring makes its appearance, and water, as a general thing, can be found in bountiful supply. There is no railroad within its borders, but the facilities for market are excellent. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad passes within a half-mile of its southwest corner, with a market point at Clarksville, three miles away. The Illinois Central Railroad runs close to its line on the east, with a station at Plainfield. There is no town or village within its borders.

Withal, Fremont can be considered as among the best farming localities in Iowa.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first steps toward settlement in Fremont were made in 1855, when McCarty Bement came here and located upon a farm, where he resided for many years. He now resides in Plainfield, Bremer county. The same year Shadrach Bonwell, Samuel Lienhart, and James Trobaugh settled in the township.

The following year there were a number of arrivals, among whom were Nelson Bement, a brother of the first settler; James G. Temple, Robert Renfrew, and J. J. Cross. All of this party are yet living in the township, except Lienhart, who now lives in Clarksville, and Nelson Bement, who is somewhere in Minnesota.

William Gilmore and John Saddler, who located on section 6, were also early settlers. No others now remembered came in for several years.

J. J. Cross, who has been mentioned, was one of the very first settlers in the township. He is a son of Asa and Abigail (Cleveland) Cross, and was born in Cataraugus county, New York, July 1, 1829, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1853 he emigrated to Wisconsin, living at Madison one year, when he removed to Kane county, Illinois. In 1855 he came to Butler county, and in August of the same year entered his present farm. He then returned to Illinois, and in 1856, with his wife, located in Bremer county, living there one year before settling on the farm. Mr. Cross was married in 1855 to Miss Permelia Ballard. They have had five children, four of whom are living—Frederick W., Carrie L., Cora A., and George.

On the 27th day of September, 1855, S. Bonwell and family arrived in Fremont township, and soon afterward settled in their present home, on the northwest quarter of section 19. Mr. Bonwell relates numerous incidents of the hardships and pleasures of pioneer life; but one will suffice at this place. On the 6th day of January, 1856, he, with his family, attended the funeral of Eliza J. Newhard, at Clarksville. The weather was cold, and the ground frozen so hard that the grave could hardly be dug; it was therefore almost dark before the services were over, and Mr. Bonwell prepared to start homeward. When he arrived at Mr. Leinhart's, a storm was raging furiously, and the folks tried to pursuade him to remain all night; but Mr. Bonwell thought it his duty to return and attend to his stock. It was only a half a mile to his home, but there being no road, he missed his house, and soon found that he was lost on the prairie. To remain all night would be death. He, therefore, turned his team about so as to drift with the wind, which was blowing from the northwest, and concluded that in this way he would reach the timber east of Clarksville, which he succeeded in doing just as the storm passed over. After driving a short distance further he found himself at the cabin of Daniel Kinsley, where he remained all night with his family, and in the morning again set out for home. After leaving Mr. Leinhart's, the previous evening, and finding that he had lost his course, he called for aid, which was heard by the neighbors, and they replied by firing guns, etc.; but the wind was blowing such a gale that their answers could not be heard. The next morning the neighbors

assembled, and not finding him at home, started in search, following his track over the entire circuit, and were glad to find, upon arriving at Mr. Kinsley's, that all were still alive, as they thought they certainly had perished, or, as one old fellow of the party remarked: "They have, evidently, struck one of the sink-holes on the prairie and all went to h— together." Mr. Bonwell was born in Brown county, Ohio, October 19, 1825, but removed with his parents to Highland county, where, in 1848, he married Miss Amanda Welch, of Adams county, but a native of Indiana. In the fall of 1852 he emigrated to Illinois, where he resided eighteen months, then moving to Iowa. When the civil war broke out Mr. Bonwell was anxious to go and defend the stars and stripes, but his wife would not consent. In the fall of 1864, however, he was enrolled in Company B Eighth Iowa, and served until the close of the conflict. He has not accumulated a very large fortune, but is in good circumstances, owning 170 acres of well-improved land, clear of debt. In politics he was first a whig, but opposed to slavery. In 1860 he joined the republican ranks, remaining with that party until abont 1876, when he joined the greenbackers. The children are—William H., Charles E. Olive J., now Mrs. Charles Owen, and Albert N.

A. W. Lee resides on section 25, where he located in 1861. He was born in Vermont on the 4th of December, 1836. In In 1859 he emigrated to Rock county, Wisconsin, remaining there until he removed to Iowa. In the spring of 1859 he married Miss C. Works, daughter of James Works, a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Lee own 740 acres of land, and their improvements are among the best in the county. The children are James A., Frank C., Eddie D., and Mattie I.

John Robinson is a native of England, born in Cumberland county in 1817. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Bowman) Robinson. In 1830 the family emigrated to Canada, and in 1834 came to the United States, settling in the Empire State, where Mr. Robinson followed his trade, carpet-weaving, and in 1844 married Miss Emma Ann Darrall. In 1856 he emigrated to Illinois, living two years in Lake county. He then came to Iowa, first settling in Bremer county. In 1861 he came to Butler and settled at his present home. The children are John H., William W., Emma Jane, deceased, and George F. William W. is a Methodist Episcopal minister, but is at present teaching. Mr. Robinson is one of the leading farmers of his township, having a well-improved farm containing 160 acres, valued at $25 per acre. In politics he was an old-time whig, but is at present a republican. He received his education in the common schools of England, Canada, and New York State.

William Cronin, one of the leading dairymen of this county, is living on section 33, Fremont township, where he owns a farm containing 210 acres, and is engaged in the manufacture of creamery butter. Mr. Cronin is a native of Ireland, and was born in 1840, his parents being John and Mary Cronin. In 1847 the father died, and in 1848 the mother, with her ten children, emigrated to Canada, and in 1849 came to the United States, settling at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Wil-

liam tilled the soil in Wisconsin until 1862, and then emigrated to Iowa, living eighteen months at Cedar Falls. Since that time he has been a resident of Butler county. He was married in 1863, in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, to Miss Mary Twohig. They have had fourteen children, twelve of whom are now living—Lizzie, John, Bridget, James, Ellen and Hannah (twins), Agnes, May, Katie, Alice, Willie, and Lydia. In politics he is a democrat, and in religion a Roman Catholic.

Samuel Barker is one of the prominent farmers. He resides on section 15, settling there in 1864, and now owns 320 acres of land. Mr. Barker was born in Maine, December 25, 1822. His parents were both natives of England. In 1849, at Shellburne, New Hampshire, he married Miss Betsy Elliott, also a native of Maine. In 1851 they emigrated to Batavia, Illinois, thence in 1856 to Delaware county, Iowa, and from there to Butler county. The children living are Adelia, Emma, S. W., and Ettie. In politics he is a republican, and in religion a Baptist.

William A. Ladd was born in Schenectady county, New York, June 26, 1834. In 1846 he emigrated, with his parents, to McHenry county, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade, and, December 7, 1856, married Miss Eleanor Fox. They are the parents of one child—Ada L. In 1864 they came to Iowa, and, after living a short time in Bremer county, came to Butler and settled in their present home, on section 12, Fremont township.

W. C. Smith was born October 4, 1831, in Harrison county, Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Catherine (Randolph) Smith, were of German descent, but their forefathers were among the early settlers of the United States, and participated in the wars of the Revolution and the second war with England, or the War of 1812. In 1846 the family emigrated to Grant county, Wisconsin, where, in 1853, W. C. Smith married Miss Mary A. Munson. In 1865 he came to Butler county and settled on section 24, Fremont township. Of the ten children born unto Mr. and Mrs. Smith, eight are now living—Walter, Dora, Harland, Eva, Ella, Edward, Parker and Mirt.

John N. Wamsley was born on the 21st day of September, 1830. He came to Iowa, as already stated, with his brother, W. S. Wamsley, and lived with Aaron Moore until 1853; then emigrated to Nebraska; nine years subsequently, to Missouri, and three years afterwards returned to Butler county. Mr. Wamsley was married in 1853 to Miss Wilhelmina Richards, and they now have six children—Frank L., Etta, now Mrs. Albert Thomas; Curzette, Effa, now Mrs. Robert Walch; Lillie, and Rosa May. Mr. Wamsley enlisted in Company I, Sixth Nebraska, and served fourteen months.

Frank L. Wamsley, son of the above, was born in Nebraska, in September, 1858. He always resided with his parents, and October 24, 1882, married Miss Isabella Harvey, daughter of Jonathan Harvey.

Charles N. Thomas is found among the pioneers of 1854, as in that year, with his parents, Hugh and Hannah (Williams) Thomas, he came to Butler county and settled in Dayton township. Hugh Thomas was born in the state of Pennsylvania in 1809; removed with his parents to Ohio, where he married Miss Hannah



Arthur W Lee



Mrs A. M. Lee.

Williams. In 1848 he removed to Indiana, from whence he came to Iowa, and settled on section 24, Dayton township, where he still resides. His wife died in 1866. Charles N. is the third of the fourteen children. He was born in the State of Ohio, on the 9th day of September, 1835. Since coming to Iowa he has spent most of his time working at his trade—carpenter. In 1860 he married Miss Susan Lenhart, daughter of E. Lenhart. In 1862 he enlisted in Company G of the 32d Iowa, and served with the same until the regiment was mustered out of service. In 1869 he settled in his present home, on section 29, Fremont township. The children are—Amanda J., now Mrs. A. F. Buchholtz, who was married September 9, 1880, now residing in Calhoun county, Iowa; Asenath, Samuel L., John E., Albert D. and Hugh N.

Alexander Forney, son of C. H. and Rebeeca Forney, was born in Wabash county, Indiana, on the 3d day of December, 1847, and came with the family to Butler county. In 1863 he enlisted in Company L, of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry, and served until the regiment was mustered out of service. In September, 1867, he married Miss Ellen Blake, daughter of James Blake. They have two children—Emma and Florence. Mr. Forney now resides on section 16, Fremont township, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres.

Edward Bennett is a native of England, born July 6, 1831. In 1849 he emigrated to the United States, living one year in Dubuque, Iowa. He then went to Wisconsin, and resided in Marquette county until 1867, when he returned to Iowa, living in Bremer county until 1876, when he came to Butler county, and settled on section 28, Fremont township, where he owns 160 acres of land. In February, 1864, Mr. Bennett enlisted in Company C, of the Twenty-third Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Bennett has been twice married—in 1856 to Miss Elizabeth Ellison, also a native of England. She died in 1857, leaving one child—Elizabeth, now the wife of Albert Shadbolt. In November, 1867, he married Miss Janette Hume, a native of Scotland. They have ten children—James, Sarah A., Edward, Martha V., Maggie, William C., Robert Hume, Cora, Ruth, and Eva.

Wallace E. Balsley was born in Onondaga county, New York, October 26, 1833. In 1853 he moved to Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin, where he resided twelve years, then came to Iowa, living in Chickasaw county until 1871, since which time he has been a resident of Butler county. In 1853 he married Miss Anna Vermilyea. They have seven children—Francis, Alice, Hannah, Cynthia, Melvin, Charles, and Carleton. Mr. Balsley owns 156 acres of land; is a republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

The township is settled in part by Germans, and is the largest foreign settlement in the county. They are very thrifty and go-ahead farmers, and nearly all are in good circumstances. They are just the kind to develop a country. These Germans have a Lutheran church in the township, and besides the English they have a German school to educate their children in their own language.

It was not until after the close of the civil war that this township took such

rapid strides in advance. In 1867 its fertile prairies began to eateh the eye of those looking for permanent homes. From that time to the present its inerease and development have been very rapid. About all the land is now in the possession of residents, who are rapidly plaeing it under eultivation. Every foot of land is tillable, and the population is now far in advanee of the average of eountry towns. Fremont now has more land under cultivation than any town in the county. The prineipal productions are wheat, corn and oats.

FIRST THINGS.

The first birth in the township was a son, Harvey Dilman, to Mr. and Mrs. S. Bonwell, born the 6th day of Deeember, 1855, and died in February, 1869.

The first marriage ceremony performed in Fremont occurred Deeember 25, 1859, the contraeting parties being Joseph Brownell and Lucy Ballard. They are now living in Manehester, Iowa. The hymeneal knot was tied by Elder David Terry.

The same reverend also preached the first sermon in Fremont. He was a follower of the Baptist faith.

The first death was that of the mother of Robert Renfrew.

THE TOWNSHIP NAME.

There are several different theories as to how and by whom the town of Fremont was named. But the most plausible of all, is that given by a local writer to the Clarksville *Star*, in 1875. The item reads: "'Fremont, free speech and free press,' was what one would hear in the days of 1856, when Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, and others were rolling the great stone that was to eventually crush out Afriean slavery in the Ameriean States. So it was given to this territory of thirty-six square miles." The name was suggested by William R. Phillips in honor of General J. C. Fremont, who was at that time a eandidate for the presidency. The name was at onee approved by S. Bonwell and the other inhabitants.

ORGANIC.

On February 6, 1855, Judge Palmer divided the county into sub-divisions, and Fremont was merged into Butler township, whieh at that time embraced 126 square miles. During Judge Converse's administration, Fremont was created and ordered organized. The first election was held on the 11th of October, 1859, at the house of William R. Phillips, whieh was then in process of erection. When the day eame, the voters met, but Phillips had nothing done to his house except the eellar, whieh he had just finished. The ballot box was accordingly let down in the hole, the voters dropped in their little slips, and the eleetion was held here "with no roof o'er head save the blue canopy of Heaven." However, the day was a pleasant one, and everything passed off nieely. The records have been misplaced, and the officers who were elected have been forgotten, except that J. J. Cross was chosen township clerk. There were sixteen ballots cast, and fortunately we are able to give the voters' names, as follows: James G. Temple, John Boorom, James Trobaugh, William Pringle, M. Bennett, Robert Slaight, John H. Vosler, D. W. Tunsley, S. Bonwell, S. Lenhart, Henry Lenhart, John Lenhart, G.

W. Ellis, Nelson Bement, S. J. Boorom and J. J. Cross.

The people of Fremont township have been fortunate in enlisting the service of honest as well as capable and efficient officers to administer or oversee public affairs. Nothing unusual has transpired to disturb the tranquillity of such matters; there has been no waste of public money nor unnecessary extravagance.

The officers of the township, in the year 1879, were as follows: Township trustees, J. J. Cross, David McSparron and Thomas Edison; town clerk, C. E. Allen; assessor, Charles Fitch; Justices of the peace, W. B. Gillmore and D. Bucholz.

The officers in 1880, were as follows: Township trustees, W. N. Quinn, F. Stuelke and J. J. Cross; town clerk, Myron Temple; assessor, L. Temple.

In 1881, the following were serving: Trustees, F. Stuelke, J. J. Cross and W. N. Quinn; town clerk, C. A. Fulks; assessor, L. B. Temple.

The officers in 1882, were as follows: Trustees; J. J. Cross, W. N. Quinn and Thomas Filkins; clerk, C. A. Fulks; assessor, L. B. Temple.

In the fall of 1882, the following officers were elected to serve in 1883: W. N. Quinn, Jacob Klenskey and W. Bucholz, township trustees; George Sumner, clerk; William Cronin, assessor. They are the present incumbents.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Fremont township was taught by Miss Lucy Ballard, at the residence of James G. Temple. Miss Ballard afterward became Mrs. Joseph Brownell, their marriage being the first in the township.

The first school house was built on the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 11.

There are now the full complement of school districts in the township, which is nine, and educatioual facilities are second to none of the townships in the county. The school finances are in good condition, and educational matters have been managed with a view to making schools efficient. There is one German school in the town, for the purpose of teaching the children that language.

The township was first organized as a district township, and was continued as such until 1873, when, by a vote of the people, they were all made independent districts, and organized as such during the following spring.

CHAPTER XXV.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of Bulter county comprises the territory of township 92, range 16, containing a full congressional township of 23,040 acres. It is surrounded by the townships of Dayton, Butler, Jefferson and West Point, respectively on the north, east, south and west. The surface is generally level or gently undulating. The soil is a dark loam with clay subsoil, except the river bottom, which has a sandy subsoil. It is strictly an agricultural township, having no town, postoffice or store within its limits. The population consists of an enterprising industrious class, mostly Americans, engaged chiefly in agriculture, but handle and fatten stock to a considerable extent. The township is mostly prairie and has but one stream of water, the Shell Rock river, which passes through the northeast corner, entering at section 2 and pursuing a meandering course toward the southwest, makes its exit on section 24. Along the banks of this river is found the only timber in the township, consisting of walnut, oak, hickory, ash and other varieties. There are two railroads —the Dubuque & Dakota and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern—the former passing through the northeast corner, the latter traversing the entire township from east to west. A small portion of the lands are unoccupied by actual settlers, being held by speculators. Although there are no small streams the land is well drained by natural depressions and there is very little waste land. In consideration of the character of the soil and these advantages, this township has possibilities second to none in the county. The trading points are Clarksville, on the east, and Allison, on the southwest, where ready markets are found.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler to occupy land in this township was J. B. Hicks, a native of Wisconsin, who made a claim on section 12 during the spring of 1850. Here he remained until 1867 when he went to Kansas, where he remained a few years and again returned to the old place. He did not seem satisfied and started for Mexico, but delayed on the way, on the Solomon river, in Kansas, where he still remains. Meanwhile, his father and brother, Joe, arrived, and took up their abode on the same place, where the old gentleman died and was buried. His remains have since been removed to Linwood cemetery. When he first came he opened a blacksmith shop, and forged the first iron in

the Shell Rock valley. John still lives in the township.

The next settlers were two brothers, M. B. and W. S. Wamsley, from Ohio. They came in April, 1851, and settled on claims previously made on section 1. They had little property, other than the teams which brought them here. M. B. had his family with him. His brother, W. S., secured land on section 12, and then returned to his native state for a wife. He was there married and the return trip constituted the wedding tour. With his family he still remains upon the place and has a well improved, valuable farm. M. B. Wamsley was president of the Butler County Bank for ten years, and now resides in Clarksville.

In 1852 Seth Hilton and John Baughman, from Illinois, came and selected homes on section 13, near what is now the town of Clarksville, where they remained until 1882, when they sold out and removed to Kansas. Hilton, when he arrived, built a log house upon the present site of Clarksville. They had but little property but accumulated a competence and left in good circumstances.

The next year John Stevenson, John Boyd and E. D. Marquand arrived from Ohio. Stevenson settled on section 36 and remained until his death. John Boyd, his son-in-law, now lives upon the place. Marquand selected a home on section 25, which place he has since occupied. He has a good farm well stocked.

Section 21 received a settler in 1857, by the name of John Klinetob, who came from Illinois. He died there in 1869. Eli Bebee came the same year with his family, making the journey from Ohio with a yoke of cattle, and settled on section 2. He is now in Clarksville. The place is now owned by James Martin. About this time came John H. VanDyke. Henry Newman came also from Ohio and established himself on section 13, near the line, the boundary between sections 24 and 13 being marked by the driveway through his barn. He sold out to S. McCreary in 1871, and removed to Linn county, Oregon.

M. V. Wamsley was an early settler, having made a claim on section 12 in 1851. He enlisted in the army, was wounded at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, taken to Texas as a prisoner, where he died.

Elisha Doty secured land in this township in 1855, and moved here during the winter of 1861; remained until 1864, when he removed to Tama county. The land is yet owned by the family. Geo. Allen, A. E. Ensley and Richard Keller came about this time from Indiana, and selected homes on section 12. Allen built the first dam across the Shell Rock river in the county, on the section where he settled, and had the first mill. He now lives near Davenport.

Then came Geo. Harkness and John Bonwell and located on section 1, where Bonwell died, in 1875 or 1876. In 1863 Harkness removed to the Pacific coast.

Cyrus Doty came in the fall of 1860. From this time until 1864, settlement was very slow; then, and for a number of years, the township filled up rapidly. Among those who came in were, J. W. Butts and family, A. Sampson and family, R. Sampson and family, Dan Waite and family and A. N. Leet, all from Wisconsin.

ORGANIC.

This township was organized in March, 1858. The following is the record containing a list of township officers for years named:

1858—John Klinetob, John H. VanDyke and John Stevenson, trustees; John Boyd, clerk; Josiah Stevenson and Henry Newman, constables; Samuel Lister, supervisor of roads; John Klinetob, assessor; E. D. Marquand and John Klinetob, justices of the peace.

1859—John Boyd, John Klinetob and John H. VanDyke, trustees; E. D. Marquand, assessor; John Stevenson, clerk; E. D. Marquand, justice of the peace; Josiah Stevenson, constable.

1860—Henry Newman, John Boyd and John H. VanDyke were elected trustees October 11, 1859, but Henry Newman was the only one who qualified, as John Boyd and John H. VanDyke refused. Henry Newman resigned the office the following February, and on the 7th of that month the township clerk appointed Richard Heed, John Klinetob and Joseph Hilton, who served for the ensuing year. Martin V. Wamsley was elected clerk.

1861—Joseph Hilton, John Klinetob and John Boyd, trustees; E. D. Marquand, clerk; John Klinetob, assessor; E. D. Marquand, justice of the peace.

1862—Elisha Doty, John Boyd and Joseph Hilton, trustees; E. D. Marquand, clerk.

1863—Jeremiah Koeher, Elisha Doty and William S. Wamsley, trustees; Cyrus Doty, clerk; John Klinetob, assessor.

1864—Jeremiah Clark, Elisha Doty, trustees; Cyrus Doty, clerk.

1865—G. P. Klinetob, Aaron Doty, Milton Marquand, trustees; Cyrus Doty, clerk.

1866—Aaron Doty, Henry F. Leitz, J. W. Butts, trustees; Cyrus Doty, clerk; John Klinetob, assessor.

1867—Daniel Pope, Jeremiah Koeher, A. Sampson, trustees; G. P. Babcock, clerk; John Klinetob, assessor.

1868—Wm. Neal, Jacob A. Murckley, Jeremiah Clark, J. P. Upp, trustees.

1869—William Neal, Jacob A. Murckley, Samuel McCrery, trustees; J. P. Upp, clerk.

1870—William S. Wamsley, William Neal, Samuel McCrery, trustees; Cyrus Doty, clerk.

1871—William S. Wamsley, F. Thornton, trustees; C. B. Nelson, clerk.

1872—F. M. Russell, A. Sampson, J. H. Hickle, trustees; Cyrus Doty, clerk.

1873—F. M. Russell, A. Sampson, trustees; C. B. Nelson, clerk.

1874—We have no record.

1875—John Boyd, C. B. Wilson, B. Priest, trustees; S. Moyer, clerk; F. M. Russell, assessor.

1876—B. Priest, John Boyd, Aaron Doty, trustees; Cyrus Doty, clerk.

1877—W. W. Hemenway, T. D. Darby, T. T. Miller, trustees; Wilson Bennett, clerk.

1878—E. D. Marquand, F. M. Russell, S. W. Chever, trustees; Wilson Bennett, clerk.

1879—J. Seofield, S. W. Chever, J. H. Hickle, trustees; F. M. Russell, clerk.

1880—The same as 1879.

1881—J. Seofield, F. Patterson, S. W. Chever, trustees; F. M. Russell, clerk.

1882—F. Patterson, T. D. Darby, S. W. Chever, trustees; F. M. Russell, clerk.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in this township was located on section 1, and was built of logs. U. G. Lawrence was the first teacher. The building after a number of years was torn down, and the material used in its construction made into firewood. The first frame school house was built on section 14, in 1855, and George McClellan was the first teacher. It has now been replaced with a larger structure costing $800; and at this time, 1883, Miss Mary Lusted is the instructor. The second frame house for school purposes was erected the same year, on section 25, but was afterwards sold to Mr. Douglas, and used for a dwelling, and a more commodious building erected in its stead. There are now ten school districts in the township, all having good substantial frame houses, well furnished and in good condition. They have in general a competent class of teachers, and the educational advantages and facilities are second to none in the county.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious service was held in the cabin of Malon Wamsley in the fall of 1851, by Rev. S. W. Ingham, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. But few services were held. In 1852, a Baptist clergyman held service in Seth Hilton's cabin. No organization, however, was effected of any denomination. The churches are well represented in the town of Clarksville, with which many of the people of the township are connected.

GENERAL ITEMS.

The first marriage was that of John Rains and Miss Elizabeth Allen.

The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Malon Wamsley, born July 30, 1852.

The first death was that of Joseph Kirker, who died and was buried on section 12 without service of any character.

Linwood Cemetry is located in this township on section 13. The first interment therein was a son of Dr. Tichnor, of Clarksville. The grounds are under the supervision of the authorities of the town of Clarksville.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Herewith a few sketches of the representative men of Jackson township are appended:

Captain Chas. B. Nelson stands conspicuous as one of the defenders of the Union during the bloody days of the rebellion. His father, Charles C., was a native of Vermont; his mother, Laura (Ellsworth) Nelson of the State of New York, and it was in Wayne county of that Old Empire State that on the 11th day of October, 1825, Charles B. Nelson was born. In 1840 the family emigrated to Winnebago county, Illinois, and there continued farming. In 1847, at Beloit, Wisconsin, Captain Nelson married Miss Maria Mathers, daughter of Daniel and Roxana Mathers. In 1861, he responded to the call of his country by enlisting as a private in Company A of the Fifteenth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into service September 27. In June 17, 1863, C. B. Nelson was promoted to First Lieutenant, and served in that capacity until January 14, 1864, when the regiment was mustered

out of service. But Lieutenant Nelson was not the man to remain at home and see his country in need of help. He therefore within ten days after reaching home had a company of one hundred men enrolled, and on the 2d day of February they were mustered into service as Company H of the Forty-seventh Wisconsin, with Captain Chas. B. Nelson as their leader. This company served until the close of the conflict, being discharged September 13, 1865. Thus it can be seen that Captain Nelson served nearly four years, during which time he was in many hard fought battles, besides numerous skirmishes. At Dallas' Woods, May 28, 1864, he was severely wounded, by being struck in the right shoulder by a piece of shell, thus totally disabling his right arm for three years. He never has regained its full use. After the conflict was ended, Captain Nelson came to Clarksville, as his family had removed to that place, in 1863, and he soon settled on section 3, Jackson township, where he still resides, and will undoubtedly spend the remainder of his life, as he here owns 400 acres of fine land, well improved, and his home is surrounded with all the necessaries of the best social life. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have had six children. Their oldest daughter died in 1865, and their oldest son was killed by the fall of a limb at Ft. Sill, Indian Territory, in 1877. The four children living are—Lillian, now Mrs. Willis O. Robinson, of Bloomington, Nebraska; Charles, Carrie, now Mrs. Charles Leet, of Santa Barbara, California, and Wesley. The mother of Captain Nelson now resides with him. She has spent the last ten years traveling in various parts of the United States, and although she has now reached her eighty-sixth year, she is in apparent good health, and still enjoys traveling by railroad.

Benjamin Priest was born in Pittsford, Vermont, November 22, 1819. Soon after his birth his parents moved to Mount Holly, Vermont, where Benjamin lived with his parents till twenty-one years of age. He then went to New Hampshire, and worked on a farm for four years, then returned to Mount Holly, where he engaged in the manufacture of butter trays, which business he followed until 1865, when he left Vermont to find a home in the west. He came to Iowa, and purchased 587 acres of land in the township of Jackson, Butler county. On this land he built a large, comodious dwelling house, with all the necessary out buildings. For years he made a specialty of dairy farming, keeping between forty and fifty cows. By careful farming he brought his farm up to a high state of cultivation, second to none in his vicinity. By close application to business he accumulated a handsome property. He was a man held in high esteem by all who ever knew him, either in Vermont or his new-made home in Iowa. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically was a most decided republican. For some time previous to his death he was in failing health, and on December 11, 1882, he died at his home, surrounded by his family and friends. In March, 1850, Mr. Priest married Elvira Shepard, of Mount Holly, Vermont. She was the daughter of William and Fanny Shepard. Her father was of English, and her mother of Danish extraction. Her father was born in New Hampshire, July 29, 1780, and her mother in New Hamp-

shire, March 4, 1795. They came to Vermont, where they resided till the time of their death. The father died in Wallingford, Vermont, Febrnary 18, 1856, and the mother in Rutland, Vermont, October 23, 1843. They reared a family of six children, as follows: William A., born October 29, 1819; Elvira, wife of the subject of this sketch, born April 13, 1822; Dexter C., born April 24, 1825, was a soldier of the Union army, and died at New Orleans, of disease, August 2, 1865; William F., born March 15, 1827; Viana J., born December 1, 1831; Sarah M., born June 18, 1834. Mrs. Priest is a woman held in high esteem by all who ever knew her, for her sterling worth as a woman and a Christian.

Samuel McCrery came to Butler county November 5, 1853, and first stopped at Clarksville. In the following spring he purchased fifty acres on section 7, Butler township, and twenty acres of timber on the Shell Rock, and commenced tilling the soil, residing on said land until 1869. He then sold out, removed into Jackson township, and now resides on section 13, and owns ninety-two acres. Mr. McCrery is a native of Kentucky, born in Jefferson county, on the 26th day of February, 1807. His parents were James and Margaret (Lynn) McCrery. In 1813 the family removed to Washington county, Indiana, and subsequently into Clinton county. Here the father died, having reached the advanced age of seventy-five years. The subject of this sketch is the oldest of eight children. He resided with his parents, and on the 15th day of November, 1836, married Miss Mary B. Shaffer, and continued farming in the Hoosier State until 1853. He then concluded to try the western frontier. Accordingly, he loaded his worldly goods and family, (wife and six children), into two wagons, and started westward on the 4th day of October, arriving as above stated. Mrs. McCrery died on the 16th day of April, 1881. She had twelve children, ten of whom are now living—John, Margaret, Catherine, Jane, Emma, Sarah, Ruth, William L., Martha, and Mary B. Mr. McCrery is a democrat in politics, and a Presbyterian in religion.

William L. McCrery was born in Butler township, March 31, 1857. He has always resided in the county, and September 5, 1882, married Miss S. Nettie Doty, daughter of Aaron Doty. Mr. McCrery is a democrat in politics.

S. W. Cheever resides on the south-west quarter of section eight, Jackson township, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres. He first came to the county in 1870, but remained only a short time. In 1871 he again came to the county, purchased his present farm and hired 74 acres broke. In the fall of 1872 he brought his family to the county and has since resided on his farm and tilled the same. Mr. Cheever was born in West Moreland, Oneida county, New York, February 11th, 1825. He was reared on a farm, learned the carpenter's trade and followed the same in his native State until 1867, then engaged in farming. In 1852 he married Miss Cornelia E. Foote. She died leaving three children—Francis M, Edward H. and George H. He subsequently married Miss Helen M. Tufts and by this union have four children—John T., James F., Fred, and Roscoe Conkling.

Aaron Doty, son of Elisha and Hannah (Reed) Doty was born in Ogle county, Illinois, January 8, 1836, and resided in

that county until 1860. He then married Miss Hannah A. Talbott and soon came to Butler county and he now owns 350 acres in this county and 160 acres in Dakota. The children are—S. Nettie, Martha Etta, and James T. Mr. Doty is a democrat in politics and has held local office.

M. J. Freeman was born in Madison county, New York, April 27th, 1839. His parents were also natives of the Empire State. The father, Benjamin F. Freeman, died about the year 1847. About 1850 the mother, Elizabeth (Holdridge) Freeman, with her three children—A. R., M. J., and D. R., emigrated to Waukesha county Wisconsin. Four years later they went back to Chatauqua county, New York, and remained until 1857, then returned to Wisconsin and settled in Dane county. In 1861, M. J. Freeman enlisted in Company D of the Seventh Wisconsin and served until September 1864. In 1865 he married Miss Lucy Ryan, a native of New York, and in 1866 came to Iowa, lived in Grundy county until 1874, then came to Butler and has since been a resident of Jackson township. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman have had seven children, five of whom are now living—Elton, Elsie, Elmer, Ellis and Elwin.

Clark Carr was born in Bennington county, Vermont, in 1844. While he was yet an infant the family emigrated to Illinois, where he was raised on a farm, and in 1862 enlisted in Company H, of the 127th Illinois, and served three years. He was taken prisoner at Young's Point, near Vicksburg, December, 1862, and confined in Monroe Prison, Louisiana, for two months. Mr. Carr was in many hard fought battles, among which were Chickamauga Creek, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Kenesaw Mountain, Arkansas Post, Siege of Vicksburg and Siege of Atlanta. In 1866 he came with his parents to Iowa and has since resided in Jackson township. In 1868 he married Mrs. Frances J. Wamsley *nee* Griffith, daughter of James Griffith and widow of Martin Van Buren Wamsley, and they now have two children, William A. and James L.

Martin Van Buren Wamsley, better known as "Van" Wamsley, was born in Adams county, Ohio, February 9, 1837. He first came to Butler county with William A. Wamsley, but did not remain but a short time. A few years afterward, however, he again came to the county and on September 4th, 1857, married Miss Frances J. Griffith, daughter of James and Elizabeth Griffith. In 1861 he enlisted in company G, 32d Iowa. He was wounded at Pleasant Hill, taken prisoner and died at Tyler prison, Texas, leaving a wife —now Mrs. Clark Carr—and four children, Richard P., S. B., Mary E. and Van Walter.

Charles H. Caswell was born in Boone county, Illinois, November 1842; received a common school education, tilled the soil and in 1868, at Beloit, Wisconsin, married Mrs. Margaret Soin *nee* Dolan. In the fall of 1871 he came to Iowa, lived in Bremer county until March, 1882, then came to Butler county and has since had charge of the C. T. Allen farm, which is located on sec. 11 of Jackson township. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell have three children, Charles M., Josephine M. and Anna E.

E. E. Mott was born in Wayne county, New York, July 6, 1826. His early life was spent on the farm, but he subsequently learned the carpenter's trade and

followed the same in his native State for some years. He emigrated to Illinois and settled in Lake county, where he served as master mechanic for a company of contractors and builders. He then came to Iowa and May 16, 1860, settled at Rockford, Floyd county. Mr. Mott is a sort of a genius and while living in said county worked at various trades,—blacksmith, shoemaker, carpenter, etc., also did some farming. Subsequently he came to Butler county and settled in Coldwater township. He came to Jackson township in 1879 and settled on section 1, where he now resides. Mr. Mott has been married three times. His first wife, Miss Sarah West, died in the State of New York. He married Mrs. Mary Jane Stone *nee* Burnham. She died, leaving two children—Frank and James. His present wife was Miss Cady, They have seven children—Jack, Harry, Ida, Minnie, Jessie, Fred and Kate.

J. Scofield, superintendent of the County Poor Farm, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1843. In 1845 the family migrated to Jo-Daviess county, Illinois, where the father died in 1846, leaving two children—Elizabeth, now Mrs. J. C. Jones, and Josiah, who is the subject of this sketch. He, when five years of age, went to live with one J. W. Marshall, and remained serving him as an errand boy about the store until sixteen years of age. He then worked two years on the C., B. & Q. R. R., after which, in 1861, he enlisted in Company F, of the Twelfth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and served nearly four years. He then returned to Illinois and engaged in farming. In 1866 he married Miss Mandania Minor, and in 1869 came to Iowa, and has since been a resident of Butler county, and since January 1, 1877, has had charge of the County Poor Farm. Mr. Scofield is a republican in politics, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. The children are —Mary, Charles, Nellie.

C. P. Klinetob is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Luzerne county on the 28th day of April, 1828. His parents were Philip and Elizabeth (Moore) Klinetob. He was bred to farm life, and on the 22d day of June, 1857, married Miss Nancy Hummer, a native of the State of New Jersey. In March, 1860, they emigrated to Illinois; resided in Lee county until 1866; then came to Iowa, and have since been residents of Butler county. He settled on his present farm in 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Klinetob have four children—C. W., John H., Ida J., and Lydia F.

William Patterson was born in Hemensford, Canada, in 1812. His early life was spent on a farm, but he subsequently learned the cooper's trade, and in 1831 married Miss Maria DeLong, a native of the State of New York, born in 1812. They continued to reside in Canada until 1845; then emigrated to the United States; first lived in Kane, and afterward settled in DeKalb county, Illinois. In 1860 Mr. Patterson brought his family to Butler county, and resided in Jackson township until his death, which took place October 22, 1879. Mrs. Patterson still lives on the homestead. She has seven children living —Clarissa, now Mrs. John Hodgson; William H., Charity, now Mrs. Duncan McCray; Frank, Sarah, now Mrs. A. Seitz; Alonzo B., and Abigail E., now Mrs. Albert Neal.

Daniel Wait was born in Orleans county, New York, on the 8th day of April 1833.

His father, Eli Wait, was also a native of the Empire State, but his mother, Abigail (Sprague) Wait, was born in Vermont. Daniel Wait was reared on a farm and in 1856 united in marriage with Betsy Nichols, daughter of Benjamin and Nancy Nichols and continued his residence in his native State until 1861, then came to Iowa and resided in Butler county three years. He then went back to New York, but in 1871 again returned to Butler, and has since been a resident of Jackson township. Mr. and Mrs. Wait have five children—Harriet, Carrie, Fred, Jessie and Edward. Mr. Wait is a republican and a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William Tennyson is a native of England, born in Yorkshire, December 3, 1829, and resided in his native country until twenty years of age. He then emigrated to the United States, and for six years traveled in various parts of the Republic. In 1855 he located at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, and was, therefore, one of the pioneers of Linn county. In 1865 he came to Butler county and settled on section 11, Jackson township, where he still resides. His land is good and his improvements are among the best in the county. He is a democrat in politics, and a Royal Arch member of the Masonic fraternity. At Centerville, St. Joseph county, Michigan, he married Miss Mary Shields. She died in 1877, leaving six children—Florence, Allen G., Robert S., Cora E., Jesse W., and Dan D.

Stephen Barkelew was born in the State of New Jersey, February 17, 1830, and resided in his native state until 1857. He then emigrated with his parents, Stephen and Mary (Dunham) Barkelew, to Coshocton county, Ohio, where he helped till the soil, and in 1860 married Miss Mary E. Coulter. In 1864 he came to Butler county, and has since been a resident of Jackson township. The children are—Charles, Erskine, Edward, James, William, Lillie, and Frank.

E. D. Marquand came to this county in 1855, and in June of said year entered 240 acres of land located on sections 25, Jackson, and 30, Butler townships. He then went back to Ohio and the next year brought his family west and has since resided on the land he first entered. Mr. Marquand organized the township he now lives in and named it Jackson because the township he lived in in Ohio was known by that name, and at the first general election he cast the first and only republican ballot in the township. Mr. Marquand was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, June 28th, 1816. His parents, Charles E. and Nancy Marquand, were natives of France who came to the United States in their youth. He was born on a farm and subsequently was engaged in general merchandise for a period of six years. June 28, 1838, he married Miss Mary E. Barkelew, daughter of Stephen and Mary E. (Dunham) Barkelew. She was born in New Jersey in 1821. They have had twelve children, nine now living—Henriette now Mrs. M. B. Gilbert; Mary E. now Mrs. Jas. W. Winship; Chas. H., Theodore F., Louisa, now Mrs. Geo. R. Copeland; Stephen E., E. D., William and Ellsworth.

Cyrus Doty was born in Ogle county, Illinois, September 3, 1834, and is said to be the first white child born in said county. His parents, Elisha and Hannah (Reed) Doty, first located in the county in

1832, but went back to Peoria on account of the Black Hawk war. In 1834, however, they settled permanently in that county and were, therefore, among the earliest pioneers. In 1841 the mother died, leaving five children, three of whom are now living—Cyrus, Aaron and Louisa. The father subsequently married Miss Catherine Jones and he now resides in Tama county. Cyrus Doty was reared on a farm and resided in his native State until 1860. He then came to Butler county and settled on the southwest quarter of section 11, Jackson township, having purchased the land in 1855, and has since resided on the same and now owns 240 acres. Mr. Doty is a democrat in politics and has held local offices. His religious connections are with the Christian Union Society. In 1856 he married Miss Charlotte Aplington, a native of Brown county, New York, being a daughter of James and Sarah Jane (Anthony) Aplington, and they have reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are now living—Samuel N., William N., Mary C., Edith A., Charles B., Nellie M., Rosa A., Simon H., Lillian C., Myrtle and Earl I.

A. B. Patterson is the tenth of the eleven children of William and Maria (DeLong) Patterson. He was born in De Kalb county, Illinois, April 10, 1851. He came with his parents to Butler county, and has since been a resident of the same. In 1873, he married Miss Maggie McDonald, then of Butler county, but a native of Dubuque, and, in 1874, settled on section 23 of Jackson township, where he now resides. In 1877 his dwelling was destroyed by fire. The children are—Lucius, Addie, Rena, and Edna.

John Bonwell settled on section 1, Jackson township, October 31, 1854. He was born in Kentucky, but removed with his parents to Virginia, and there married a Miss Stafford. He then removed to Ohio, where his wife died, leaving seven children, five of whom are now living—James, Arthur, Susan, Margaret, and Elizabeth. He subsequently married Miss Martha Snyder, and removed to Indiana, where she died, leaving three children, one of whom is now living—Charles. He afterward married Miss Elizabeth McKee, and came to Butler county, where he resided until his death, which took place October 2, 1874.

Charles Bonwell was born in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, January 4, 1851. He came to Butler county with the family, and has since resided on the homestead. On May 25, 1881, he married Miss Bertha Shannon, and they now have one daughter—Isa.

John B. Hickman has been a resident of Butler county since 1866. He is a native of England, born in 1838. His parents were Matthew and Frances (Humble) Hickman. In 1854, the family emigrated to the United States, and first located at Kenosha, Wisconsin, but they subsequently resided in Greene county, Wisconsin, Lake county, Illinois, and then again located at Kenosha. In 1866, they came to Iowa and settled in Butler township, where the parents still reside. There are seven children in the family—Mary, Dorotha, John B., Anna, Frances, William and Lucy. John Hickman was married at Kenosha, Wisconsin, in 1865, to Miss Elizabeth Humble, and they now have four children—Frances E., Lucy A., Cora and Roy. Mr. Hickman is a republican in politics,

Baptist in religion, and a member of the I. O. O. F.

Charles M. Ransom is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1840. In 1850 the family migrated to Carroll county, Illinois, where the subject of this sketch helped till the soil until 1867. He then came to Butler county, and in 1873, settled where he now resides. In 1869, he married Miss Ellen Beetle, daughter of Andrew Beetle, and they now have seven children—Elsie, Andrew, Orval, Susan, Lydia, Mary and Angelina.

John Boyd is a native of Knox county, Ohio, born July 20, 1834. His father, Hugh Boyd, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, Jane (McClain) Boyd, of New Jersey. He was reared on a farm, and resided in his native county until 1857, in which year, on the 7th day of April, he married Miss Maria Stevenson, daughter of John and Sarah Stevenson, and at once, accompanied by his bride and her parents, started westward. On the 24th of May they arrived at Clarksville, and at once settled on section 36, Jackson township, where Mr. Boyd still resides, and now owns 140 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd have four children—James, Albert, Salena, and Florence.

John Stevenson was born in Pennsylvania, on the 23d day of September, 1787. He learned the trade of mill-wright. In 1814, he married Miss Sarah Donovan, a native of Baltimore, born March 19, 1795. In about 1820, he removed with his family to Ohio, and settled in Knox county, where he erected a flouring mill, and run the same until February, 1857, when he traded his mill property for 400 acres of land in Butler county, Iowa. He therefore came west, and resided in Jackson township until his death, which took place July 11, 1876. His wife died April 12, 1879, They reared a family of ten children, but only two survive — Josiah and Maria. Mr. Stevenson was an elder in the Presbyterian church for about sixty years. He was evenly tempered, and one of those straightforward men who are always highly respected.

F. M. Russell resided in his native State until the fall of 1855, then came west as far as Illinois, where he stopped a short time with his brother. Here he made the acquaintance of J. W. Davis, and early in the year of 1856, the two started for Iowa. When they arrived at Dubuque they bid farewell to railroads and continued their journey on foot, and after several days of this mode of travel, they arrived in Butler county. Here Mr. Russell at once resumed his trade—that of a carpenter—and followed the same until the fall, then returned to the Empire State, and in December, 1856, married Miss Sarah A. Caswell. In May, 1857, they came to Iowa and settled at Clarksville. When they commenced life in their new home, their worldly goods amounted to $147.60, but Mr. Russell worked hard at his trade and by being moderately economical, he met with success. He now owns 390 acres of land and is in circumstances which permit him to enjoy life. Mr. Russell is a very ambitious man, and is strictly honest and highly respected. He was born in the State of New York, August 9, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Russell have one daughter—Mary M., now the wife of J. E. Bickley.

A. C. Wilcox first came to this county in 1860. In said year he also went to the

Rocky Mountains and spent about three months. He then returned to the county, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served until April, 1864, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. In 1866, he married Miss Martha E. Champlain, and for a few years was engaged dealing in live stock in Black Hawk county. He now resides on section 25, Jackson township, and owns 340 acres of land. Mr. Wilcox was born in Broome county, New York, December 26, 1840. His parents were Austin and Hannah Wilcox. In 1849, the family came to Iowa and settled at Dubuque, where the parents died within a few weeks after coming to their new home. A. C. Wilcox afterwards lived six years with Gregory Berkus, of Jones county. Mr. and Mrs Wilcox have five children—David, Cora, Inzie, and Jay and Jennie, twins.

J. E. Bickley was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, January 4, 1857. He is the youngest of the fifteen children of John A. and Anna (Good) Bickley. In 1863 the family emigrated to Iowa and settled at Waterloo, where the mother still resides. The father died in July, 1874. J. E. Bickley was educated at Waterloo, and subsequently taught school. In 1877 he came to Butler county and has since been engaged in farming. He now resides on section 3, Jackson township. Mr. Bickley is an industrious, honest and upright young man, who has good prospects before him. October 25, 1876, he married Miss Medora Russell, daughter of F. M. Russell, and they now have three children—Dora B., Daisy, and Revenell.

A. N. Leet came to Butler county October 26, 1864, and, as he is a man of the strictest honor and integrity, is now one of the most prominent men of the county. He was born in Oneida county, New York, April 24, 1825. His parents, Charles W. and Adaline (Loomis) Leet, were both natives of Connecticut. A. N. Leet learned the carpenter's trade. In 1850, married Miss Abby Button. In 1856 he emigrated to Wisconsin, first lived in Dodge, but afterwards in Dane county, where he continued his trade until he came to Butler county. He is a republican in politics, having associated with said party since its infancy. Has often held local offices, and is at present serving his sixth year as a member of the county board of supervisors. The children are—Charles N., A. Jennie, now Mrs. G. W. Wattles; Addie, now Mrs. Dan. McDonald; Hurley, L. Nellie, Mary E., and Harry.

CHAPTER XXVI.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the center townships of Butler county, its contiguous surroundings being Jackson township on the north, Shell Rock on the east, Albion on the south, and Ripley on the west. It embraces township 91, range 16.

TOPOGRAPHY.

From a Sketch by Van E. Butler.

This township corners with the center of the county. The land is rolling, sloping as a whole to the south and east. Only one stream of importance passes through it—the West Fork—entering on section 36. All the timber in this township lies along the stream, and this is not of much importance, except the many artificial groves that have sprung up about the pleasant farm houses that dot the uplands and valleys. Twenty years ago the major portion of Jefferson township was a splendid specimen of Iowa sloughs. Then a man would hardly have dared to cross it without first making his last will and testament and bidding a kind adieu to his family. How the first settlers ever conceived the idea of founding a city, and the manner of construction of the primitive abodes, will come to light when, like Herculaneum and Pompeii, future generations will exhume from their deep sepulchre all the evidence necessary to a correct conclusion. But what we looked upon as an almost irredeemable portion of the county has become one of the most productive. It takes a longer time to subdue the rich, dark, loam soil, but it makes returns for the extra labor. Much of the land is now under subjection, and the Iowa slough sends its thousands of bushels of cereals to the market towns. No trouble is now experienced in traversing any portion of it. The township is well adapted to stock raising, yet the rich, dark loam, when once subdued, is equal to any locality in the county in the production of cereals.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

In 1857, the only settlers between Butler Centre and Shell Rock were N. A. Thompson and Henry Trotter. The first house between Butler Centre and Shell Rock was erected, in 1856, on section 14, by Henry Trotter.

The first death in the township was that of Mrs. Fred Berlin, in 1856.

The first birth, was William Marquand, on the 7th of October, 1858.

The first marriage united the future destinies of Noble A. Thompson and Christiana McGregor. The ceremony was performed by Justice Bailey. The couple settled on section 13.



S. M. Baldwin.



Cornelia Baldwin.

ORGANIC.

When, in February, 1855, Butler county, was first divided into townships by the county judge, the territory now comprising Jefferson was embraced in the organization of Beaver. In March, 1856, the latter town was cut in half, and Jefferson was made a part of Shell Rock, which was organized at that time. Thus it remained until 1857, when it assumed its present boundaries.

The first officers, as far as can be ascertained, were as follows: Hugh Mullarky and Albert Cook, trustees; H. A. Shaw, clerk.

Below we give a list of the township officials so far as it is possible to obtain them:

1858—Hugh Mullarky, T. H. Graves and James D. Taylor, trustees; John Braden, clerk.

1859—P. E. Dunson, T. H. Graves and S. L. Scott, trustees; John Braden, clerk; L. P. Mills, assessor.

1860—Hugh Mullarky and Tracy Scott, trustees; John Braden, clerk; Henry Trotter, assessor.

1861—James McGregor, Rawson Owen and P. E. Dunson, trustees; John Braden, clerk; Henry Trotter, assessor.

1862—H. Trotter and William VanVlack, trustees; D. H. Cook, clerk; James McGregor, assessor.

1863—H. Trotter, William VanVlack and Rawson Owen, trustees; Samuel Williams, clerk; W. H. Hoxie, assessor.

1864—W. A. Lathrop, Noble A. Thompson and Louis Rothe, trustees; Samuel Williams, clerk; E. D. Button, assessor.

1865—P. E. Dunson, Fred. Hahn and Noble A. Thompson, trustees; Charles Hyde, clerk, James McGregor, assessor.

1866—W. W. Olmstead, Fred. Hahn and P. E. Dunson, trustees; C. B. Hyde, clerk; E. D. Button, assessor.

1867—N. B. Hendrix, George VanVlack and Louis Hovey, trustees; James McEachron, clerk; Samuel Williams, assessor.

1868—C. M. Allen, N. B. Hendrix and N. A. Thompson, trustees; Samuel Peck, clerk; C. M. Allen, assessor.

1869—N. B. Hendrix, N. A. Thompson and M. J. Upright, trustees; W. H. Fargo, clerk; Lewis Hovey, assessor.

1870—James McEachron, James McGregor and W. H. Beckwith, trustees; F. H. Playter, clerk; Lewis Hovey, assessor.

1871—N. B. Hendrix, S. M. Baldwin and Christopher Rice, trustees; J. W. Jones, clerk; Lewis Hovey, assessor.

1872—N. B. Hendrix, S. M. Baldwin and Christopher Rice, trustees; J. W. Jones, clerk; Lewis Hovey, assessor.

1873—N. B. Hendrix, L. Hovey and Wm. VanVlack; Geo. M. Craig, clerk; Geo. T. Thompson.

1874—Wm. VanVlack, H. Mullarkey, trustees; G. M. Craig, clerk.

1875—S. M. Baldwin, E. F. Mettlen, Levi Elliott, trustees; Wm. VanVlack, assessor; J. M. Jones, clerk.

1876—G. M. Craig, L. Hovey, justices of the peace; Wm. VanVlack, assessor; H. N. Walker, clerk; Ross Lawrence, Geo. Martin, N. B. Hendricks, trustees.

1877—Geo. M. Craig, R. Gonzales, justices; C. B. Hyde, assessor; H. H. Sikkema, clerk; H. Mullarkey, Geo. Martin, T. McCarty, trustees.

1878—Geo. M. Craig, W. H. Irving, (elected but did not qualify and M. Bailey as appointed in his stead,) justices; C. B. Hyde, assessor; H. H. Sikkema clerk; H. Mullarkey, for three years, P. Dunson, for two years, Wm. VanVlack, for one year, trustees.

1879—Martin Bailey, justice; Wm. Van Vlack, assessor; H. H. Sikkemma, clerk; John Costar, trustee.

1880—Martin Bailey, J. W. Davis, justices; Wm. Van Vlack, assessor, for two years; H. H. Sikkema, clerk, for two years; Noble A. Thompson, trustee. H. H. Sikkema resigned and J. D. Anderson was appointed.

1881—C. B. Hyde, H. Mullarkey, trustees; J. A. Trotter, clerk. December 21, J. A. Trotter was appointed justice of the peace, in place of J. W. Davis, removed.

1882—Martin Bailey, W. C. Thompson, justices of the peace; J. A. Trotter, clerk; Bert Chapman, Harry Trotter, constables; A. G. Fellows, assessor; John Costar, trustee.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler was H. C. Dawson, who came here in the fall of 1854 and settled on section 33. He afterwards removed to Marshalltown. James D. Taylor also came about the same time, and settled on section 31. He was strongly opposed to the war, and when hostilities commenced, he sold out his property, converting all his earthly possessions, as nearly as possible, into "gold"—having a decided aversion to the "greenback," seemingly quite confident they were not worth "two cents a bushel," as he expressed it—he removed to Illinois, since which time nothing has been heard from him.

William Hays took up his place of abode on section thirty-six, where we now find him, in October 1854. Mr. Hays was born in the State of Virginia, October 17, 1824. He was left motherless when only eight years of age, and in 1840, emigrated with the balance of the family to Illinois, and settled in LaSalle county, where his father died in about 1844. In 1845, Mr. Hays married Miss Rachel White, a native of New York, and in 1854, accompanied by his wife and four children—Robert Olmstead and family, Marshal Kelley and wife, James Hair and family, Myron Hair and his parents, started for Iowa. At Cedar Falls they were joined by Gilbert Knights; they then turned their course up the river and soon arrived in Butler county, where they all settled. Mrs. Hays died in 1863, leaving six children—Elizabeth, Nancy, Calista, Sarah, Tina and Benjamin.

Wm. Mason came to this township during the fall of 1855, and settled on section twenty-eight, where he remained six years; then he removed to Charles City Mr. Whitehead came near the same time and located near what was called New Albion and removed to Missouri in 1863.

A. J. Case came also, in the fall of 1855, and settled near the river, on the northeast quarter of section 30. After a few years, he sold out and went to Waverly.

Robert Armstrong was a settler of 1855, in the same locality, where he remained until his death, which occurred April 1, 1882.

Mr. Stewart was a settler of 1856, and died at Webster City, in 1881.

Joe Santee came to Jefferson township in 1856, and assisted in building the first

house in Butler Center, which was of logs. He afterward removed to Ripley township.

Mr. Pennock came near the same time, and built the second log house in Butler Center, which still stands.

O. S. Levis arrived in Jefferson township, and built the first store in the township at Butler Center, and opened up on the 4th of July, 1856, having a stock of general merchandise. He managed the business a few years, when he took in a partner (Dan Mason), to whom he afterward sold, and moved to Shell Rock. This same structure now stands in Butler Center.

H. H. Marsh came to Butler Center in 1856. He was a dentist, and the first in the township. He built a residence, being the third in the place; remained a few years, and removed to Cedar Falls.

Hugh Mullarky was one of the pioneers who came to the county in 1855, and settled at Butler Center in January of that year. Mr. Mullarky is a native of Ireland, born in 1827, his parents being Edmund and Elizabeth (Holliday) Mullarky. In 1839 the family emigrated to the United States, stopping one year in the State of Ohio, thence removing to La Porte county, Indiana, and two years later to Stephenson county, Illinois, where the parents both died, leaving six children, five of whom are now living—Owen, Daniel, Ellen, Anthony, and Hugh, who is the subject of this sketch. In 1857 he married Miss Margaret Giblin, and soon came to Iowa and settled in Butler county, as above stated. Mr. Mullarky has been very successful as a farmer, and now owns 800 acres of land. He is a democrat in politics, and in religion Roman Catholic. The children are—John, Frank, William, Ellen, Margaret, Hugh, Eugene, and Alloisus.

In 1857, C. H. Chamberlain, Dr. Shaw and Enoch George came together, from Ohio, and built a house each in Butler Centre. Chamberlain started a store, but after a few years returned to Ohio. Dr. Shaw was the first practicing physician and after a short time returned to his native State. Enoch George was a house carpenter. He returned to Ohio in about three years.

Thomas Bird arrived and built a store in Butler Center, in 1857. He opened up a general stock, remained three or four years and went to Waterloo. The building still stands.

O. H. Peabird built a residence in Butler Center, soon after his arrival, in 1857. After removing to other points, from which he several times returned, he finally removed to Franklin county, where he now lives. The house still stands.

H. M. Martgretz came in 1856; drove stakes at Butler Center, built the first hotel, where he remained until he enlisted in the army and was killed. The building has since been torn down.

Geo. A. Richmond, a lawyer, put in his appearance in 1857, and bought a one-half interest in the town of Butler Center; was the first lawyer in the township; remained a number of years; removed to Dubuque, and afterward enlisted in the army. He built a large residence, which has been used for a hotel, until the removal of the county seat. It is now occupied as a residence.

F. Digman was first seen in the township in 1857. He bought the Joe Santee building and opened a shoe shop, to which

he afterward made additions, and kept a general assortment of dry goods and groceries. He also built a hotel, and finally died here in 1879. The building was moved to Allison, where Mrs. Digman, at this writing, is keeping hotel. Mr. Digman was a live, energetic man, and worked hard for the development of the town.

Other settlers came during and immediately following the foregoing, among whom were Thomas Thompson and two brothers, prominent men in the township.

Thomas Thompson was born in Ireland, December 7, 1799. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and married Miss Phœbe Coulson. In 1850 he emigrated to the United States, following his trade in New York city until 1857, when he came to Iowa, and has since been a resident of Butler county. He still resides on the land he entered. His wife died in 1865, leaving seven children, six of whom are now living—Elizabeth, now Mrs. Henry Trotter; Mary Ann, Irvina, now Mrs. James Trotter; William C., Noble A., and George T.

N. C. Thompson was born in Ireland, September 3, 1834. He came to the United States in 1853. He first engaged as a clerk in mercantile trade, and afterward carried on a tea, coffee and spice trade until 1863, when he came to Butler county, and settled on section 13, Jefferson township, where he now resides. In February, 1864, he was appointed deputy county treasurer, and served in that capacity until January 1, 1872. In the fall of 1871 he was elected county treasurer, and held that office four years. He then followed farming one year in Jackson township, when he again returned to his farm in Jefferson. He owns 240 acres, and is engaged in stock farming. In 1860, in the city of Brooklyn, New York, he married Miss Nannie Reiley, a native of Ireland. She died, in July, 1882, leaving five children—John W., William C., Launcelot, Jane, and Mary.

Noble A. Thompson resides on section 13. He was born in Ireland, June 29, 1839. He came to the United States in 1852, and to Butler county in 1855. The following winter he spent at Cedar Falls, but since that time he has resided in this county. In 1861 he married Miss C. McGregor, a daughter of James McGregor. They have had nine children, six of whom are now living—Alexander, Pierce C., Phœbe, James, George and Charles.

John Braden located, in the spring of 1856, one-half mile from Butler Center. He enlisted in the army and was killed. His body was brought back and buried in the grove west of the house, where all that is left of the earthly nature of John Braden still remains.

S. Williams, a highly respected citizen, came later and is now living on his same place.

Orson Rice, a lawyer, established himself in Butler Center in 1857, where he practiced his profession for several years, when he removed to Clay county and was elected county clerk.

Jule Hale was also an early settler, and the first county treasurer after the county seat was located at Butler Center. He moved to Peterson, O'Brien county.

Albert Cook and others followed. Most of the early settlers in this township remained but a few years when they removed to other parts. The present settlement

was made at a later day. Some, however, of the first settlers still remain.

Frederick Berlin, who is a native of Prussia, Germany, born in 1820, came to the United States in 1852, and first settled in DuPage county, Illinois. There, in 1852, he married Miss Amelia Weber, a native of Hanover, Germany. He at once started with his bride for Iowa, making the trip with an ox team, and after a three weeks journey, settled where he now resides. His wife died soon after arriving at her new home. In 1859, Mr. Berlin married Miss Theresa Berger, and they now have two children—Louisa, now Mrs. Fred. Kothe, and John. Mr. Berlin is a successful farmer, a good citizen and is highly respected.

P. E. Dunson, who came to the county February 7, 1856, entered 160 acres on section 29, Jefferson township, and has since resided on the same, making farming a business, and has met with marked success, as he now owns 273 acres. Mr. Dunson was born in Virginia, December 7, 1825. His parents, Abraham and Margaret (Hudlow) Dunson, were both natives of Pennsylvania. In 1833, the family emigrated to Ohio and settled in Shelby county. In 1837, the father died. The mother still resides in Ohio, in said county. Of her eight children, seven are now living—Sarah, P. E., Margaret, Adison, Minerva, Ellen and Amanda. P. E. Dunson was bred to farm life, and in 1847 married Miss Rebecca Skillen. In 1854, he came to Iowa, and resided at Cedar Falls until he came to this county. The children are —Mary E. and Samantha J. Mr. Dunson has been a successful farmer, is a perfect gentleman, and a valuable acquisition to any community.

Henry Trotter, who now lives in Ripley township, owned in an early day considerable land here.

From time to time other settlers came in during these years, many of whom were men of influence and worthy of mention in these pages. Jefferson township has had representative men of the best class, and in this connection a few are mentioned:

Samuel Williams was born in Lewis county, New York, June 7, 1824. In 1844 he emigrated with his parents to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where, in 1851, he married Miss Mary Sewell, a daughter of Jonathan Sewell. In 1855 Mr. Williams came to Iowa and entered 160 acres of the land he now owns. In 1859 he emigrated to Kansas, and from there to Butler county. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have three children—Arthur S., Herbert L. and Ada C. Mr. Williams was early taught the principles of democracy, and adhered to the same until he went to Kansas, where he joined the republican ranks and has since voted with that party. He is well known in the county, as for several years, while residing at Butler Center, his house served as a hotel where the hungry could feed and the weary find rest.

James A. Trotter, son of Henry and Jane (Brown) Trotter, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, August 27, 1830. He came with the family to the United States, and until 1862, served as clerk in a mercantile business in the city of New York. He then came to Butler county, and in 1864, enlisted in Company B of the Seventh Iowa Infantry, and served until the regi-

ment was mustered out of service, since which time he has been engaged in farming in Jefferson township, where he now owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Trotter is a republican in politics. He served as deputy county treasurer nearly eight years, besides holding numerous local offices at different intervals. He was united in marriage, in 1857, with Miss Irvina Thompson, daughter of Thomas Thompson, and they now have eight children—Henry, Lizzie, Mamie, Phoebe, Irvina, Jane, Frances and Mabel.

S. M. Baldwin, one of the largest land owners and leading farmers in Butler county, came here in 1854, and entered land where he now resides. He, however, remained here but a short time, and then returned to Ohio. In 1861, he enlisted in the Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three years and six months, during which time he saw much hard service. In 1868, he again returned to Butler county, and has since resided on section 8, Jefferson township. S. M. Baldwin was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, March 11, 1825. He is the son of William and Almy (Smith) Baldwin. In 1869, he married Miss Cornelia Baldwin, a native of Massachusetts. They now have two children—William S. and Maro G.

M. B. Speedy was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, March 18, 1838, where he resided until eighteen years of age; then came to Iowa, and first stopped at Shell Rock. In December, 1864, he married Miss A. E. Coats. He followed farming in Shell Rock until 1870. He then carried on a drug and grocery business at Shell Rock until 1878, since which time he has resided in Jefferson township, and now owns a fine farm of 170 acres. The children are—Oscar, Annette, Eva, Ethel and Blanche.

John Giblin was born in Ireland in 1830, and was brought to the United States by his parents when he was only two years of age. The family first stopped in the New England States for about seven years, and then emigrated to Illinois, where the father died in 1880. The mother is still living. In 1850 John Giblin went to California, where he was engaged in mining about two years, and afterward in general merchandising, until 1863, when he went to Idaho Territory, from there to VanCouver's Island, and thence to Montana. In 1867, at Freeport, Illinois, he married Miss Ann Marlow. They now have five children—Emma, Ella, John P., Lizzie and Thomas. Soon after their marriage Mr. Giblin and wife came to Butler county and settled where they now reside. In 1870, however, they removed to Salt Lake City, Utah, and there carried on a general mercantile business for seven years.

Nathan Linn, an early settler in Butler county, was born in Washington county, Maryland, September 26, 1819. When but two years of age his parents emigrated to Knox county, Ohio, where he received his education in the district schools. In 1851 he removed to Illinois and bought a farm near Oxford, Henry county, where he lived until 1854, when he sold his land and started for Iowa. He spent the winter in Carpenter's Grove, and in the spring went to Ripley, entered a claim and went to work breaking; but soon finding that the land overflowed, he left it and went to Monroe, where he took a claim on section 10 and erected a log house. He

lived there until 1879, when he sold out and removed to Jefferson, where he bought a farm on section 31, on which he now resides. In 1840 he married Miss Sophia Daniels. They were blessed with six children—Millison A., Rachel, William P., Harriet, Mary and Charlotte. Mrs. Linn was born in Knox county, Ohio, September 5, 1821, and died February 27, 1876, while visiting her daughter in Illinois. Millison A., the oldest child, was born in Knox county, Ohio, June 15, 1841, and died in Henry county, Illinois, in February, 1881.

William Van Vlack entered the land he now lives on in 1857, but did not become a resident of the county until 1860. He first resided on section 36, but only temporarily, as he at once commenced improving his land. In 1862 he settled on the same, and made farming his business until 1869, when he removed to New Hartford, and for two years dealt in agricultural implements, at the end of which time he again returned to his farm. Mr. Van Vlack was born in Albany county, New York, in 1836. He was left fatherless at the age of fourteen years. At the age of nineteen he emigrated to Illinois, and resided in DeKalb county until he came to Iowa. In 1857 he married Miss Rebecca Olmstead, a native of New York. They now have five children—Charles, Eugene and Howell, (twins), Dwight, and Oliver Judd.

R. W. Hunter, son of James and Caroline (Mears) Hunter, was born June 12, 1858. After receiving a good common school education at the home schools, he, in 1875, entered the Lenox Collegiate Institute, of Hopkington, Iowa, where he graduated. He then entered the law department of the Iowa State University, and graduated from it. He is now pursuing his profession in Arberdeen, Dakota. In 1881, October 19, Mr. Hunter married Miss Olive A. Merrill.

BUTLER CENTER.

This town has been considered a point of some importance, being geographically located very near the center of the county, from which fact it derives its name, but at the present writing it seems to be on the wane.

Andrew Mullarkey and Col. Thomas entered the land upon which stands the village, in 1853. The same parties platted the town in the spring of 1855. It is located on the northwest quarter of section 18, township 91, range 16, and is naturally very favorably placed, as far as a site is concerned. At an election called for the purpose, on April 4, 1859, this village had a majority of twenty-one in its favor for the re-location of the county seat, which heretofore had been at Clarksville. Before the records were moved, however, an injunction was sworn out, and the removal was stayed. In July following, the district court adjudged the election void, because of certain irregularities. On the 4th of April, 1860, another election was held, resulting in a majority of eighty votes for Butler Center, and the county seat was removed accordingly. Mr. Mullarkey owned a large amount of land in this vicinity, and was instrumental in accomplishing this result. He was generous and liberal minded, and donated to the county two acres of land upon which he had erected a court house. Induced by these considerations, the apparently

probable permanency of the county seat, and the flattering prospects for the future, lawyers, doctors, editors, dentists, representatives of the different professions, exponents of various religious creeds, and other necessary elements of civilization, came together and formed a settlement, and it seemed for a time that Butler Center was certainly destined to become the "future great" of Butler county. But now how changed—the deserted streets, empty houses, vacant lots, dilapidated fences, signs of dissolution and decay, present themselves on every hand, speaking of things that were, suggesting things that "might have been." This change has been wrought mainly by the re-location of the county seat, the lack of railroads being the main factor which occasioned its removal.

Here the county seat remained until the fall of 1881, when it was removed to Allison.

The first business houses have hereinbefore been noticed, in the account of early settlement. After the election which decided upon the removal of the county seat, the town presented much the appearance of a "place on wheels," as house after house made its disappearance and traveled Allisonward.

A newspaper was first published here in 1860 by William Haddock, and was called the *Butler County Jeffersonian*, which was afterward purchased by Martin Bailey, under whose management it appeared the first week in January, 1861. From this time it was called the *Stars and Stripes*. The paper is now defunct and the material removed elsewhere. William Haddock enlisted in the army, raised a company and obtained a commission as captain. Martin Bailey is a resident of Butler Center, and is one of the editors of the agricultural department of the Allison *Tribune*. He has taken an active interest in Butler county since August, 1856. At that time he engaged in general merchandising at New Hartford, and was therefore the first merchant of that place. In 1855 he associated D. N. Root as partner, and the business continued under the firm name of Bailey & Root; but Mr. Bailey soon became convinced that he would never be a successful merchant, and therefore, in the winter of 1858–9, he purchased his partner's interest and closed out the business. In 1859 Mr. Bailey was appointed deputy county clerk and made out the tax lists for that year. In January, 1860, he became deputy county treasurer, removed to Butler Center, then the county seat, and served in that capacity for over two years. On May 1, 1863, he entered the United States service as clerk in the quartermaster's department at Sioux City. In 1865 he was transferred to Dubuque and afterward to Waterloo, where he was discharged October 31, 1865. He then returned to his home, and has since been engaged in farming. He now owns a fine herd of Jersey cattle. His farm, containing 160 acres, lies adjoining the village plat of Butler Center, and his home is supplied with all the necessaries of the best social life. In politics Mr. Bailey was formerly a whig, but in 1856 he joined the republican ranks and has since stood by the same. He has often held local offices, serving as justice of the peace for several years. He is a lover of the public schools, and always takes an active interest in edu-

cation. He is at present secretary of the school board of this township. Martin Bailey is a son of Joseph and Patty (Tullar) Bailey. He was born in Oswego county, New York, November 7, 1819. His father was a preacher in the Christian Church, and as he was a man of only limited means, Martin worked for other parties during the summer and attended school during the winter seasons. At the age of twenty he commenced teaching, and taught thirteen winter terms. In 1845 he emigrated to Illinois, where, in 1847, he married Miss Mary A. Clark, a native of Vermont, and in 1853 came to Iowa and settled in Black Hawk county. In 1854 he was elected clerk of the court and served one year. When the county seat was removed from Cedar Falls to Waterloo he resigned the office, and was employed in Andrew Mullarky's store one year. He then engaged in general merchandising at New Hartford. Mr. and Mrs. Bailey have had five children, two now living—Celia and Datus.

SALOONS.

Butler Center in its palmy days had its share of drinking places, and those who patronized the same. Upon the principle that a town to build up and secure trade must furnish the necessary inducements, these places were allowed free course, as a general thing, and carried on the business without molestation.

The first place of this order was opened during the war, by Bennett & Embody. They were followed by John Court, who added to the business a billiard hall. Then came James Evans, Crandall and others. There being at times three such places in the village

The true sentiment of the people has been recently manifested at the polls—Jefferson township giving four majority for the amendment.

No saloon has been in the village since the removal of the county seat.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught by Alzina Waters, in the Lewis building. Martha Niece afterward taught in the house built by Enoch George, and "boarded 'round." There is now in the district containing Butler Center a good school building, the pupils being under the efficient management of Misses Ella and Margaret Mullarky. The former is a graduate of the Normal School at Cedar Falls. There are fifty-five pupils; an average attendance of about forty-five. Including this school house there are six school buildings in Jefferson township.

FIRST THINGS.

Wm. Wright was the first blacksmith.

Nathan Olmstead preached the first sermon in the saw-mill, in 1856.

Charles Stewart, with Andrew Mullarky as chief proprietor, erected the first saw-mill, which was propelled by steam, and "raised" on the 5th day of May, 1856, and by whom it was controlled for four or five years, when it went into the hands of other parties, who conducted the business a number of years, until Yoder & Allen removed the machinery to Cerro Gordo county. The building was then used by Sam Williams for a stable. At length

I. W. Camp bought it for taxes, when it was torn down.

The first burial in the cemetery, located one mile east of the town, was that of Jane Stewart, daughter of Chas. Stewart, in the summer of 1857. The next was John Stewart, son of the same party, about ten days afterward. The next was Freddie Santee, son of Joe Santee, within two weeks of the last named, and soon after, a child of Adam Conn.

The first boy born in the village was a son to Martin Bailey.

The first justice of the peace was H. H. Margretz.

POST OFFICE.

The Butler Center post office was established in 1856, mail being received by carrier by way of Cedar Falls, once a week. The first postmaster was H. H. Margretz, followed by Hugh Mullarkey, W. A. Lathrop, J. H. Plater and H. N. Walker, the present incumbent. It was made a money order office in July, 1875, Geo. M. Craig purchasing the first order, in favor of S. T. McMoran, Saint Paris, Ohio, for $40.00. The first money paid was to R. L. Chase, order issued at Green, Iowa, for $25.64. In 1871, a daily mail was had on the Waverly route by way of Clarksville, afterward by way of Shell Rock. A weekly mail was also received from Parkersburg for two or three years, then tri-weekly and afterward, daily. On the present route from Parkersburg to Allison, there is a daily mail, and a tri-weekly mail from Willonghby.

Butler Centre has now but one store, the business being conducted by H. N. Walker, and one blacksmith shop, the proprietor being John McCarty.

H. N. Walker, the postmaster and storekeeper, is an honest, upright gentleman, social with everybody, courteous to all, whose removal would prove a public calamity. He purchased the business of H. C. Plater, in 1871. He has had several different persons associated as partners at different times, until 1878, since which time he has conducted the business alone. He was appointed postmaster in 1871. Mr. Walker was born in Vermont, January 17, 1830. His parents, Reuben and Lydia (Miller) Walker, were also natives of said State. He was brought up on a farm in the Green Mountain State, where he remained until 1865, when he came to Iowa and engaged in the dairy business at Dubuque until he came to Butler Center. In 1869 he married Miss Caroline French, of Vermont, a native of Pennsylvania. They now have six children—Viola, Lydia, Minnie, Lottie, Abbie and Charles.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was organized at Butler Center in 1873, by Rev. William Smith, although services had occasionally been held for years previous to this. The first members were, James Barlow and wife, James Hunter and wife, W. C. Thompson and wife, Mrs. B. J. Merrill, Miss Emma Tompkins, James Robbins and wife, Duncan McGregor and wife, and Duncan Stewart and wife. Rev. W. Smith was succeeded, in 1875, by Rev. John Gourley. The society now has a membership of about twenty-five. Meetings have always been held at the court house.

Rev. Richard Merrill, an active and earnest worker in this church, an early settler in Butler county, was county superintendent of schools for a number of years, and is noticed at length in the chapter on that subject.

There has been an organized Sabbath school in Butler Center since about 1864. The first superintendent was George M. Craig, now of Allison. At present there are about forty members of the school, and an average attendance of about twenty-five.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the western tier of Butler county. On the west lies Franklin county, and the township of Pittsford on the north, Ripley on the east, and Washington on the south. It is a full congressional township, embracing township 91, range 18, containing an area of about 23,040 acres.

The surface of Madison is a rolling prairie. The soil consists of a rich, dark loam, although in places it is inclined to be sandy. The supply of water is very good. There is also a great deal of excellent grass land, and stock raising is carried on very profitably. Through portions of the township, pass the streams of West Fork, Dutchman's Creek and Main's Creek. The valleys of these streams are low and rich, with sandy beds. The timber supply is limited, being mostly confined to Bear Grove.

There are no villages or railroad stations within the limits of the township, and the marketing points are mostly Aplington, Ackley and Dumont. The farmers devote most of their attention to raising corn, wheat, oats and stock. There are many good pieces of land yet for sale in the township, and Madison will be an excellent farming township when fully developed. The population of Madison, according to the census of 1880, was 473. The assessed valuation of personal property is $25,511; of lands, $120,521.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To learn with any degree of accuracy the first actual settler of a locality that has been settled for a generation is a more difficult task than would be imagined by one who has never undertaken it, for no matter how authentic the source of information, or how conclusive the evidence brought to bear, there will be some one who will emphatically deny the assertion and bring up another candidate for patri-

archal honors. It is best, as a rule, in order to avoid any misunderstanding or any chance for dispute, to adopt the order of arrivals, as near as can be ascertained, and the reader can select a first settler to his notion. In the language of Mark Twain, you can "read the facts and take your choice."

The settlement of Madison began in 1854, and the first to put in an appearance for the purpose of making a permanent home was undoubtedly Nicholas Hartgraves, a native of North Carolina. He came to Iowa from Indiana in 1844. In 1852 he came to Butler county and stopped at Beaver Grove, where he remained for two years. In 1854 he pushed his way farther westward and settled in what is now Madison township, on section 17, his present home.

In 1855 Noah Hartgraves, a brother to Nicholas, arrived in Madison, and planted his stakes adjoining his brother, on section 18. He remained here for five or six years, when he moved to Tama county. He is at present living in Osceola county.

A little later in 1855, two more pioneers in search of a home, settled in what is now Madison. They were Ephraim Hizenton and his son, William, from Illinois. William took a claim on section 14, and erected a cabin. In 1858 he died of hydrophobia. The father made a claim on section 15, but did not prove up. He lived on his son's place for a few years, when he removed to Beaver Creek, where he died in 1880.

During the same year—1855—William Mason and Fred Moffatt, natives of England, came here from Massachusetts. Mr. Mason claimed the south half of section 24, and Mr. Moffatt the south half of section 13. In 1866 they traded their property for a woolen mill at Cedar Falls.

Abijah Stacy, a native of Indiana, moved here from Johnson county, Iowa, in the spring of 1855. In the following November, death called him from all earthly labors.

In 1857 Jacob Yost settled on section 16, and remained for a few years. He is now living in Ripley.

Peter Coyle, a native of the loved Emerald Isle, came here in 1858, from Illinois, accompanied by his son-in-law, Thomas Gallagher, and wife. They came with ox-teams, the trip taking about two weeks. Peter Coyle settled on section 10, remaining there until 1875, when he removed to Ackley, his present home. He was a prominent man in public affairs, and for many years was chairman of the board of county supervisors. His son, Edward, now lives on the old homestead.

Thomas Gallagher is now living on section 9. His wife died on November 27, 1872, and left many sincere friends and relatives, who mourn her loss.

James Wilkerson, an Englishman, came here in 1856, and settled upon a farm, on section sixteen, where he remained for about two years, when he removed to Hancock county.

After this, settlement was slow for a number of years, but it revived again after the war. In 1865, a number came from Wisconsin, among whom were Amos E. Hartson, Samuel B. Gordon and Solomon Harvey. Hartson was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in his present home, on section seventeen. Samuel and Thomas Smith were also natives of the same State. Samuel located on section

two. He died in 1871, at the residence of Solomon Harvey. Thomas located on section seventeen, and in 1881 removed to Wright county. Gordon was a native of the same State; he found a home on section twenty, where he remained until 1876, when he removed to Turner county, D. T. Solomon Harvey was a Vermonter. He made a claim on section sixteen, where he continued until 1875, when he removed to his present home in Ackley.

In 1867, Walcott Watson, a native of Connecticut, moved here from Wisconsin, and settled on section twenty-one, where he still "holds the fort."

Elisha Scott also came at an early day, but has since moved from the township and county. At last accounts he was living in Nebraska.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first birth in Madison occurred March 1, 1855, a son, Marion, to Nicholas and Sophia Hartgraves. He is now living in Kansas.

The next birth was on the 26th of November, 1856, a daughter, Melinda, to the same parents. In December, 1878, she married James Harris. They are now living in Keokuk county.

Richard Mertersburg Hartgraves was born July 9, 1858.

The first marriage ceremony in Madison was performed in 1860 by Peter Coyle, at his house, and joined in marriage Elisha Scott and Miss Sally Taylor. It is said that a wedding party had been arranged, a dinner prepared, guests invited, and everything was in order for a good time. When the time arrived a sister of the bride, who was opposed to the match, persuaded her not to go to the wedding. The guests, together with the minister who had been selected, met at the appointed place and hour; but as there was no bride the dinner was eaten and the party dispersed. One of the neighbors went to see the girl and persuaded her to change her mind. In the afternoon she met her affianced, and together they proceeded to Justice Coyle's, where they were made one. Nine years later she was drowned in the West Fork while attempting to cross the river at the time of high water. Her husband was with her, but escaped.

The first death occurred in November, 1855, and Abijah Stacy quietly passed away. He was buried at Beaver Grove without any funeral services. His widow, at last account, was in Wisconsin.

OHIO STOCK FARM.

Some years ago, a stock company was formed in Ohio, under the caption of the Ohio Stock Breeding Association, the parties being John K. Green, of Cincinnati, Judge R. W. Musgrave, and Luther A. Hall, of Tiffin City, Dr. George Sprague and others. The company purchased, through Dr. Sprague, the originator of the concern, 6,000 acres of land, mostly lying in Madison township. He came here at an early day, importing with him a splendid herd of Short Horn cattle. The affair was not a success as the country was not far enough advanced to support such an enterprise. Sprague struggled manfully for a time, but finally gave up and the land was divided among the stockholders. He retained some and J. K. Green got about 3,700 acres. Dr. Sprague, after giving up this idea, removed to Des Moines

and started the *Iowa Homestead*, a farm journal of wide reputation and a successful paper. He is still at the head of it, which, with the help of his sons, is making just what the farmers of Iowa are in need of.

ORGANIC.

Prior to its organization as a separate township, Madison composed a part of Ripley, and remained as such from 1855 to 1860. In 1860 it was set off by Judge Converse, and ordered organized. The name of Madison was proposed by Peter Coyle, and it was ratified by a meeting of the citizens.

The first meeting for the election of officers was held at Jacob Yost's house, on section 16, and the following were chosen: Dr. George Sprague, Peter Coyle, trustees; Peter Coyle, justice of the peace; Peter Coyle, assessor. Jacob Yost held some office, but it has been forgotten.

The town matters have been managed in a satisfactory manner. They have no hall; but meetings are held at the school house of District No. 4, on section 17.

Among those who have been prominent in township government, and have held office at various times, are the following: T. W. Smith, Solomon Harvey, J. O. Slade, Jas. Baker, Walcott Watson, Edward Coyle, A. E. Hartson, A. B. Watson.

At the election held in November, 1882, the following officers were elected: G. R. D. Kramer, M. Kirby, justices of the peace; B. J. Ruiter, town clerk; J. Bennett, R. Hartgraves, constables; A. E. Hartson, assessor; John Kirby, trustee.

RELIGIOUS.

The first Catholic services held in the township were held in 1865, at the house of Peter Coyle, and presided over by Father Shields, of Waverly. A child of John Cunningham was baptized at the time. Quite a number of meetings were subsequently held at the same place.

The Methodists, in 1867, held services in the school house of District No. 4. The first to officiate was Rev. Captain Williams, of Ackley, who was also an auctioneer. No organization was attempted at this time. In 1871 a society organization was effected by Elder Wakely, with a small membership. The following are among the ministers who have officiated here: Revs. Bargelt, Bodgett, Smith, Murphy, Cooley and Sproul.

A Sabbath school was organized in the summer of 1867, with N. R. Carpenter as superintendent. This school was continued for a year or more,

In the summer of 1882, a school was again started with about thirty scholars. Miss Aggie McMurray, a teacher in District No. 4, was superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school house in the township was erected in 1860, on section 14, in District No. 1. The old school house was moved away in 1870, and in 1872 a board shanty was erected, in which one or two terms of school were held. The present school house was built in 1873, at a cost of about $400. It is located in the southwestern part of section 13. Miss Carpenter was the first teacher in the township.

In 1868 District No. 2 was organized, and a school house erected, on section 16, at a

cost of $600. The house is still in use. Miss Helen Slade was one of the first teachers in this district.

District No. 3 was set off in 1875, and in 1876 the school house was erected on section 8, at a cost of $425, including cost of land, surveyor's fees, etc. Miss Mary Johnson, Alice Hurley, and Mr. George Palmer were among the first teachers in this house.

District No. 4 was set off from No. 2 in 1864, and a house was constructed, in 1865, on section 16, at a cost of $409. In 1868 the school building was moved to section 17, its present location. Thomas W. Smith was the first teacher.

District No. 5 erected their first house early in the "sixties." In 1881 this house was sold to K. S. Greene, and it is now used as a dwelling by some of his tenants. The present house was erected in 1881, on section 26, at a cost of $450. The first to teach in it was Miss Maggie Miscoll.

District No. 6 was organized in 1870, and the neat frame house was erected the following year, on section 32. Mr. Thomas Butler was one of the first teachers.

ISLAND GROVE POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice under this name was established in Madison, in 1858, with Dr. George Sprague as postmaster, with the office at his house on section 35. It was on the mail route from Cedar Falls to Hampton, and later on the route from Aplington. The office was discontinued about 1868.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The industrial enterprises have not been very well represented in Madison. Some years ago Albert Schmitz purchased the pioneer school house, and moved where he started a blacksmith shop, which he ran for about one year. Schmitz is now engaged in the mercantile business at Dumont.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

The Madison Grange, No. 214, was chartered on the 28th of February, 1872, with thirty-one charter members. The first officers were as follows: Edward Coyle, master; Walcott Watson, overseer; Jacob Brooks, lecturer; Jesse Baker, assistant; Frank Beack, secretary; J. B. Gordon, gate-keeper; Ella Harvey, Ceres; Mrs. E. C. Brooks, Pomona; Mrs. Julia Baker, Flora; Mrs. Emma Harvey, assistant steward.

The meetings were held at the school house on section 17, and for a time it was successful, the membership increasing to fifty. But interest finally began to wane, and on the 11th of February, they surrendered their charter and sold the property at auction.

The last officers were as follows: A. E. Hartson, master; A. B. Watson, overseer; J. O. Slade, steward; G. W. Watson, assistant steward; T. W. Smith, lecturer; W. Watson, treasurer; N. Long, secretary.

MADISON CEMETERY.

This cemetery was platted in 1873, by M. D. L. Niece, under the auspices of the Madison Cemetery Association. This association was composed of the leading citizens of the town, among whom were, W. Watson, J. Baker, S. Harvey, T. W. Smith, J. Brooks, M. Harvey, J. O. Slade, J. Kalabarer, A. Schmitz, Frank Beach, P. Long and P. Pfaltgraftz. The officers were, W. Watson, president; J. O. Slade,

viee-president; J. Baker, treasurer; T. W. Smith, secretary; and seven trustees. The first burial here was of the remains of Mrs. Jacob Kalabarer.

In 1881, the grounds were given to the township. There are now but three members of the association left in the township.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

In this connection is presented the personal history of a few of Madison's representative men. Of course, want of space forbids giving biographieal sketches of all the citizens, even though it be the most interesting of all history; yet it is hoped that enough will be given to show the kind of men who are now the bone and sinew of Madison.

Nicholas Hartgraves, a pioneer of Butler county and the first settler in Madison, was born in North Carolina, August 18, 1817. When three years of age his father died; his mother soon married again. In 1827 the family moved to Indiana and settled in Washington county. In July, 1831, his mother lost her second husband. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to Kentucky and there engaged in farming for four years, when he returned to Indiana. In the summer of 1846 he came to Johnson county, Iowa, living there until 1852, when he moved to Butler county, being the third settler in Beaver Grove. In 1854 he sold his claim and came to Madison, taking a claim on section 18, where he built the first house in the township. His present home is on section 17. He was married in March, 1844, to Miss Sophia Stacey, a native of Indiana. They have had fifteen children; ten are now living—Delila, Clarissa, Marion, Melinda, Richard, Sinie A., Henrietta, Ellen, Estella, Virgil. Ulysses S. G. died in 1871, in his seventh year; the other four died in infaney.

Peter Coyle is a native of Monaghan county, Ireland, born Nov. 27, 1802. He married, Oct. 9, 1827, Mary MeAntee, and in 1847, emigrated with his family to Ameriea. He entered a machine shop in Auburn, N. Y., living in that eity until 1855, when he moved to Amboy, Illinois, and engaged in the same business. Here he bought land and built a house. In 1858, he traded his property for land in Butler, Howard, Blackhawk and Chickasaw counties. That summer he eame to Butler eounty and settled in Madison, on seetion ten. In 1875 he moved to Ackley, having previously built a house there. He has eight children—Catherine, Edward, Ellen, Rosa, Ann, Mary; two died in infaney. He was the first justice of the peace eleeted in the township. He was elected a member of the board of supervisors in 1861, and was chairman of the board for five years.

Edward, son of Peter Coyle, was born in Monaghan county, Ireland, Deeember 8, 1830, and was there reared to agricultural pursuits. In 1848 he eame to America; landed at New York, June 13, going directly to Auburn, where his father had lived one year. He remained there until the spring of 1850, when he moved to Patterson, New Jersey, where he served an apprenticeship in the New Jersey Machine Company's shops. In 1854 he went to Chieago, where he was engaged by the Illinois Central Railroad Co., working for

them in Chicago until 1856, and at Amboy until 1859. He then engaged with the Rock Island Railroad Co., one year; then with the Chicago and Northwestern, eighteen months. In July, 1863, he entered the government service as machinist, and went to Nashville. He was there at the time of the battle before Nashville. Just before that the machanics were called out to help throw up earthworks. He was discharged from the service, and returned to Chicago, where he engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad for a few months. In March, 1866, he started for Iowa, landing at Ackley the 21st of March. He went to Madison and settled with his parents, on section 10, and has since devoted his time to farming. In 1874 he built his present frame house. He was married in 1877, to Miss Margaret Jordan. They have three children—Mary J., Charles F., and Edward Jordan.

Kelsey S. Green was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 1, 1843. When he was fourteen years old the family moved five miles into the country. In 1865 he came to Iowa, to take charge of the farm lately owned by the Ohio Stock Breeding Company. He has already improved 2,000 of the 3,400 acres contained in the farm, which is the largest in the county. He has three hundred head of horned cattle, forty head of horses, and three hundred hogs. He has lately added to his stock two Clydesdale stallions, one of them being imported from Scotland. He was married in 1869, to Miss Ella Hageman. They have four children—Clara, John, Archie and Frank. The children are attending school at Cedar Falls.

Amos E. Hartson is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Luzerne county, March 26, 1843. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Randolph, Columbia county. In 1859, he went to Woodford county, Illinois, and there was employed in farming one year. He went trapping two years, on the Illinois river, and then returned to Wisconsin, where he engaged in the pine ries two winters. In the spring and fall he drove rafts down the Wisconsin and Mississippi rivers, as far as Rock Island. The years of 1863–64, he made his home with his father, who still lives on his original claim. In 1865, he came to Iowa, and bought land in Madison township, on section 20. He now has 320 acres, and lives on section 17. He married, in 1876, Samantha, daughter of Solomon Harvey, and widow of Samuel Smith. They have two children—Bert and Minnie Belle.

Wolcott Watson was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, July 11, 1821. When twenty-one years of age, he engaged on a vessel for a whaling voyage. He went to the Pacific ocean—was absent one and one-half years. In the spring of 1844, he engaged with the Middlesex Quarry Co., at Portland, Conn. In 1848, he moved to Columbia county, Wisconsin, and bought land in Courtland township, where he built a house. In 1867 he sold out, and came to Butler county, Iowa, buying land on section 21, Madison township. He has improved the land, and in 1867 built the frame house in which he lives. In 1880 he built a barn. In 1882 attached a stable, 14x32, and a shed 24x90. He now has a farm of 270 acres. Mr. Watson commenced farming by raising

wheat. He has now abandoned that, and turned his attention to stock raising. He has about thirty head of horned cattle, seven horses and about ninety hogs, and has as well appointed a place as any in the township. Mr. Watson was married in September, 1845, to Miss Albatina Polly. They have six children—Gilbert N., Elizabeth, Alvin B., Henry C., Frank W., Leveret O. Mr. Watson has been elected to offices of trust in the township, and is the present treasurer.

Wilhelm Stock, a native of Prussia, was born on the 6th of July, 1833. When seventeen years of age he engaged in a brick yard in Hanover. In 1866 he emigrated to America, and settled in Ogle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1869, when he moved to Iowa, and bought land on section 19. He has improved the land, and, in 1879, built his present home. He married, in 1860, Miss Franka Rippentrop. They have had three children but all died in infancy. They have an adopted son of Mrs. Stock's sister, whose mother died when he was two weeks old. His name is Wilhelm. Mr. Stock has filled offices of trust in the town, and was a member of the last board of trustees.

Perry Long, a pioneer settler in Fillmore county, Minnesota, was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, February 5, 1827. In 1840 he moved to Alleghany county, Maryland, and in 1855 he came west to seek a home, and settled in the township of Preston, Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he took government land one mile south of the county seat. He improved the land, built a house, and lived there until 1869, when he sold out and came to Iowa. He bought 340 acres of land in Madison township, on section 15, where he built a house. In 1872 he sold this farm, and bought 160 acres on section 20. He has improved this land. He married, in 1849, Miss Savilla Engle. They have seven children living — Norman, Simon, Cornelia, Marshall, Melissa, Laura, and Alvin.

Norman, son of Perry Long, was born in Alleghany county, Maryland, March 13, 1850. When but five years of age his parents moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota. In 1869 they moved to Iowa, settling in Madison. Norman received his education in the district schools of Minnesota and Iowa. He married Miss Rebecca Eleanor Hazlett. They have one child—Perry Roland. He lived with his parents until 1875, when he moved to his farm on section 7.

Samuel Smith was born in Orange county, New York, February 2, 1838; died in Madison, Iowa, March 4, 1871. When quite young his parents moved to Pennsylvania, where they lived until he was sixteen years of age, when they moved to Columbia county, Wisconsin. He married in June, 1861, Miss Samantha Harney. They had three children—Willie, Fred and Cassius. In 1865, he came to Iowa and settled in Madison, buying land on section 3, which he sold six months later, and bought on section 22. In 1869, he moved to section 16, where he died after an illness of more than two years, leaving a widow and two children to mourn his death. His widow married Amos D. Hartson, in 1876. The children lived with her.

Alvin, son of Walcott Watson, was born in the city of Columbus, Columbia county, Wisconsin, September 27, 1850. In 1867, his parents came to Iowa, and settled in

Madison. He married November 18, 1874, Miss Cornelia, daughter of Perry Long. They have two children—Clio S. and Jessie A. He now occupies his farm on section 8, and is the secretary of the school board.

George K. D. Kremer was born in Hanover, Germany, August 8, 1844. He graduated from the high school when eighteen years of age; then engaged as overseer on a large farm. In 1868, he came to America to view the country with the intention of settling. He came to Iowa and stopped at Ackley, where he had friends. In 1870, he took a trip to the Pacific Slope, visiting San Francisco, Los Angelos, Portland, Oregon. Returning to Iowa, he bought land in Madison, on section 28, and has since made that his home. He married, in 1871, Miss Louisa Sonnema. They have six children—Anna, John, Sebo, Elise, Henry and George.

Fred Pfaltzgraff was born in Alsace, September 20, 1819, where he attended school. When twenty-one years of age he joined the French Army and served twelve years, the last ten as a musician. In 1852 he was joined in marriage to Miss Magdalena Schnelberger, and in 1854 left his native land to find a home in America. On landing at New York he went to Rochester, where he was engaged in a nursery two years; then removed to Illinois and engaged in farming thirteen miles south of Chicago. In 1869 he came to Iowa and bought land on section 23, Madison township, where he was engaged in raising grain and stock. In 1879 he built his present frame house, and two years later a barn. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living —Philip, George, Lizzie, Hellena, Fred, Charlotte and Jacob. One child died in infancy.

Friedrich Bomgardner, a native of Switzerland, born November 26, 1843. He attended school until twelve years of age and then entered a slate quarry. In 1861 he left his native land for America. On landing at New York he started for Wisconsin and rented land in Monroe, Greene county. In 1869 he came to Franklin county, Iowa, and in 1872 moved to Madison and bought land on section 8. He has improved the land, and in 1879 built the house in which he now lives. In 1869 he married Miss Fredrick Zell, a native of Germany. They have four children—John, Bertie, Amanda and Fred.

August Zell is a native of Germany, born December 7, 1834, where he attended school until fourteen years of age. In 1863 he emigrated to America. On landing at New York, he started directly for Wisconsin and there bought sixty acres of land in Dodge county of an old settler who sold to remove to Iowa. He lived there until 1868, when he sold out and came to Iowa, buying a farm near Ackley, where he lived two years, then sold out and went back to Wisconsin, buying a farm in Green Lake county. In 1876 he sold that and came to Madison township, buying land on section 5. In 1882 he built the farm house in which he lives. He married, in 1863, Miss Wilhelmina Miller. They have had one child which died when six weeks old. They have two adopted children—Mary and Herman.

Henry Messerschmidt is a native of Germany, born at Hanover, June 13, 1837. In 1867 he left his native land and came

to America. On landing at New York, he went directly to Freeport, Ill., where he engaged in farming, until 1876, when he came to Franklin county, Iowa. In March, 1882, he came to Madison and bought his present farm on section fifteen. He married, April 17, 1862, Louisa Hakot. They have had four children—August, Lisa, Augusta and Lena. Mrs. Messerschmidt died Febuary 18, 1879, of typhoid fever, after an illness of two weeks. He married his second wife, Louisa Liatirits, February 26, 1880. They have had two children—Ernst and Ida.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the southern tier of townships of Butler county, lying within one of the western boundary. Grundy county lies on the south; on the north, east and west are the townships of Ripley, Albion and Washington, respectively. In this, as in all the sub-divisions of Butler county, the integrity of the government survey has been maintained, embracing the territory of township 90, range 17, containing an area of about 23,040 acres.

Monroe is a prairie township, its surface is undulating. The soil is a dark loam, slightly mixed with sand; it is rich and well adapted for grazing, and all kinds of the cereals. Wheat formerly was the chief article raised, often yielding from thirty to forty bushels per acre, which was marketed at Cedar Falls. At present writing but little wheat is raised, corn, flax and hay being the chief products. There are also a few good orchards. The farmers are engaged quite extensively in stock raising. The whole township is well watered, and adapted to stock raising. Beaver creek crosses it from west to east, and, although it is generally a very moderate stream, sometimes it "gets on a tear"—to use the expression of the settlers—overflows its banks, and, in early days, it often forced the settlers to abandon their little log cabins, and seek safety on the high land. The banks of Beaver creek are skirted with timber, consisting of poplar, cottonwood, maple, walnut, ash, elm, and oak. A wet strip of land, known as Beaver slough, extends across the township from west to east, and when filled with water, presents a formidable appearance to the traveler.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township was made in 1844, by Walter Clayton, a native of Saratoga county, New York. He had lived in Wisconsin for several years, when, in 1853, he started, with his family, for Iowa, with a wagon and yoke of oxen. After about three weeks' travel he reached Butler county, and took a claim on section 30, township 90, range 16, now known as Albion. He built a house and broke some of the land. Not understanding the law, he did not enter the land, but a man at Cedar Falls entering it notified him to leave, he, however, paid him $150 for his improvements. In April, 1854, he again started west, going about five miles, when he made a claim in town 90, range 17, now known as Monroe, on sections 21 and 28. He erected a log house on the northwest quarter of section 28, covering the roof with shakes, and, with an ax, split the boards from basswood logs to make the floor. In this humble abode the first white child in this township was born. This was also the first hotel in this part of the county. It was called the Half Way House, being half way between Cedar Falls and Iowa Falls. A basswood board, with the name "Half Way House" written upon it with red chalk, was nailed to a stake in front of the house. In 1856 he built another log house, with two rooms on the ground floor and two above. This was made a stage station that same year. An elk horn was procured and put up over the porch, and this was known as the Elk Horn Tavern. He ran this tavern until the cars passed through. He made great improvements, and in 1868 built a large frame house, where he lived until his death, which occurred in 1870. His family now occupy the homestead.

Walter Clayton was born in Saratoga county, New York, December 6, 1817, and died in Monroe, January 9, 1870. When quite young he married and moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin, being among the early settlers of that county. There his wife died, and he married his second wife, Miss Rachel Beals, of Oswego county, New York. They moved to Illinois, lived one year in Jo Daviess county, and then moved to Waupaca county, Wisconsin. In 1853 they came to Iowa and settled in Butler county, first taking a claim in township 90 north, range 16 west. He lived there about a year, then sold his improvements for $150 and removed to township 90 north, range 17 west, making a claim on section 28. He sent $150 to DesMoines by a young man with which to enter the land, but he ran away with the money. They then saved $353, which they had made by keeping travelers, and that was stolen from them. But still they persevered and made money. He first built a log house, in which he kept hotel some years, and in 1868 erected a large frame house, where he lived until his death. He left a widow and eight children to mourn his death. The children were Henry C., Daniel W., Winfield S., Roxie A., Earnest G., Durilla R., Nettie L. and James W. Winfield S. was born June 10, 1855, and died February 6, 1871. Mrs. Clayton married Richard Clarke, September 18, 1876.

Another settler of 1854, was Solomon Cinnamon, a native of Massachusetts. He took a claim on section 36, living there for

several years. He is now in Nebraska, and his family are in Parkersburg.

In September, 1864, James Monroe Caldwell and Thomas Nash, came from Henderson county, Illinois, and took claims. Mr. Caldwell, a native of Georgia, selected for his future home a portion of sections 19 and 30. Mr. Caldwell was born in Troup county, Georgia, June 10, 1826. When but six years of age his parents moved to Tennessee, and lived in McMinn and Bradley counties. At seventeen years of age he was apprenticed at Cleveland to a tanner, one Isaac Low. He served three years, and then returned to Georgia with a drove of horses; there he engaged with Robert Shugart, in Troup county, and worked at his trade one and a-half years. He then returned to Cleveland; while there he was sick for some time. Upon recovering he went to Columbus, twelve miles distant, and there worked at his trade. In 184[illegible], he started on horseback for Illinois, stopping in Henderson county, he engaged with Anthony Howard to work at farming at twelve and one-half cents per day. He married, August 30, 1859, Miss Sarah Howard. They made their home in Henderson county, Illinois, until 1855. In September, 1854, he came to Iowa, and made a claim in Butler county, town 90, north range 17 west, now known as Monroe. In October he returned to Illinois, and there spent the winter, returning in the spring accompanied by his wife and some friends. He settled on his claim on section 30. He has improved the land, and erected a good house and barn. He is engaged to quite an extent in stock raising. Mr. Caldwell is a democrat in politics, and has been the candidate of his party for the State Legislature.

Thomas Nash took as his claim portions of sections 19, 29 and 30. In October they returned to Illinois, sold their real estate and bought stock, and in 1855 started back to their new homes. In company with them came quite a colony of pioneers, consisting of Anthony Howard and his son Robert, Jefferson G. and George W. Caldwell, Silas Bebee, and Jonathan Gee. They came with three horse and five ox-teams, bringing their cooking utensils and camping on the way. Their trip took about sixteen days.

J. M. Caldwell settled upon his present farm, on section 30, where he has erected a good set of buildings, and is in comfortable circumstances. He is one of the most prominent old settlers in the county, and we append to this a sketch of his life.

Mr. Nash settled also on section 30. In 1858 he sold his land to Zenas Aplington, and returned to Illinois; but his land, through some cause, fell back into his possession, and in 1861 he returned to Monroe township, and made this his home until his death, in 1865.

George M. Caldwell took a good farm on section 32. He was married in 1856, and in the following year sold out and returned to Illinois. In 1863 he enlisted in the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment, and in the battle of Lookout Mountain was slain among the thousand other heroes in blue.

Silas Bebee made himself at home on section 29. He made but a short stop, and is now at home in Henderson county, Illinois.

J. G. Caldwell did not make a claim.

This concludes the history of the little colony from Illinois that settled in Monroe

township. The others settled in Washington township.

During the following year a number of pioneers swelled the little settlement thus started. Among the first was Nathan Lynn, a native of Maryland, who started from Illinois, in the fall of 1854, and soon reached the confines of Butler county. He first stopped at Carpenter's Grove, where he lived for a couple of weeks in his wagon; he then moved into a vacant log cabin, in the grove, and there spent the winter. In the following spring, of 1855, he pushed his way westward, and made a claim in what is now known as Ripley township. Soon after that he came to Monroe township, locating on section 2. Here he erected a log house, and commenced improvements. In 1879 he sold his farm and removed to Jefferson township, where he now resides.

He had been but a short time on section two when a native of the same State made his appearance and located on the northwest quarter of section one. This was Daniel Peterson. He remained here until 1858, when he sold out and went to Missouri. He is now living in Kansas.

Another prominent settler of 1855, was Peter McMahon, a native of Ireland, but had been living in Pennsylvania a number of years. In 1855 he started with his family, by team, for the far west. At Cleveland he took the cars for Chicago, arriving there they again took to their teams, forcing their way through the great waste of Illinois and on with their tedious journey through the eastern part of Iowa, to the valley of the Cedar and the Shellrock rivers. When near Butler Center they stopped and asked to be kept over night, but were told that they could not be accommodated. Mrs. Nathan Lynn chanced to be there at the time and told them to move on as they (Lynn's) often kept land seekers. Pushing onward they arrived at Lynn's; there they found a little log house without a floor, the front of which was chinked with chips. In the absence of a door a blanket was hung up to keep out the wolves. Here they were made heartily welcome. Mr. McMahon then made a claim on section four, and rented a cabin in Butler Centre, where they lived until he was able to erect one for himself. This was soon completed and he commenced the improvement of the farm which they still occupy, living in a neat frame house erected a few years since.

Two others who arrived in 1855, were Lycurgus P. Hazen and Recellus R. Horr, both natives of "good old York State." Hazen claimed the southwest quarter of section 24, and sold one-half of it to Horr, who was yet too young to make a land entry. Hazen was a school teacher and surveyor. He was married in March, 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Quinn. In 1858 he removed to Kansas. He is now county surveyor of Brown county, that State. Horr lived upon his farm until 1881, when he removed to Parkersburg, where he now lives. He still owns the land bought of Hazen and has purchased adjoining land.

Wells A. Curtis, a native of Ohio, was another of the pioneers of '55. He laid claim to a tract of 160 acres on section 25. In the fall of 1881 he went to Colorado, and is still there.

Joseph Embody came the same year (1855) and planted his stakes around a farm on section 3. He remained but a

few years. He is now living in Montana Territory.

Just about this time quite a party put in an appearance, which broke up the monotony of early settlement. This company consisted of Thomas Conn, an Irishman, with his three sons—Joseph, Moses and Samuel—together with Joseph, William and Alexander Hopley. They stopped for a time in Delaware county, where they left their families while they came on to Butler county in quest of land. Thomas Conn made a claim on the southeastern quarter of section 1, but soon sold to his son Joseph, with whom he made his home until the time of his death. Joseph still occupies the now well-improved farm. Moses made a claim, but it had been previously entered. He is now living south of Aplington. Sam took his claim of government domain from section 12. The Hopleys, Joseph and William, made claims on sections 2 and 3. Samuel Conn did not settle upon his place, but traded for an improved farm near New Hartford. He now lives in Jefferson. They all spent the winter in Delaware county, moving to their claims in the spring. Joseph Hopley is still living on section 2. In 1866 William removed from section 3, and is now living in DesMoines.

Still another is remembered as having made his ingress into Monroe in 1855. This was Montford S. Wightman, a native of New York State. He made a claim on sections 25 and 26, going to DesMoines to enter it, and made the trip from Cedar Falls to that place on foot. He then returned to New York and spent the winter. In the spring of 1856, with his family, he moved to his wild prairie home. He has erected a good set of buildings on section 26, his present home.

At about the same time, in 1855, James Gillard, a native of England, made a claim on section 14. In 1874 he moved to Rock county, Minnesota, where he is yet living.

Benjamin Inman was a prominent arrival of 1856. He settled on section 36, where he lived for a number of years; he is still a resident of the county.

Samuel Gillard came also in 1856; he made himself at home on section 23. In 1873 he removed to Kansas.

In 1857, W. H. Bebee made his appearance. He was a native of New York State, but came here from Polo, Illinois; a blacksmith by trade; he has since tilled the soil and followed his trade. He is now living in Aplington.

There were many other arrivals this and subsequent years, but the above is sufficient to show the class that inaugurated civilization in Monroe.

A biography of Peter McMahon, who is still living in the township, is here presented:

Peter McMahon, one of the pioneers of Butler county, was born in Ireland, June 29, 1823. In 1840 he left his native land for America. On landing at New York, he engaged in a livery stable on Brower street. In 1841 he moved to Pennsylvania, and was there employed on the Reading Railroad four years, when he went to the north branch of the Susquehanna Canal, where he worked that following winter. He was then engaged in farming in Schuylkill county a few months, when he moved to Canada, where he was employed in a quarry, getting out stone for the Welland Canal. He soon returned to

Pennsylvania, and there worked on the Erie Canal. On September 22, 1845, he married Miss Hannah Gillespie, a native of Allegheny county. That same year he bought a farm in Pamatoning township, where they lived until 1855, when they started west to seek a home. They came to Butler county, Iowa, taking government land on section 4, township 90, north range 17, west, now known as Monroe township. He there built a log house. In 1866 he built another of logs, and, in 1875, attached a large frame house to them. They have had fifteen children, ten of whom are now living—John S., Mary A., Thomas F., Peter F., Francis G., Edward, Joseph, Margaret, Stephen E., and Andrew P. Mr. McMahon is generally called Uncle Peter. He was the first treasurer of the school board.

J. H. Kerns, an early settler in the township, was born in Schenectady county, New York, June 1, 1831. In 1843 his parents moved to McHenry county, Illinois, where he received his education in the district school. At the age of twenty-one he removed to Elgin, and was there employed in a livery stable three years. In October, 1855, he came west, and through the winter engaged in a livery stable at Cedar Falls. In the spring, with a team, he took the engineer of the Dubuque & Pacific Railroad the length of the State, on the proposed route to Sioux City. At that time there was but four houses and one tent there. On his return he engaged with the Western Stage Co. to drive on the route between Dubuque and Ft. Dodge. He continued with them six years. In 1862, he went to Wisconsin to visit his mother, and there enlisted on the 5th of September, 1862, in the Thirty-first Wisconsin, Company B. They joined Sherman at Marietta, Georgia, and were present at the Siege of Atlanta. He was taken sick at Stone Mountain, Georgia, and sent to the hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana. He re-joined the army at Fayetteville, N. C., and was with the regiment until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged, July 6, 1865. He returned to Iowa and engaged in farming in Grundy and Osceola counties until 1876, when he moved to Aplington, where, in September, 1882, he bought the Quinn Hotel property, his present home. He married in 1862, Miss Julia Bisbee, of York State. They have two children—Mary C. and Ella M.

PERSONAL HISTORY.

It can be said that a work of this kind would be incomplete without giving in detail the geneology and the personal trials and disadvantages under which some of the now prominent citizens of the township labored. This matter will be found of much interest, not only to the relatives, but also to all who are acquainted with the subjects of the various sketches. It is to be regretted that space forbids dealing with every citizen of the township in a like manner.

Thomas Nash, one of the early settlers of Monroe township, was born in Ohio, May 7, 1815, and died in Monroe township, May 1, 1865. He was brought up on a farm. When a young man he moved to Illinois, and there lived in Warren and Henderson counties. There he enlisted and served three months in the Black Hawk war. In 1834 he returned to Ohio, and there, on March 5, married Miss Isa-

belle Booth. They made their home in Greene county until 1847, when they moved to Illinois, where he bought a farm in Henderson county. In 1854 he came to Iowa, selecting a claim in Monroe township, and brought his family in the spring of 1855. In 1858 he returned to Illinois, remaining there until 1861, when he came again to Iowa and occupied his farm on section 20 until the time of his death. His widow is still living on the old homestead. They had fifteen children, seven of whom are now living. Mr. Nash was long connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, had always been a consistent member, and personally identified with its interests. He held the position of class leader continually during his residence in Iowa, and held the same position many years while a resident of Illinois.

Rollin P. Mead was born in Franklin county, Vermont, April 3, 1837, where he received his education in the district school. When nineteen years of age he visited Illinois, and there worked at farming one year, when he returned to Vermont. In 1861 he came to Beaver Grove, Iowa. September 20, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-second Iowa, Company E, going to New Madrid, thence to Fort Pillow, then to Vicksburg, where they joined Sherman's command, and was with him on his Meridian raid. They joined Smith's command at Columbus, and was with the Red River expedition, under Banks. Mr. Mead was wounded in the arm at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 3, 1864. He walked one and one-half miles, to the hospital, where his arm was amputated that evening. He arose early the next morning; on being told that the army was going to retreat, he started on foot with them, rather than be left in the hands of the enemy. After walking about two hours, he secured a ride on the cassion of a battery, and afterwards in an amunition wagon. He entered the hospital at New Orleans and remained there three weeks, when he was transferred to Memphis, and was there honorably discharged, September, 1864, and then returned to Iowa, living for some months with his brother, in Monroe. He married, February 26, 1866, Miss Selinda Goodsell, and the same year moved to section 8, where he had previously bought land. He made his home there until 1882, when he traded for land on section 20, at the same time buying his present farm on section 17, and now has about 280 acres of land. Mrs. Mead was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Wyoming county, December 21, 1848; died in Monroe township, January, 1871. He married his second wife, Miss Fannie E. Goodsell, sister to his first wife, November 11, 1873. They have two children—Herbert A., and Mary A.

Joseph Linn was born in Franklin county, Penn., July 28, 1834. He received his education at a district school, three miles from the farm. He was married in 1856 to Miss Mary Mogart. They went to St. Louis by water then took a wagon for Springfield, Ill., where they arrived with just sixty-five cents. He there found employment farming. His wife died there in 1859, aged 20 years and 5 months. His second wife was Miss Rachel Linn, whom he married February 26, 1861. In April, 1861, he enlisted at the first call for troops in the Forty-first Illinois, Company I, and participated in the battle of Fort Donel-

son. Soon after that he was sent back on account of disability and was appointed Provost Marshal at Camp Butler, and served until Jan. 1, 1864, when he started for Iowa overland, taking his stock with him; he was thirteen days on the way. He located on section 1, Monroe township. In 1874 he bought the northwest quarter of section 2. In 1877 he built his present home. His first wife had two children, the first—Martha Ellen—died in infancy. Andrew J. died August 26, 1878, in his nineteenth year. His present wife has been the mother of eight children, four of them are now living—Florence M., Mabel Edith., Joseph J. and Mary E.

William Wright, the son of an English soldier, was born in Woolege Barracks, County Kent, England, December 7, 1815. The spring after the battle of Waterloo his father was honorably discharged from the army and settled at Golspey. William Wright married Miss Elizabeth Dring in 1844, and soon after engaged as a shepherd. In 1855 he emigrated to America. On arriving at New York he went to Somerset Corners and there worked at farming one year, when he came to Iowa and rented land in Dubuque county. In 1865 he came to Butler county and purchased land in Monroe township, where he engaged in raising grain and stock. Here he set out an apple orchard, which is now in good bearing condition. In 1876 he bought land in Ripley, and now has nearly 400 acres. His first wife died in 1864, aged forty years. She was the mother of eight children. His second wife, to whom he was married June 24, 1868, was Mrs. Susan Petheran, daughter of John Connell, one of the early settlers of Butler county. In 1870 Mr. Wright bought ten acres of land and made it an addition to Parkersburg.

Alvinzi Straight was born in Delaware county, New York, August 10, 1821. When quite young his parents moved to Chenango county, then to Broome county, where they lived until he was fourteen years old, when they moved to Allegany county. On October 19, 1842, he married Miss Rosila Bryant, a native of Chemung county, New York. In 1843 he bought a farm in Allegany county, in the town now known as Alma, where they lived until 1865, when he sold and came to Butler county, Iowa, and bought a farm on section 2, Monroe township, his present home. In the winter of 1882–3 he built a large frame house. They have six children—Wallace R., Willard F., Waldo M., Betsy K., Wesley A. and Warren S. Willard F. enlisted, October 5, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and Sixtieth New York Regiment, and was killed on Banks' Red River expedition, in April, 1863, when but eighteen years of age. Warren died October 5, 1859, aged four years, and Waldo died in April, 1862, aged thirteen years.

A. C. Warner was born in Strafford, Vermont, May 30, 1824. He was the son of a merchant tailor. He attended school until he was seventeen years of age, when he went to York State and engaged as clerk in a large general store in Clintonville, remaining one year when he returned to Vermont and attended school another year. In 1843, he started west and stopped for awhile in Kane county, Ill., where he was engaged for a short time as clerk in a store, after which he worked at farming. In

1845, he went to JoDaviess county, where in company with his brother, he bought an improved claim and built a large frame house. A year later he was joined by his parents. He married June 29, 1848, Miss Mary Hannah Welty, who was born at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. In 1852, he moved to Nora, a town about three miles distant from his farm, and there engaged as carpenter and joiner. He bought town property and built an octagon brick house, lving there until 1868. In 1867, he came to Aplington, where he worked at his trade through the summer; in the fall he returned to Illinois. In the spring of 1868, he sold his property in Nora and moved to Aplington, where he lived a year. In the meantime he built his present house on section 10, on land which he had previously bought. He has improved the land, and has a fine orchard of about 300 trees. He is the father of seven children—Francis H., George A., Eunice Kate, Goodrich W., Effie J., Mahlon W. and Bessie M. Mr. Warner has a twin brother named Goodrich, now living at Nora, Illinois.

C. H. Hill settled in Monroe township in 1868. He was married that year, to Miss S. J. Brown, of Wisconsin. They have had six children, two of them are living—Frank H., and Mary J. They lost two children from that dread disease, diphtheria—Minnie, who was born February 8, 1872, died November 27, 1881, and Edwin, who was born March 1, 1874, died two days later; two other children died in infancy. Mr. Hill was born in Washington county, Vermont, June 15, 1837. At twenty years of age he started out to see the world. He first went to Wisconsin, and worked at farming in Columbia county two years. In 1861 he went to the Rocky Mountains, where he engaged in freighting two years. He then started traveling with fast horses, visiting the horse fairs in different States, until he settled in Monroe township, and bought his present farm on section 17. In 1868 he built his fine residence. He still retains his love for good horses, and has now two fine stock horses.

Michael Nugent was born in Ireland, in 1832, and made his home there until 1852, when he started for America. He engaged in railroading in Marathon, Courtland county, New York, a few months, then engaged on the Erie Canal, in Medina county. In 1853 he came to Iowa, and engaged with the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad. In the fall of that year he went to Memphis, working that winter on the levees. In the spring he returned to Dubuque, and there married Miss Kate Flannigan. In the fall they went south, remaining there during the war. In 1864 they returned to Iowa, where he worked on the railroad at Waterloo. In 1866 he engaged to work for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and came to Butler county. He was in their employ constantly until 1880. The first two years he lived at Parkersburg, then moved to Aplington. In 1877 he bought a farm on section 28. In 1879 the family moved on to the farm. In 1882 he built his present frame house. They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living—John, Thomas, Bridget, Patrick, Michael, Margaret and Mary. Catherine E. died in infancy. Honora died, with diphtheria, February 2, 1882, aged five years, four months and twenty-six days.

Michael Logan is a native of Canada, born in Montreal, January 1, 1846. When quite young his parents moved to New York, settled near Buffalo, and engaged in farming, living there until 1860, when they moved to Stephenson county, Illinois. In 1863 Michael went to Pennsylvania, living in the oil regions about a year, when he returned to Illinois. In 1865 he came to Iowa and spent a few months, then went to St. Louis and spent the winter, returning to Illinois in the spring. In 1869 he returned to Iowa, and bought land on section 2, Monroe township. He has improved the land, and in 1880 he built his large frame house. He married, April 17, 1867, Miss Kate Dailey, of Stephenson county, Illinois. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living—John H., Edward P., Bernard, Agnes E., Frank T., Annie E., and Eliza A.

Charles Caul is a native of New York, born in Jefferson county, August 28, 1837. He received his education in the district schools. When twenty years of age he went from home, and engaged in farming, working for one man, in the town of Antwerp, eight years. He married, December 28, 1861, Miss Sarah Wells; after that he rented a farm. In 1869 he came to Iowa, and bought a quarter of section 34, in Monroe township, a part of which had been improved. There was a log house on the place, where he lived until 1877, when he built his frame house. He has set out a large number of shade and ornamental trees, and now has one of the most tasty farm residences in the county. Mr. Caul has two children—Archile W., and Charles Emery. He has taken a lively interest in township affairs, has filled offices of trust in the town, and is a member of the present board of trustees.

James Brook is a native of England, born in Kent county, September 25, 1828. When eighteen years of age he went to London and engaged to learn the trade of plasterer and stone mason. He worked there ten years, then came to the United States, first living at Mansfield, Ohio, one year; he then went to Foreston, Illinois, where he lived until 1870, working all the time at his trade. In February of that year he came to Iowa, and settled in the township of Monroe, Butler county, where he had bought land the fall before. He there built his present house. He has since worked at his trade in this vicinity, the most of the time in Parkersburg, while his sons have carried on his farm. He was married in 1852 to Miss Frances Ward. They have three children—Helen, Charles, and Jesse.

Henry Dreyer was born in Germany, October 19, 1852, where he received his education. In 1865 he came with his parents to America, and settled in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In 1869, he and his brother started with three teams, overland, for Grundy county, Iowa, where his father had bought land. They broke several acres, and returned to Illinois. In the fall of that year the family moved to Grundy county. In 1874 he entered Monee College, in Will county, Illinois, attending two years, when he received a certificate as teacher, and engaged teaching in the schools of Grundy county. In 1877 he came to Aplington, and engaged as clerk in G. B. White's store; was with him until 1879, when he engaged in the lumber and grain business,

in company with Robert Wright, and continued with him one year. In 1880 the firm of H. Reints & Company was formed, Mr. Dreyer being one of the firm.

Edward Owens was born in Ddohhydefed Mills, Montgomery county, Parish Lanver, township Hennaith in Wales, January 13, 1776. He succeeded his father in the management of the mills, and lived there until 1834, when he emigrated to America, settling in Pike township, Bradford county, Pennsylvania, where he bought a farm. He died there September, 1861. His son, John E., was born in the same building as his father, on December 19, 1827; and was but seven years of age when his father emigrated to America. He attended school until seventeen years of age, when he engaged with his uncle, John Morris, to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner, serving three years. He then entered the office of Upjohn, the architect, in New York City, and was with him three years. He then made a contract with the Erie Railroad Company to build bridges. In 1854, he built the Catholic Church at Penn Yan, New York. In the fall of that year he built the Baptist Church at Elmira; also the Brainard House. In the spring of 1855, he made a contract with the Delaware & Lackawana Railroad Company to build bridges. In the fall of that year, in company with two other men, he made a contract to build three churches in Scranton, Pennsylvania,and one at Wilkes Barre. He married, in 1856, Miss Anna Eliza Morgan. In July of that year he came to Dubuque, and with his brother engaged as architects and builders. In 1857, he engaged with the government in the construction of the custom house. In 1858, he engaged in mining five miles northwest of Dubuque. That year he struck what is well known as the Owens Lead, which yielded over a million pounds of ore. During the war he went to Cedar Falls and engaged in the livery business, buying horses for the government. In 1863 he went to Wisconsin and bought 3,000 sheep, which he brought to Iowa and sold among the farmers; some of which he sold in Butler county. In 1865 he came to Monroe township and bought a farm on section 26. He engaged in building bridges in Butler, Hardin and other counties, in payment of which he took indemnity scrip. Mr. Owens is at present engaged in farming, stock raising and dealing in real estate. He has four children — Hazel C., Robert Dale, Etta L. and Ann Eliza.

Ottze Otthoff came to Monroe township from Grundy county in 1872. He was born in Germany, August 28, 1845. He attended school until he was fourteen, when he engaged in farming. In 1869 he left his native land for America, settling in Grundy county. In 1872 he came to Monroe township, where he bought wild land on section 6. He has improved the land, and in 1874 built his present house. In 1874 he married Miss Gesine Janssen. They have four children—John, Henry, Louis and Ottze.

P. Nichlaus came to Butler county in 1874. He was born in Germany, March 15, 1831, and in 1856 emigrated to America. He first settled near Galena, Illinois, where he rented land, and from there came to Monroe, Butler county, buying land on section 10. He now has one of the largest farms in the township. He was married

in 1855, and has four children — Peter, George, Joseph and Annie.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first birth in the township was a son—Winfield Scott—to Walter and Rachel Clayton, on the 10th day of June, 1855. He died February, 1871.

Burt, a son of Joseph and Annie Embody, was born on the 22d of August, 1856. The last heard of him he had gone west with his parents.

Peter F., a son of Peter and Hannah McMahon, was the next birth, born August 29th, 1856. He is still living at home.

About the next birth occurred on the 10th of August, 1858, a son—Harvey Nash—to Thomas and Isabell Nash. In January, 1879, he was married to Miss Maggie Carney. They have had one child.

The first marriage in Monroe township was celebrated on the 10th day of July, 1856, and united Richard Parriott and Lillie M. Caldwell. The bridegroom enlisted in the Union Army and was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, on December 1st, 1863. They had three children, two of whom are still living. His widow is now the wife of Lewis McDaniel, who lives in Washington township.

On the 16th day of November, 1856, the second marriage ceremony was performed, the contracting parties in this case being George W. Caldwell and Lucinda Parriott. The year following their marriage they moved to Illinois, where he enlisted in the Thirty-second Illinois Regiment in 1863, and was killed on the 19th of October, 1863, at the battle of Lookout Mountain. His widow is now the wife of S. B. Findley, of Aplington.

On the 14th of October, 1859, there were two deaths in Monroe township—Catherine, the wife of Samuel Bisbee, aged twenty-two years; and Sarah, wife of Anthony Howard, in her seventy-second year. They were both buried on the same day in Aplington cemetery.

The next death occurred on the 27th of November, 1859, when Adelia, the wife of M. S. Wightman died.

ORGANIC.

This township was organized in 1856, and included what is now Monroe and Washington townships. James Monroe Caldwell proposed the name of Monroe, which was adopted at the first town meeting held in his house. At that meeting, an oyster can was used for a ballot box. The following persons were elected as the first officers of the township:

Robert Howard, justice of the peace; Jonathan Gee, clerk; J. Monroe Caldwell, constable; Thomas Nash, supervisor of roads; R. R. Parriott, Peter McMahon and Robert Howard, trustees.

The last annual meeting was held at the Tremont House. The officers for 1883 are as follows: Peter McMahon, Charles Caul, John P. Ahrens, trustees; Charles Fitzpatrick, clerk; Dr. E. L. Blackmore, secretary of school board; E. A. Gilman, justice of the peace; Edwin McFarland, assessor.

EDUCATIONAL.

This township was organized as a district township in 1856. The first school was held during the winter of 1856-7, in a small log shanty that belonged to J. M. Caldwell, on section 19, with L. P. Hazen

as teacher. The next school was held during the winter of 1857-8, at the residence of Walter Clayton, which had formerly been used as a hotel; Morris F. Whitney being teacher.

In 1859 there were two school houses erected, one at the point of Parriott's grove, on section 30, and the other in the eastern part of what was the village plat.

The one in the village was not completed until about two years later, and W. C. Garrison was the first teacher. In a few years the house was too small for the increasing attendance, and the primary class met in the bar room of Quinn's Hotel for several terms; after that, over one of the stores. The present school house at Aplington was erected in 1877. It is a commodious structure, situated on a rise of ground, in the southern part of the village, between Ninth and Tenth streets. William Hunter was the first principal in this house, with Miss Jessie Hemenway assistant. The old school house is now owned by L. M. Swan, and is used as a granary.

The school house which was erected on section 19, was used as a school house but a few years, when it was sold to Whitney & Streeter, trustees, for the Methodist Episcopal Church; but the society would not accept it, and it was afterward bought of Mr. Whitney and moved to Aplington, where it is now used as a private residence.

The districts in the township number from one to six, the number of the village districts being four.

The first school in District No. 1 was taught in Joseph Conn's house, on the southwest quarter of section 1, by Thomas Conn. The school house was erected in 1863, or '64, on section 2, and a Mr. Hawkins taught the first school in it.

In District No. 2 the school house was erected in 1865, on the northwest corner of section 15, and Miss Sarah Smith was the first teacher. An addition was made to the house in 1877.

District No. 3 erected its house in 1872, on the western part of section 8. George C. Mead was the first teacher in the district.

The first school in District No. 5 was held in a little shanty on section 34, and next in Mr. Miller's house, on section 27. Mrs. Miller taught the first school. The school house was erected on section 27, in 1871, or 1872.

The first school in District No. 6 was taught by Wells A. Curtis, at his house, on section 25, in the winter of 1858–9, there being quite a large attendance. The following winter the school was taught in M. S. Wightman's house, by George Russell. In the spring of 1861 the school house was erected on the northeastern part of section 26, where M. F. Whitney taught the first school.

RELIGIOUS.

The early religious services were held in a building put up for a stable. The quarterly meetings were held in Mr. Caldwell's barn. The first, or among the first, sermon ever delivered in the neighborhood is a reminder of the old dissenters who posted their sentinels among the rocks. The good women of the neighborhood, having long been denied the privilege of hearing the word of God, proposed to their husbands to have a sermon from some source. The religious enthusiasm

of the men had been overcome by a pressing necessity for active physical labor. A minister to perform regular service every sabbath could not be supported, consequently a discourse from a minister from Hardin county, who could come no other time than through the week, was agreed upon. Mr. Parriott mounted a horse and hied himself off for the Rev. Mr. Crippin. The signal for his return on the following day, was to be a blast from the dinner horn of Mrs. Parriott's, in order to call in the hands, busy at work in the fields. The sound of the horn on the following afternoon, apprised the settlers that their messenger had appeared in sight. Oxen and horses were turned to graze and rest, while the barefooted, ragged and dusty yeomanry assembled to hear the word of the Holy One expounded. Such a luxury could not often be indulged in, consequently the more appreciated. It is merely a single instance among thousands of a similar character which occur in the first settlement of a country.

As early as 1856, he house of Thomas Nash, on section 30, was used for religious services.

In 1860, the society that had been organized at the residence of R. R. Parriott, met at the school house in Aplington to worship—Father John Connell being the preacher. In 1869, Elder Gossard started the project of building a church, and solicited subscriptions in the fall of that year. He was succeeded by Elder Kerr. Mr. E. Y. Royce donated land, and the church was erected in 1870. It was dedicated to the worship of God, on December 18th, of that year, by Elder Kindig, of Dubuque, who came here for that purpose; Rev. Platt being the pastor in charge at the time, and Llewellyn House and Solomon B. Findley, class leaders. The church is located in Aplington, on the corner of Howard and Ninth street. The present officers are as follows: H. Barglet, S. G. Smith, O. H. Sproul, George Elliott, S. Sherin, J. G. Williams, J. M. Hedges and W. F. Barclay. Rev. G. W. Ballou is the present pastor. This society belongs to the Upper Iowa conference, and helps make up the Parkersburg circuit.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETY.

This denomination effected an organization in 1868–9, with the Rev. Mr. Boaz for pastor. The first elders were G. B. Smith and Julian Winnie. Meetings were held in the school house at Aplington. Rev. Doolittle was the last pastor, having charge in 1880.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Father Shields was the first priest to celebrate mass within the limits of Monroe township. He was located at Waverly, and had under his charge quite a number of counties in this region, where he held mass. Services were held at Peter McMahon's and other private houses. In 1872, E. Y. Royce donated to the society two lots on which to erect a church edifice. The subscription paper for the building was started by Father Murphy, and the same year the building was erected on the corner of Eleventh and Nash streets. The first mass was said in it by Father Murphy, in December, 1872.

GERMAN BAPTISTS.

The followers of this faith have at various times held services in the school

house of District No. 3. Elder Schroder, of Washington township, officiated, in 1874, and was the first minister. At present the members of this society attend at the Pleasant Valley church, in Grundy county, but are about to build a church in Aplington, on lots donated them by E. Y. Royce. Rev. John Engleman is the present pastor in charge.

APLINGTON CEMETERY.

This burial ground was laid out in 1857, the land being given for that purpose by Thomas Nash. It is located on section 19. The first interment here was of the remains of Sarah A. Howard, of Washington township, in July, 1857.

TOWN OF APLINGTON.

This is the only town in Monroe township, and is situated a little west of the center, on the Beaver creek. In is on the line of the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, and is surrounded by a good farming country. It does a thriving trade.

The village was platted in the summer of 1857–8, and recorded on the 2d of February, 1858, by the proprietors, Thomas Nash, R. R. Parriott, Zenas Aplington and Theodore A. Wilson. There was at this time, one house on the site, which was put up by Charles Savage, a New Englander, who stayed but a short time.

The first store in the village was opened in 1856; Zenas Aplington put up the building and furnished the goods. It stood on the south side of Parriott street, between Ninth and Tenth. George W. Hunter ran the store for Aplington for about one year, when Chester Stilson, who is now recorder of Black Hawk county, succeeded him, and clerked for about eighteen months, when the store was closed. In 1864 Isaac Hall opened a general merchandise stock, in the same building, which he had moved. He continued until 1866, and then sold to C. S. Prince, who, in less than a year, sold out at auction.

The railroad was completed this far in the summer of 1865. A. McKey was the first station agent, with the office at his store. In 1867 the company erected a depot building, a part of which is now used for freight.

Mr. McKey came here in September, 1865. He erected the first warehouse in the village, and engaged in buying grain. In 1860 he made an addition to the warehouse and put in a stock of goods, which, after running a few months, he sold to James Dobbins. He kept the building until 1870.

In April, 1868, Alexander Chrystie opened a store on Ninth between Ellis and Parriott streets, and in 1870 moved his goods to a building on Parriott between Ninth and Tenth streets, and in 1872 he removed to his present location, on the corner of Ninth and Parriott streets. He keeps a general stock of dry goods, boots, shoes and groceries.

In June, 1868, Lynd & Wright opened a general merchandise stock in the old building on Parriott street. In 1869 they erected a building on Tenth between Ellis and Parriott streets, but sold out within a year, and the stock of goods was moved away.

Dr. Whitfield opened the first drug store in 1868. He ran it a few months and then sold to Charles Prince, who soon formed a

partnership with Dr. Waterbury, but it was soon dissolved. Mr. Prince sold a part of the stock to Lynd & Wright, who moved the goods to their store on Tenth street. A. M. Whaley was the next proprietor. In 1873 he sold the stock to the present proprietor, L. M. Swan, who has added a stock of general merchandise.

In 1869 A. S. Burnham started a furniture and hardware store, and during the following year his brother, J. J. Burnham, joined him. In 1872 J. J. withdrew from the firm, and in 1873 A. S. sold the establishment to James Dobbins, who finally closed out.

William Bisbee was one of the first to enter into business in Aplington. In 1857 he opened a blacksmith shop for Zenas Aplington, working for that gentleman about one year. Since then he has run a business for himself, except the time spent in the army. At present there are three blacksmith shops in the village.

George Lefaver opened a wagon shop here in 1877, which he still runs.

Joseph Kellogg established a hardware store here in 1875, which he sold the same year to William R. Cotton. The store is now run by C. M. Cotton.

In 1868 E. Y. Royce opened a land office here, which he still continues.

In 1878 Arends & Raus opened the hardware store which is now under the proprietorship of John P. Arends.

Mr. Farland opened his grocery store in 1882. The large store of H. Reints & Co. was opened in 1880, on Parriott street. The company formed consisted of H. W. Reints, N. H. Reints, Henry and Harmon Dreyer. The Reints brothers have charge of the store, in which they keep a large stock of general merchandise. The Dreyer brothers have charge of the grain and lumber business and have an extensive trade.

As stated above the railroad was completed through Monroe township in 1865, and A. McKey was the first station agent. To show, by way of comparison, the increase of the business transacted by this office, we present a few items. For the month of January, 1868, the tariff on freight forwarded from Aplington amounted to $165.32; during the same time the tariff on freight received amounted to $15.85. Ten years afterward, for the month of January, 1878, the tariff on freight forwarded amounted to $6,341.46, and on freight received, $619.15. W. G. Bolser is the present station agent, telegraph operator and is also agent for the American Express Company. His assistant is C. A. Bozarth.

FIRST BLACKSMITH SHOP.

A blacksmith shop was erected in the village by the father of Charles Savage, and was the first in this part of the county. The shop was built of sod and had no roof, but the old pioneer withstood the weather for a short time and forged the first iron in the Beaver Valley.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in the village was built in 1858, by Mrs. Rachel Quinn, on Nash street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. In 1866 she sold to E. Y. Royce. Edward Bourns bought it in 1867, and run it a few years. It was always known as the Quinn Hotel. It is now owned by Henry Kerns, and occupied by him as a private residence

Luther Finney remodeled a store building, on Tenth street, in 1872, and opened a hotel. It changed hands two or three times, when, in 1878 or 1879, Edward Bourns bought it. His widow now runs it; it is the only hotel in the place, and is called the Tremont House.

POST OFFICE.

The post office was established in 1858: Chester Stilson was appointed postmaster, and kept the office at Aplington's store. In 1859 Harvey Quinn was appointed, and the office was moved to Quinn's hotel. He enlisted in 1861, and his sister, Maria, was appointed to fill his place. Isaac Hall, who succeeded her, was succeeded by A. McKey, and he by James Dobbins, who was succeeded by the present postmaster, Alexander Chrystie, in 1869. The office is at his store, on Parriott street.

ELEVATORS.

The first elevator in the village was erected in 1865 by Alonzo McKey, and usually goes by the name of the "Old Elevator." It is now run by C. M. Mead.

The next was erected by Wright Brothers, and has a capacity of 8,000 bushels. It was run by them until 1877, and has since changed hands several times. The Dreyer Brothers are the present proprietors.

The third was built by S. L. Kemmerer, in 1872, having a capacity of 10,000 bushels. A. M. Whaley, the present proprietor, purchased it in 1876.

Chrystie & Prince erected the fourth and last elevator in 1879. In 1880 they sold to Mr. Willis.

APLINGTON MILLS.

A number of years ago Edward Hiller came to Aplington from Hardin county, with plans laid for the erection of a mill. He bargained for forty acres of land of J. M. Caldwell, on section 20, and commenced digging a tail race; but not being able to secure the right of way on reasonable term, he finally gave up the scheme.

In 1872, John Matthews & son, of Jackson county, came here with the intention of erecting a mill. They formed a stock company, with a capital of $14,000, fixing shares at $25 each. Matthews & Son took $4,000 worth of the stock, and the balance was mostly disposed of in the neighborhood. The present mill building was erected and enclosed, its size being 32x40 feet, three and one-half stories high, with a stone basement. Before it was completed some of the stock-holders refused to pay assessments, and operations were blocked for a time. The Matthews finally sold their interest to William Dobbins, who secured a controlling interest in the stock, and then sold to A. L. Morris & Son. This firm put in three run of burrs, three reels, and a purifier, and had the mill in running order in September, 1877. They continued until September, 1880, when they sold to Dr. E. L. Blackmore and J. M. Groat; the latter sold his interest to the former; and Dr. Blackmore is still proprietor. He has added two reels, a separator, a new smutter, and a cockle machine. The mill does custom and mercantile grinding.

SPRING HILL CREAMERY.

This enterprise was started early in the spring of 1881, by Markley & Dodswell,

and is located on section 20. It is conveniently arranged, and employs in the busy season, three teams to gather cream; the routes extending through Butler, Hardin and Grundy counties. During the year ending December 31, 1881, 65,840 pounds of butter were churned; and for the year 1882, amounting to 100,000 pounds.

VILLAGE NAME.

The village was named by its proprietors, when laid out, in honor of Zenas Aplington. The gentleman was never a resident of the village, but was interested financially in its welfare and growth. He was a native of Illinois, where he lived. He was a soldier in the war of the rebellion, losing his life in the service.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

Here are presented the personal sketches of a few of the representative men of Aplington, and the matter will be found of much interest to all readers:

William Bisbee, an early settler in Aplington, was born in Herkimer county, New York, August 29, 1828. When quite young his parents moved to Delaware county. At eighteen years of age he commenced to learn blacksmithing, and worked at that trade in Delaware county until 1856. In the spring of 1857 he came to Aplington, where he was engaged to run a blacksmith shop. At the breaking out of the rebellion he responded to the first call for troops. He was mustered into the service in August, 1861, in the Ninth Iowa Regiment, Light Artillery, as chief artificer. He served through the war, participating in many engagements; was honorably discharged in October, 1865, and returned to Aplington, where he has since been engaged at his trade. He was married in 1867 to Miss Maria Quinn. They have had three children—Clara L., Edith M. and Frank A. Edith May died in infancy.

Alexander Chrystie, a prominent citizen of Aplington, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, October 4, 1830. He received his education in the district schools. When a young man he learned the carpenter's trade of his father. In the spring of 1850 he came west, locating at Portage, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade until fall, when he went to California, and there worked at his trade. In the following spring he returned to Wisconsin. In 1861 he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was elected Captain. He was discharged, in April, 1864, and engaged in mercantile business. In 1865 he returned to Wisconsin. In 1866 he came to Waterloo, and engaged in mercantile business for two years. In 1868 he came to Aplington, and opened his store. He was appointed postmaster in 1869, an office which he now holds. He has taken a lively interest in county, as well as town affairs. He was elected county commissioner in 1870, an office which he held nine years. He married, in 1855, Miss Elizabeth Hogan. They have five children—Alice, Eliza, John A., Isabelle May, and Clara A.

Solomon B. Findley, a prominent member of, and class-leader in the Methodist Church was born at Green, Monroe county, New York, Aug. 25, 1837. His father, whose name also was Solomon B., was a practicing physician. He was born at Tolland, Conn., Sept. 13, 1788, and gradu-

ated from the Hartford Medical College, at Hartford, Conn. He commenced practice in Livingston county, New York; from there he came to Monroe county, where he died, June 6, 1843. Solomon B., Jr., made his home with his mother until 1857, when he went to Illinois. He attended Marengo College eight months; he then entered the Garret Biblical Institute, at Evanston, Ill., to study for the ministry, but his health failed and he went to Union, Ill., where he engaged in mercantile business, until 1865, when he sold out and came to Iowa, engaging in the same business at Tipton, Cedar county, until 1869, when he again sold out and came to Aplington. He bought land in Grundy county, near Aplington, which he has improved. He has since bought property in Aplington and has bought and improved land in Butler county. He was married June 13, 1876, to Mrs. Lucinda Caldwell. They have had three children. The oldest one—Lizzie P.—was born Dec. 1877, and died Jan. 26, 1882, of diphtheria. Mr. Findley's mother made her home with her son at Aplington, until the time of her death, Oct. 29, 1877, at 77 years of age. His sister Polly makes her home with him.

Charles S. Prince was born in Cumberland county, Maine, seven miles from Portland, July 7, 1828. When but two and one-half years old his father died, and when four years old his mother moved with her children to Franklin county, where he lived until eighteen years of age, when he went to Lowell, Massachusetts, and found employment in the Middlesex Mill for eight months. He then engaged in the Lowell Machine Shops one year, when he went to Virginia. He was there employed as overseer on plantations, excepting in the winter seasons, when he engaged in getting out ship timber. In 1853 he went to California via the Nicaragua route. He there engaged in mining and fluming in Tuolumne county for four years, when he returned to Maine and was married there, February 9, 1858, to Miss Elizabeth Allen, of Franklin county. The next fall he bought a saw mill there, which he ran for two years. He then sold it and engaged in buying stock and shipping it to Portland until 1865, when he came to Iowa and settled in Aplington. He bought real estate, engaged in mercantile business for a short time, and built several houses which he has since sold. In 1878 he built his present residence. Mr. Prince has been quite a prominent man, and has filled offices of trust in the town. He has two children living—Birdie S. and Eva. Mr. Prince met with great trouble, which was keenly felt, in the loss of his only son, Walter, who was a promising young man. Walter H. was born in Franklin county, Maine, December 28, 1860, and died in Aplington, November 24, 1877. Their first child, Cora, died in infancy.

G. B. Smith was born in England, November, 1805, where he received a good education. He studied medicine with the intention of practicing. When about twenty years of age he came to America, and settled in New Jersey, where he engaged in teaching. He was married there to Miss Eliza Prall. They had seven children, six of whom are now living—Sheridan, Sarah M., Jane H., Mary P., Lydia F., and Charlotte A. His children were all teachers. The daughters are now married,

and live in Butler county, while the son is engaged in mercantile business in Traer, Tama county. In 1851 Mr. Smith returned to England, and visited the world's fair at London, returning to New Jersey, after an absence of about six months. In 1853 he moved to Madison, Wisconsin, and taught there in the city schools. In 1861 he moved to Illinois, living in Lee and Ogle counties until 1866, when he moved to Aplington, where he has since been engaged in teaching and practicing medicine. Mrs. Smith was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August, 1809; died in Aplington, in June, 1882. Mr. Smith makes his home with his children.

John P. Arends settled in Butler county in 1870. He is a native of Germany, born June 1, 1853. When fourteen years of age he came to America with his parents. They settled in Stephenson county, Illinois. In 1870 they moved to Iowa, settling in Monroe township, on section 34. He engaged in farming in this neighborhood till 1875, when he went to Ackley, and engaged in selling farm machinery. In 1876 he came to Aplington, and engaged with John Rays in the same business. In 1878 they added a stock of hardware to their business. In January, 1883, they dissolved, and Mr. Arends now runs the business. He married, in October, 1878, Miss Greetje. They have two children—Arend, and Gertie. Mr. Arends is a member of the present board of trustees, and is village assessor.

Henry W. Reints, of the firm of H. Reints & Company, was born in Germany, May 31, 1851. His early life was spent in acquiring an education. In 1868 he came to America, and settled in Illinois, where he was employed in farming until January, 1872, when he started back to Germany. The September following he returned to America with his parents. They came to Iowa, and settled in Butler county, Washington township. Two years later, he entered Monee College, at Will county, Illinois. After six months of study he was examined, received a teacher's certificate, and commenced teaching in the schools of Grundy county. He went to Nebraska and taught two terms. In 1880 he came to Aplington, and engaged in mercantile business, as a member of the firm of H. Reints & Co.

William R. Cotton, one of the early settlers of Butler county, was born in Onondago county, New York, May 13, 1813. His father was a blacksmith, and he early learned that trade, of which he was a master. In 1853, he came west to seek a home, and took a claim in Black Hawk county. He brought his family in the fall of 1854. In 1855, he went to Janesville, Bremer county, where he worked at his trade one year In 1856, he went to Willonghby, in Butler county, where he bought a farm, which he traded the next year for property in Shell Rock, where he engaged in keeping hotel and in the mercantile business until 1861, when he sold out and went to Waverly. After this he engaged in farming in Jefferson awhile, then came to Butler Center and engaged at his trade three years. He then went to Albion and tried farming again. In 1873, he moved his shop from Butler Center to Aplington, and there worked at his trade until 1875, when he bought out a hardware store here and carried on the business until the time of his death, which occurred July 12, 1881. He was married at Port Gibson, New York,

November 4, 1835, to Miss Aurelia Harris, of Wayne county. Mr. Cotton filled offices of trust in the county, and was the last county assessor. Mrs. Cotton now makes her home with her son, Charles, at Aplington. Charles M. was born in Niagara county, New York, May 11, 1838. His younger days were spent acquiring an education, after which he engaged in teaching. In 1854, he came west with his parents. In 1861, he enlisted under Captain M. M. Trumbull, in Company I, the first company organized in Butler county; joined the Third Iowa, and was with Grant in his Tennessee Campaign, and at Vicksburg; was with Sherman on his Meridian Raid; in Banks' Red River Expedition; joined the Seventeenth Corps under McPherson at Memphis; was in the Atlanta Campaign, and with Sherman in his March to the Sea; thence to Washington, and was honorably discharged the 26th of May, 1865. He returned to Iowa and engaged in farming. He married December 25, 1865, Miss Louise, daughter of Lorenzo Perry, one of the early settlers of Albion. They had one child, which died in infancy. In 1882, he came to Aplington, where he succeeded his father in the hardware business.

George Lafaver was born in Ontario, Canada, January 26, 1843. When but a boy he was employed in blacksmithing, and followed that trade seven years, but his eyes failed him, and he went to Illinois, where he engaged to learn the wagon-maker's trade, at Oregon, Ogle county, working there two and one-half years, when he returned to Canada, and there engaged in farming two years. He then resumed his trade, at Gananoque, two and one-half years, when he went to Brookville, and engaged in a car-shop one year, then worked in an agricultural implement factory one year, after which he again tried farming. In the spring of 1877, he came to Iowa, and stopped in Butler Center. In the following December, he came to Aplington, where he opened the wagon shop which he now runs. In 1878 he bought land in the east part of the village, and built a house; living there awhile, he sold the land, and moved his house nearer to the business portion of the town. In 1882 he bought a house and four lots, on Nash street, his present home. He married, in 1870, Miss Lucy A. Cochrane. They have four children—Harvey M., Herby F., Hiram W., and George R.

Ferdinand E. Dahn, a native of Germany, was born August 15, 1845. At fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to a harness-maker to learn the trade, and served three years. When twenty years old he joined the German army; was in the war between Germany and Austria; participated in several battles, serving three years, and then resumed his trade. In 1870 he came to America; located in Stephenson county, Illinois, where his brother was living, and there engaged in farming. In the spring of 1875 he came to Aplington and worked at his trade. In 1876 he worked at Ackley. In March, 1877, he returned to Aplington and started a harness shop in the building first used in this town for a store, where he still carries on a successful business. In 1878 he bought property on the town site; built a barn in 1879, and in 1882 erected the neat frame house where he now lives. In 1877 he married Mrs. Minnie Lichtenburg. They have two children—Cora and Frank.

Charles S. Root, deputy sheriff of Butler county, was born in Orleans county, New York, January 27, 1827. In the fall of 1858 he moved to Marquette county, Wisconsin, taking government land. In 1854 he sold out, and the following year came to Butler county, Iowa, and bought 1,080 acres of land on sections 10, 11 and 12 of Albion township. In 1857 he moved to the east end of Beaver Grove, where he bought 360 acres of land, which he still owns. In 1858 he was elected town clerk of Beaver. He was appointed enrolling clerk to enroll the State Militia, in June, 1862, and in the fall of that year was appointed deputy provost marshal for Northwestern Iowa, with Fort Dodge as headquarters. In 1864 he returned to his farm. He was appointed deputy sheriff in Jan., 1880, and is now serving his fourth year. In 1851 he married Miss Mary Burgess. They have three children—George W., Emma J. and Katie E. Mr. Root now lives in Parkersburg.

CHAPTER XXIX.

PITTSFORD TOWNSHIP.

The first settlers in what now constitutes Pittsford township were John Boylan and James Matterson Park, who, together with their families, settled on portions of sections 13, and 24. Both families were former residents of Bureau county, Illinois. They located here in the fall of 1852.

The next settlers were Samuel Moots and family, who settled, and built a cabin in the eastern part of the township, some time in the winter of 1852–3. At that time there had been no entries made of government lands in the township, and the probability is that no entries had then been made in the west half of the county; but at the same time there were what was called settlers' claims, which were generally made by laying a foundation, constructed of four logs, and sometimes, in addition, the claimant's name cut on a tree. There were some such claims made soon after Boylan and Parks settled, but mostly by transient men, who soon returned to the haunts of civilization, and the bosoms of their families, perhaps never to return.

The first prairie broken was in 1853, on land now owned by James Logan, on section 13. Some time in 1853, a man by the name of Maxwell settled in the township, making his home with Mr. Parks and family, who, it is believed, entered forty acres of land on section 24, in the spring of 1854. Maxwell left for other parts, and has never returned.

During the winter of 1852–3, there were large numbers of buffalo and elk in and about what is called Upper, and Lower Boylan's Grove. Boylan and Parks embraced the opportunity to kill large numbers of both, and, so far as meat was concerned, fared sumptuously every day. Buffalo and elk never were so plenty afterward, and, since the winter of 1856–7, none are known to have been in the township. Up to that time, elk were tolerably numerous and deer very plenty; but during that winter snow fell until it was something over three feet deep on the level, and a crust on the top strong enough to bear up a man on foot, but not sufficiently strong to carry a horse.

The condition of the snow, and the crust upon it, was such that a deer or elk, endeavoring to run on the snow, would break through the snow crust, which at once impeded their progress, and made them fall an easy prey to hunters, dogs and wolves. Consequently, nearly all the deer were destroyed that winter. There was, by actual count, thirty-two deer killed at what is known as Jamieson Grove, within the space of two miles up and down the West Fork of the Cedar. The elk were also fearfully slaughtered, not being able to run on account of the snow, one man being enabled to kill one with a hatchet, without the aid of dogs or gun. Since that time but very few deer, and no elk, have been seen in the township. Wolves, said to be plenty wherever deer are, have not been so numerous since the extermination of the deer and elk. It may be mentioned here that in addition to the destruction of the deer and elk, there was another cause for a decrease of the wolves in the township, which was, that in the latter part of the winter of 1856–7, or in the beginning of the winter of 1857–8, two men, Jacob Yost and Joseph Riddle, killed a large number of them by the use of strychnine, which depleted their numbers very much, but still they were not entirely annihilated, and now the prairie wolves are becoming more numerous than is desirable. It is not certain that any of the species of the wolf called timber wolves have ever been seen in the township. Among other wild game found here at an early day was bear, lynx, gray foxes, wild cats, gray and black timber squirrels, pocket gophers, gray and striped gophers, ground hogs, chipmunks, rabbits, weasels, raccoons, otter, beaver, muskrats, minks, prairie chickens, pheasants, partridges, wild turkeys, geese and ducks, together with numerous other beasts and fowls. Bear, elk, deer and otter seem to be almost extinct, but the other wild game, both beast and fowl, remain in greater or less numbers.

But to return to the first settlers, John Boylan, one of the first settlers named, was a midde aged man of some energy, and quite a good talker. He was married to Miss Haunk Demoss, and raised quite a numerous family, who as they became old enough, all in turn married. On the death of his wife, some years subsequent to his first settlement here, he re-married with a widow Haskins, which proved to be rather an unhappy marriage, when after a short time they separated, and he and his sons and sons-in-law, together with their families, all removed to Kansas.

James M. Park was married to Eliza Boylan, an only sister of John Boylan.

Park was a very quiet, civil, inoffensive, good citizen, who also raised a large family, sold out his farm, and all removed to Kansas.

Samuel Moots and family were from Indiana. Moots married Miss Molly Oxford, a sister of Eliss Oxford, and Mrs. Betsy Rush, both lately deceased. The Moots family were very civil, quiet citizens. The oldest daughter, Sarah Ann, married Jonathan Armstrong. This probably was the first marriage in the township, as it must have taken place in the fall or winter of 1853. John Moots, the oldest son inter-married with a daughter of Thomas Hewitt, and resides near Bristow, in West Point township, and is the oldest settler that now remains. Marion, the second son, is somewhere in Iowa, and is still unmarried. The second daughter, Martha M. Moots, married James W. Boylan, is the mother of a large family, and has also the honor of being the oldest settler now residing in Pittsford township.

The next settler was Isaac Boylan, who came, together with his family, sometime during July or August, 1853.

With Isaac Boylan's family came Jonas Demoss, a brother of Mrs. Boylan. He was a single man, has never been married, and is still a member of the family. Isaac Boylan's three daughters, by his first marriage, were all married; one to John Wilkes,one to Isaac Neal, and the youngest, Hannah, to Serling Gibson; all of the daughters are now dead. The oldest son, William, married a daughter of Barnet Neal, and now resides in Kansas.

W. R. Jamison and family were the next to settle in the township. His family consisted of a wife and five children, four boys and one girl; which has since increased by the birth of three girls and one boy. One of the girls died when a few weeks of age. He has five boys and three girls now living, and all married, leaving him and his wife where they first started, without family, under the disadvantage of being older. Early in July, 1853, Mr. Jamison, in company with two other gentlemen seeking location, came to Boylan's Grove, which is a tract of timber containing, at that time, about one thousand acres, and a smaller grove about one mile north, located in Pittsford township. At that time there had been no entries of land made in Pittsford, and probably not in the west half of Butler county. It is true that all the land in both groves, and, in fact, all the land in the township, was open to entry, not even a homestead or pre-emption having been made, but as the settlers then in both groves had, as they said, claims for themselves, and also claims for all their relatives and friends, both present and absent. The settlers were then expected, before making entries, to buy the claims, either real or imaginary, before making an entry, under pain of an unpleasant reception into the little community. Mr. Jamison was not anxious to seize either horn of the dilemma, and being informed by John Boylan that he knew of a grove of good timber near by, where there were no claims or homesteads, he concluded to investigate the matter. So, in company with Mr. Boylan, and the two other land lookers mentioned, he set out to view the grove referred to, which was afterward called Jamison's Grove. The day proved to be wet and disagreeable, but still they persevered.

Mr. Boylan, not being able to read or write, could give no information in relation to numbers or description of the land. Mr. Jamison was obliged to find the traces of the lines as blazed through the timber, by which means he was enabled to find the lay of the land and also the corner-post at the northeast corner of section 19. This corner-post being recently placed he was enabled to get the numbers in a satisfactory manner, of all the land he wished to locate at that time, being 320 acres—120 acres in section 19, and 200 acres in section 20. The land selected proved to be nearly all good timber, there being, perhaps, corners of prairie land on it amounting to 20 acres. Mr. Boylan seemed somewhat anxious to have Mr. Jamison not locate on Boylan's Grove unless he would purchase claims, and was happy to have him make his selections where he did, which was perhaps a fortunate circumstance for both parties, as the timber on the premises proved to be quite valuable. On the 11th day of August, following, (1853,) Mr. Jamison made entry of the half section of land above mentioned, at the land office at Des Moines, Iowa, being the first original entry of land in the township, and probably in the west half of the county, the dividing line between the Dubuque and Des Moines land districts being on the range line between ranges 16 and 17, and it is believed that all entries made in the county had been made in the Dubuque land office. About the first of September, 1853, W. R. Jamison, with his family, moved from Buchanan county, Iowa, into this township, and stopped in a log cabin on the land now owned by M. D. L. Niece, where he remained until the next March, when he removed into a log cabin which he had built on section 19; he afterward sold it to John Harlan, Sr., in 1855.

When Mr. Jamison came into the township he brought the first span of horses and two-horse buggy, harness, and also the first two-horse covered carriage that was brought into the township. He likewise brought a fine stock of Berkshire hogs with him. Some of the earlier settlers fairly hooted at him for bringing hogs, as there was so much wild meat which could be so easily obtained that he would not need any pork. No doubt they had a vivid recollection of the large number of elk, buffalo and venison so easily obtained the previous winter. It so happened, however, that the buffalo and elk stayed away, and even the deer were rather scarce that winter, so that those settlers who hooted at their being any necessity for the use of pork had to be satisfied most of the time to feed on opossum, raccoon and such small game as they could obtain. During the winter Mr. Jamison sold his covered carriage for cash and traded his span of horses for two yoke of oxen. In the spring he had a man by the name of Hitchcock to make him a breaking plow, and with his oxen and plow he broke 65 acres of prairie ready for the crops the next spring.

In the spring of 1854, Rev. Richard Merrill, his brother Joseph, Ephriam and James W. McKinney, Henry A. Early and Seth Strong all came into the township and entered land. They all moved their families in at once, except the Merrills. While here at that time Rev. Richard Merrill, being a Presbyterian minister,

preached at the house of John Boylan the first sermon ever preached in the township. All either bought or built cabins as soon as possible after stopping.

About the month of May, 1854, James Woods and family moved in, from Strawberry Point, in this State. Mr. Woods camped out until he broke prairie and planted corn. He then went to work, and built a log cabin. After having resided in the township several years—raising a large family of boys and girls—and after all the daughters had married and left the homestead, Mr. Woods and his wife, by mutual agreement seperated, he keeping the property, and paying her a certain amount in money. In the course of a year Mr. Woods sold the farm to a Mr. Griffin, and finally went to Kansas, where he soon after died. The widow and her two sons, neither of whom are married, still live in the township, respected members of society.

About the month of May, or June, 1854, a German, by the name of Kniphals, came into the township, and entered a quarter section of land. His family consisted of one daughter, Catherine, and one son, Henry. He worked at smithing; built a cabin, and improved his land. In 1855, he sold his land to Mr. Ahrens, who moved on it with his family. Mr. Kniphals entered another 160 acres of land, which he improved some, and then sold it to R. W. Butler, and removed to Kansas, where he soon after died.

In the winter of 1854–5 a German named Peterson, with his wife, moved into the township, but in about a year they removed to Cedar Falls.

About July, 1854, Comfort Williams and a woman he lived with came from about Cedar Rapids and settled in the township. Williams had some children that came with him, among whom was a grown-up daughter. A few months after Williams came Greenbury Luck, also from Cedar Rapids, who soon after married Miss Williams. The wedding took place at Clarksville, and the marriage license was the second one issued in the county. Mr. Williams and the lady that lived with him were guests at the wedding, and perhaps thinking it altogether proper and right, procured a license and were joined in marriage the same day. These were the first and second marriages of persons living in the township. Williams and his wife soon after removed to Cedar Falls. Luck and his wife still reside in the southern part of Butler county.

In the early settlement of the township the Winnebago Indians frequently passed through Boylan's and Jamieson's groves in going to and from James Newell's, on the Cedar river, to Hewitt's, at Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo county, both Newell and Hewitt being great favorites with the Indians at that time. Next came the Sioux Indians, who traveled through on about the same routes. Of late years they have not put in an appearance. The Misquaka tribe, who have a reservation in Tama county, generally come through about once a year, hunting, fishing and begging. The Indians mentioned have always been civil and inoffensive when in and passing through the county.

About the first of July, 1854, some ill feeling existing between the Winnebago and Sioux Indians, one of the Sioux shot and killed a boy belonging to the Winnebago tribe, at Clear Lake, in Cerro Gordo

county, Iowa; the boy was on horseback and dropped off dead, which appears to have ended the trouble. Nothing further occurred between the tribes, only that thereafter, the Winnebagos seem to have abandoned their former haunts and routes to the Sioux, who since, seem also to have quit this section of the country. The killing of the boy at Clear Lake got up an excitement which soon created a panic, the citizens of this township not escaping. When taking counsel of their fears, they banded together and moved in a body to Janesville, Bremer county, where defensive works were immediately erected by way of a slab stockade. W. R. Jamieson and family and the family of James Woods only remained in the township, Woods at the time being away at mill. It was soon ascertained that the scare was groundless, but in the meantime the water had risen in the Shell Rock river so that it could not be forded, there being no bridges across the stream at that time; consequently the refugees were obliged to wait several days for the water to subside in the river, so that they could return to their abandoned homes. During the stay of our worthy absentees at Janesville, Orson Rice, mentioned in the general history of this county as a lawyer, first made his appearance among them and interested them by bragging on his rifle and other things, and shooting at a mark at eighty rods, having a dry goods box for a target. Rice came into the township with the returning absentees. On coming here he either preempted or entered eighty acres of land, which Nat. G. Niece afterward owned and on which he lived and died. Parting with that land, Rice entered another eighty acres and built a cabin on it and lived there for a short time, when he went to Clarksville and read law with M. M. Trumbull. [See bar history.]

During the latter part of 1854 several other parties settled in the township, among whom were David and Elizabeth Rush. Mrs. Rush entered a considerable amount of the public domain. Her husband also made some entries of land. Previous to her death Mrs. Rush had accumulated quite an estate. David Rush was a good citizen. He has been dead several years.

Thomas Jackson, who married a sister of James W., and E. McKinney, came into the county in 1854. He was something of a nimrod, and made the principal part of his living by hunting, trapping and fishing. They had no children. In the course of a year or two she died, and he left. There also was a family named Frazier came in, but only remained a short time. A family by the name of Calkins moved in. Mr. Calkins soon died, and the family left. The death of Mr. Calkins was the first to occur in the township. Perhaps the death of Mrs. Jackson, above named, was the third.

During this year, James W. Boylan, Wm. H. Boylan, Asa Boylan, and Thomas and Nelson Demon, came into the township. James W. Boylan still remains in the township. William H. Boylan volunteered, and died in the military service. Asa Boylan, with his family, has removed to Kansas. Thomas Demon married, and still remains, one of the good citizens of the township. Nelson Demon came in 1853, at the time Isaac Boylan and family came. He married Miss Surfus, and lives in West Point township.

It is believed that George W. Parker and his family came here in the summer of 1855. His family consisted of himself and wife, four grown sons, three grown daughters, one or more younger daughters and a minor son named Greene. They came from Ohio. The old gentleman built a house and resided where Samuel K. Hazlett now lives, bordering on Pill Town (Boylan's Grove). His oldest son, Dan, was married when he came here; the next son, Asakel, married Achsah Needham; Iva, the fourth son, married Miss Caroline Brotherton, from whom he was afterward divorced; George, the third son, never married; Mary E., the second daughter, married O. C. Smith, and has since died; Aurilda, the third daughter, married one Levi Cronkhite, and is now dead. They all sold their property, except Mary E., who remained here. She died while on a visit to Kansas. All the others moved to Kansas, where the father and two daughters died.

During the winter of 1854 Hiram Brotherty and family moved in and entered land. He had some means and was industrious, besides being a good manager, and as a consequence prospered. Some years afterward he built a new house on the Franklin side of the county line and moved into it, thereby becoming a resident of Franklin county, where he now resides.

The Wickham's, Lester and Abisha, together with their wives and children, came, perhaps, in 1855. Lester and his wife had two children—a daughter named Hetty and a son named Irwin. Hetty married Nathan Ball before coming here, and they accompanied the Wickhams. Abisha and his wife raised one son, Thomas, who is now married and a respectable citizen. Irwin, Lester's son, died in early manhood. The wives of both Lester and Abisha are dead, and both men are now widowers and stay with Thomas. The Wickhams are good, honest, civil citizens. They located south of the South Fork, and were almost isolated for some time, not having any near neighbors; but of late years quite a number of Germans and others have improved farms near by, and now there is quite a settlement.

Charles F. Kleever, a German, was the first to settle there after the Wickhams. He is a good citizen, and has a very intelligent and industrious family. Mr. Kleever has been very industrious in the pursuit of happiness.

About the month of May, 1855, John M. Nichols came and settled in the township, but prior to that, during the winter, or perhaps fall of 1854, Elias Oxford came from the State of Indiana and settled in the township. Oxford was a brother of Mrs. Rush, and an uncle of John M. and William R. Nichols, also of Nancy J. Getchels. He and his wife brought up a large family, who have all married. Nearly a year since, Oxford died, his widow still survives and stays with one of her sons-in-law. John M. Nichols came from Indiana to Illinois, where he stopped one winter, moving here the next spring. He is a fair-minded intelligent man and has held the office of constable, justice of the peace and county supervisor, and now holds the office of road supervisor. Being economical and industrious he has accumulated considerable property, and

now lives at ease on one of the best farms in the township. He and his wife have raised a large family, most of whom are grown to maturity and a majority of them married.

Sometime during 1855 or 1856, Ben. C. Needham came into the township and became the owner of all of section 9. Later in 1856 he moved in with his wife and children. Soon after, his father, B. C. Needham, Sr., moved here, also his uncle, Azariah Needham, and a brother, Silas T. Needham, who all became settlers. Ben. C. Needham, Jr., soon after divided up his section of land and conveyed a portion to B. C. Needham, Sr., a part to his uncle Azariah, a part to Samnel Overturf, a portion to Rev. H. H. Janes, and 160 acres to his son Perin O. Needham.

P. O. Needham, son of B. C. Needham, Jr.; R. H. Needham, son of Azariah Needham, and W. H. Boylan, son-in-law of Azariah, all volunteered, and went into the military service, on the part of the Union, during the rebellion. Both R. H. Needham and W. H. Boylan died in the service of their country, but P. O. Needham, at the end of his term, came home all right. B. C. Sr., and Azariah Needham, after living to a good old age, have both died. Benjamin C. Needham, Jr., still resides on, and owns a portion of his original purchase, where he is seemingly contented and happy.

Silas T. Needham and wife are comfortably situated, on a good farm, which they own, in the township, and have reared a respectable family, who are all married but one daughter. Both of these parties are mentioned at length elsewhere.

In the latter part of June, or early in the month of July, 1855, John Harlan, Sr., moved from Ohio into the township, and became a settler. His family consisted of his wife, four sons and one son-in-law, five daughters and one daughter-in-law. Mr. Harlan, Sr., bought eighty acres of land, partially improved, on which there was about thirty acres of timber, of W. R. Jamieson, on which he resided. He also furnished money to enter his three oldest sons eighty acres of land each, also the same amount to his son-in-law, Samuel A. Dearmaun, and entered eighty acres for himself. Nearly all his children settled near him. These parties are treated at length in this chapter.

Some time, perhaps in 1856, W. R. Nichols came into the township. He soon became the owner of considerable real estate, and in a few years married Miss Oxford, and settled down to farming, in which occupation he has ever since been engaged, except that he has, occasionally, taught school. He is now well situated in life, owning considerable real and personal property. He is principally engaged in farming, raising and dealing in stock. He has held several minor offices, such as constable, township clerk, town trustee, township assessor and justice of the peace.

After 1855 Aneil Durank and M. D. L. Niece came from Ohio and settled here. M. D. L. Niece was a single man, and has never married. He has a good education, has taught school several terms in the township, and has held several small offices, such as township assessor, and, perhaps, clerk, and was once appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of county superintendent of schools. He was also once elected to the office of county surveyor.



John Harlan

Ancil Durand's first wife was a sister of Nat G. and M. D. L. Niece, and was a lady of fair mental culture; had a good common-school education. She raised a family of two children—two girls and two boys. Both the boys are unmarried and reside about Bristow. Soon after coming into the township he was elected justice of the peace, running in opposition to Orson Rice, and the contest was a lively one. He has subsequently been elected several times to the same office in the township. He has also held the office of supervisor of roads and that of township clerk, and at one time was elected county judge. He is now holding by appointment the office of marshal of the incorporated town of Bristow.

Seth Strong, one of the settlers of 1854, did not remain in the township long. His first wife dying, he re-married about the winter of 1855–6 with Mary Canon, a widow and one of the Demoss sisters, and finally went to Black Hawk county, where he and his wife are supposed to still remain.

Henry A. Early and his wife remained in the township until the fall of 1882, when, having sold out his farm near Bristow, he bought another farm in West Point township, where he removed and soon afterward died. His oldest son, W. F. Early, married, and now resides in La Porte, Black Hawk county. He has held the office of township assessor, justice of the peace and some other offices in West Point township. Thomas M. Early, the second son, is noted at length elsewhere. John, the third son, has recently been married. Orra, the fourth son, married a Miss Hall. Tooker, the fifth and youngest boy, still remains unmarried. They had but one daughter—Elizabeth, who married John Hewit. The old gentleman and lady were always looked up to, and were very much esteemed and respected. He, in his time, was elected to several township offices.

In the spring of 1866, Samuel Overturf and family moved into the township. His wife died a few years ago. He still remains a widower, resides in the township, and is a respected member of society.

Soon afterward James Logan removed here with his family, consisting of his wife, one son and four daughters. All his daughters are married—Eliza J. to John Jamison, Bina to L. J. Austin, Martha M. to Ross Jamison, and Lizzie to Jasper M. McCormick. David, the only son, unfortunately, was deprived of his eyesight when about fourteen years of age. He is unmarried and stops at home with his father's family.

Soon after Logan came, the widow Powell and two daughters moved from Buchanan county into this township. The old lady is dead. One of the daughters, Mary Jane, married Thomas Demoss. The other daughter, Rachel Ann, remains single and resides with her sister, Mrs. Demoss.

H. H. Janes came into the township at an early day. He was a preacher of some prominence—a Second Adventist. He took well with the people, and prospered for a time, until the decease of his wife. He afterward married a widow, who was also a preacher, when things did not go so well with nim, and soon after they separated. Her present whereabouts is not known to the writer. It is understood

that the elder is soon to remove to Nebraska. In 1856, '57 and '58, many others came to the township.

ORGANIZATION.

At the first county election W. R. Jamison drove an ox team to Clarksville, to attend the election, and was the first resident of Pittsford township to cast a vote. In February of 1855, John Palmer, county judge, made an order making all the west half of the county, except, perhaps, the territory now embraced in Coldwater township, into one township, to be called Ripley, and appointed W. R. Jamison to call an election for the purpose of electing township officers, and organizing said township, which was done in April of that year, the election being held at the house of Henry A. Early, in what is now Pittsford. There was a full board of township officers elected; Henry A. Early and W. R. Jamison being elected the two first justices of the peace in the township. In the subsequent divisions of the county into townships, the name of Ripley was given to a township south of West Point, and this township received the appellation of Pittsford, by an order of County Judge Converse, at the suggestion of Azariah Needham and other Vermonters.

The first lawsuit in the township was before Henry A. Early, justice of the peace, wherein W. R. Jamison was plaintiff, and Orson Rice defendant; judgment in favor of plaintiff, for which decision Rice so abused the justice that he resigned his office.

SCHOOLS.

In the winter 1854–5, application was made to the school fund commissioners of Butler and Franklin counties for a school district, or rather a sub-district to be formed of the west half of Pittsford and the east half of Ingham township, in Franklin county, which was granted. In the meantime another sub-district had been applied for and formed, including the east half of Pittsford and the west half of West Point township, which was called Sub-district No. 1. The sub-district in the west half of the township was named No. 2. In the spring of 1856, a log school house was erected in each of the sub-districts. In sub-district No. 1, Martha J. Niece taught a summer school and Miss Melissa M. Overturf a summer school in sub-district No. 2. These were the first schools ever taught in these townships.

There were several changes in the sub-districts from time to time, as the law and wants of the people seemed to require, until September, 1866, when P. O. Needham and W. R. Jamison were appointed by the board, a committee to report a plat and plan of re-districting the township, which they did, and the board immediately confirmed and adopted the report This divided the township into five sub-districts, which still exist with very little change or alteration. One change made was the formation of sub-district No. 6 out of territory attached to sub-district No. 2, which is generally known as the Keaver district. Another change was made at an adjourned meeting of the board, in the fall of 1882, attaching the southwest quarter of section 27 to sub-district No. 2, making No. 2 about six miles long, which John W. Stewart, county superintendent, decided, on an appeal, to be wrong. With

these exceptions, no changes have been made in the boundaries of sub-districts since 1866.

There are six sub-districts and seven school houses in the township, which were erected at an average cost of about $800 each, or perhaps a little more.

The board of directors consist of five sub-directors, all republican.

FIRST THINGS.

The first death in the township was a man by the name of Calkins, who died soon after coming here. The second death was that of John Harlan, Sr., who died December 19, 1855, as previously stated, of dyspepsia; his disease was of long standing. The third death was that of Mrs. Jackson, before mentioned.

Hannah Boylan was the first child born in the township, a daughter of Isaac Boylan and wife. She, after attaining womanhood, became the wife of Mesling Gibson, and soon after died of consumption. She was born in the fall of 1853.

Henrietta Wood was the second birth in the township, born in the summer or fall of 1854, and is now the wife of Aaron Joy, and the mother of a large family of children.

The third birth in the township was that of William Brotherton, in the fall of 1855. He was one of a pair of twins, the other twin died when a few weeks old. William became a resident of Franklin county, and is still unmarried.

The first marriages in the township have already been stated.

The first sermon preached was by the Rev. Richard Merrill, in the spring of 1854. As there is a chapter being prepared for insertion in this history, in relation to the Presbyterian Church, we shall not here enter into the matter. There has been a good deal of religious excitement and zeal exhibited in the township at times, by different denominations and persons of a devout turn of mind. Among others, the Advent Church flourished for a time, but is almost dormant at present. The United Brethren also run well for a time but there is no organization in the township at present. The Methodists have had several organizations in the township. Soon after the first settlement of the township, the Methodist church commenced to hold revival meetings each winter in the old school house at Boylan's Grove, in the east part of the township, which were kept up yearly as long as the old school house remained standing. Other denominations generally participated, until all seemed to have turned from the error of their ways, but it is said, by the time the next winter came, they generally were all to warm over again, the work done on each winter requiring repair by the succeeding winter. It is, however, thought that the citizens of Pittsford will compare favorably with the adjoining townships both in religion and morals.

DESCRIPTIVE.

There are three streams of water running through Pittsford, to-wit: Boylan's creek on the east and northeast; the west fork of Cedar river running from the northwest to the southeast; and Thorp's or Dutchman's creek running from west to east in the south part of the township. The West Fork and Thorp's creek were formerly

skirted with timber as far as they run through the township, but by degrees it has been nearly all appropriated by the settlers of this and other townships, but there still remains in the township, upper and lower Boylan's Grove and Jamieson's Grove, besides some other timber, making in all something over fifteen hundred acres of timber land in the township.

There is nothing in the township, which can, in reality, be called a slough, but the West Fork and Thorp's creek are bordered by extensive bottoms, which sometimes overflow. These bottom lands afford a large amount of pasturage and hay each year, and could readily be made to produce tame grass. The tillable land in the township is of a superior quality, and for agricultural and stock raising purposes, Pittsford, it is thought, is not to be surpassed by any township in the county.

As to stone quarries, there are many superior quarries of both lime and sandstone found on Boylan's creek and other places, which are being extensively worked, one quarry and a lime kiln being used by Elias Frick. The quarry and kiln are both located on the D. & D. Railroad, by which Frick ships large amounts of building stone and lime. The lime burnt is of a superior quality.

The Dubuque and Dakota Railroad passes through the township from east to west, leaving Bristow on the east, and passes through Dumont toward the west part of the township. There was a township tax of five per cent. voted in favor of this road about ten years ago. Considerable work was done, by way of grading the road, soon after. The company finally failed to finish the road, as stipulated, and, as a consequence, the tax was forfeited. The road changed hands, as well as name, and was completed through the township in the summer of 1879. In the meantime, the township voted another tax of five per cent., to aid in building the road, which, it is thought, is all paid. Bristow and Dumont stations on the road, furnish sufficient market facilities for produce of all description in the township.

As to towns, Bristow is an incorporated town, on the east line of the township, partly in Pittsford and partly in West Point townships. The Bristow depot is located on the West Point side of the township line. Bristow furnishes a market for all in the eastern portion of the township, and Dumont furnishes a market for all in the western part, and all others that see proper to patronize it.

The present population is about 725, being an increase of about 25 per year since the first settlement, and the voters are estimated at about 183.

The present assessed value of personal property is $26,301, and the assessed value of lands is $114,261; but it is to be remembered that the assessed value of property, for the purpose of taxation, is only about one-third of the real value in money.

The first settlement of the township only dating back to the fall of 1852, it will be preceived that both settlement and improvment have been very rapid. Those settling in this township are a mixture of English, Irish, Germans, Hollanders and others; however, citizens of the United States predominate.

Joseph Merrel, one of the early settlers, still remains a resident of the township. His first wife died and he then married a

Miss McKinney. They have a large family of children. Jo. is an honest man and minds his own business.

During the war of the rebellion there was an organization called "The Union League," formed in the township. It was for a time well patronized, and, being a secret organization, it is not for this historian to state what good or harm it did, if any. But it was rather short lived, and dropped out of existence quietly.

MAILS AND POSTOFFICES.

In the first settlement of the township most of the settlers received their mail at Janesville, in Bremer county. Subsequently, about 1854 or '55, the settlers, having more business at Cedar Falls than Janesville, had their mail ordered to Cedar Falls, distant about thirty-six miles. At an early period there was a postoffice established at Clarksville, Butler county, but as the mail was only carried, when carried at all, once a week, and there being two streams to cross—the West Fork and the Shell Rock—over which, at that time, there were no bridges, and, in fact no road leading to Clarksville, it may well be conjectured that no one in the township patronized that office. At that time the mail was only supplied to Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Janesville, once each week, and carried on horseback.

Some time during the latter part of 1855, or the first part of 1856, George A. Richmon, then a resident of Butler Center, in this county, having secured some influence with the Postoffice Department, at Washington, managed to have Henry A. Early appointed postmaster. Mr. Early resided in the east part of the township, near Bristow, then named West Point; there being already one postoffice in the State called West Point, it was suggested by W. R. Jamison that the office be named Boylan's Grove, which was agreed to. Mr. Early acted as postmaster for some time. The postoffice became permanently located at West Point, now Bristow, and is still known as Bristow postoffice.

Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Early as postmaster in the east part of the township, Isaac Stover, who resided just over the line in the east edge of Franklin county, applied to the same, George A. Richmon, who succeeded in getting a postoffice established, named Union Ridge, and Stover appointed postmaster. So started the Union Ridge postoffice; but at that time and for some time afterward there was no mail route to or past either office, the postmaster sometimes carrying the mail himself on foot, and at other times the patrons of the office would contribute and hire some one to carry the mail once per week. Mails were very light at that time.

The Union Ridge office was supplied from Geneva, Franklin county, Al Benson, postmaster. In a few years Mr. Stover, desiring to remove to some other place, the Postoffice Department directed him to notify the patrons of the office to meet and select by ballot the person whom they wished appointed postmaster. The election was called and held at the house of Mr. Stover. There were two candidates for the position. James Harlan had some friends who wished him elected, and W. R. Jamison also had friends who wanted him elected. The contest was quite animated, and the

contestants were about to come out a tie, when Mrs. Stover came in and decided the matter by casting her vote for Mr. Jamison, who was accordingly declared the victor, and duly appointed postmaster at Union Ridge. He held the office some time, carrying the mail from Benson the greater part of the time, or having it done at his own expense. Afterward Samuel Jamison, Isaac Stover and James Harlan were in turn appointed postmaster at Union Ridge. James Harlan was appointed in 1862, and held the office six years. By that time there was a mail route established, and mail carried twice a week.

In 1868 H. J. Playter established a general variety store at Jamison's Grove, on section 20. Mr. Harlan, weary of being postmaster, had Mr. Playter appointed, who held the office until 1869 or 1870, when he resigned. Ross Jamison was then appointed postmaster, and held the office until April 28, 1875, when W. R. Jamison was appointed the second time, and held the office until some time in the latter part of 1877, when he resigned in favor of James Harlan. But there being other aspirants for the office, A. L. Bickford was appointed postmaster. This caused the site of the post office to be removed about four miles southeast of Union Ridge, to the town of Dumont, and Mr. Bickford has since been postmaster.

OFFICIALS.

The following named persons have held office higher than township office:

Ancil Durand has held the offices of county judge, postmaster and notary public.

M. D. L. Niece has held the offices of county superintendent and county surveyor.

W. R. Jamison has been elected prosecuting attorney and county supervisor, and twice appointed postmastet at Union Ridge, and is now a notary public.

James Harlan has been postmaster at Union Ridge, and once elected county supervisor.

John M. Nichols has once been elected county supervisor.

S. B. Dumont has held the office of county supervisor, and has represented the county for two terms in the lower branch of the legislature, and is now acting in the capacity of a notary public.

Henry C. Brown has been elected a member of the board of county supervisors and also a member of the lower branch of the State legislature, which last named term of office has not yet expired.

Gilbreth Hazlett has held the office of county supervisor, and also that of sheriff, to which office he has been re-elected, and is now serving his second term.

Henry A. Early, now deceased, has held the office of postmaster.

Henry J. Playter has been postmaster.

A. L. Bickford has been postmaster, and still holds the office.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

In this connection we present the sketches of the personal history of a few of the prominent citizens of Pittsford township, arranged with regard to the date of their arrival in this locality. Space forbids giving a personal history of each citizen in the township, even though it does furnish very interesting reading, but

enough is given to illustrate the kind of men Pittsford of to-day has.

James W. McKinney is one of the pioneers of Pittsford township, where he has lived since May 7th, 1854. He was born in Ohio, in 1823, and remained there until fourteen years of age, when his parents emigrated to Indiana. He returned to Ohio after several years, and coming back to Indiana was married to Emma Beedle, a native of that State, and they came to Butler county in May, 1854, as above stated, and entered the farm on which he has since lived on the 11th of that month. He was accompanied to this county by an older brother, Ephram, with his family, who located upon a farm adjoining, where he lived until the spring of 1882, when he sold to Lewis Austen, and removed to Nebraska. Mr. and Mrs. James McKinney have been blessed with eleven children, six sons and five daughters. They lost their oldest child—Mary E.—by death. The two oldest children were born in Indiana and the balance are native born of Butler county. Mr. McKinney is of Irish descent, his great grandfather having come from the "land of the Shamrock." His grandfather, Ephram, assisted in the building of the first house where Cincinnati now stands, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, John S. McKinney, died in Indiana where he had lived many years.

T. M. Early, farmer and justice of the peace, resides on section 35. He was born April 3, 1840, in Florence, Stephenson county, Illinois. His parents were both natives of Kentucky, who came to Illinois about the year 1830. They remained there until 1854, then came to Iowa, and bought 180 acres of choice land near where the village of Bristow now stands. The subject of this sketch remained with his parents, on the farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. On September 10, 1861, he enlisted as a soldier in Company E, Twelfth Iowa Infantry. He remained in the army until February 23, 1862, when he was honorably discharged for disability. After partially regaining his health he commenced farming for himself, and we now find him owning 160 acres of choice farm land, with good buildings. He is doing general farming. On December 16, 1863, he was united in marriage with Rhoda A. Overturf. She was born March 7, 1844, in Elk county, Pennsylvania. They have seven children—Alma E., born September 15, 1864; Clara F., born April 8, 1866; Ornell J., born May 29, 1868; Norman A., born March 23, 1879; Vernon C., born April 5, 1881. Mr. Early belongs to the Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has held the office of justice of the peace for the past ten years. During these ten years of actual service, he has had but a single case reversed in the higher courts. Politically he is a republican. His post office address is Bristow, Butler county, Iowa.

James Harlan, another of the pioneers, was born in Richland county, Ohio, in August, 1829. He was married to Matilda Crissinger, a native of Pennsylvania. Her parents were John and Catherine Crissinger, who removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio. They had sixteen children, and Mrs. Harlan is the only one of whom settled in this State. James Harlan's father,

John Harlan, was born in Virginia in 1792, but removed to Ohio with his parents when twelve years of age. He was married in the latter State to Susannah Moore, born in 1807. They resided for many years after marriage in Richland and Crawford counties, and came to Butler county July 3, 1855. The old gentleman purchased 80 acres of W. R. Jamieson, which he intended for a homestead, but died the following December. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church and an upright, honorable man. His wife survived him fifteen years, and both died at the age of sixty-three. They had fifteen children, eight of whom are still living—Esther, James, George, Jehu, Elizabeth Allen, Susannah Allen, Nathan, and Clarinda, now Mrs. Elias Bell—all born in Ohio. James came here at the time of his parents, and has owned the 80 acres upon which he now lives ever since his first advent to the county. His entire farm contains 176 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan have six children—John, Catherine, now Mrs. Jasper Cannon, Hannah J., John C., James T. and Olie Day. They have lost three children. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan are members of the Presbyterian Church at Bristow, he being an elder in that organization. He is one of the township trustees, and has been for several years; was one of the first constables of the town; was justice of the peace two years, and was second lieutenant of the Home Guards in war times. Mr. Harlan was a delegate to the General Association of the Presbyterian Church which met at St. Louis in 1874. He is also vice president of the Old Settlers' Association for Pittsford township.

Jehu Harlan, son of Jehu Harlan, senior, resides on section 19. A part of his farm was entered by his father in 1855. The north part he purchased of Greenbury Luck. He has 150 acres. Mr. Harlan was born in Richland county, Ohio, in 1834. He was brought up in Crawford county; came to Butler county with his parents in 1855. He has been a resident of this township since that time, except a few years, which he spent on the Pacific coast. In fact, he has been quite an extensive traveler in the territories of the west. He went overland to California in 1860, his journey consuming 135 days. He engaged in mining; also spent some time in mining and prospecting in Idaho and Montana. He returned in 1866. He went to the Black Hills in 1874; but the Indian troubles prevented his remaining there; this was about the time of the massacre of General Custer and his command. He went to Leadville in 1879, but was absent but a short time. He married Isabelle Hartgraves, daughter of J. R. Hartgraves, an early settler of Ingham township, Franklin county. Mr. and Mrs. Harlan have six children—Carrie A., James E., Cora A., John R., May, and Maggie Belle.

Samuel R. Dearmonn resides on section 19, and is one of the pioneers of Butler county, his residence here dating from July 3, 1855. He entered his present farm a few days after arriving, coming with his father-in-law, Mr. Jehu Harlan, Sr. Mr. Dearmoun put up a temporary residence near his claim, of forked stakes and poles, which he covered with clapboards or "shakes." In this house his family and that of James Harlan resided until the following October, when he put



B. C. Needham.

up a log house on the site of his present residence, which he occupied for twenty-four years, although he built a frame addition in 1871. His present house was erected in 1879. Mr. Dearmoun was born in Huntington county, Pennsylvania, in 1819, and his father, William D., was also a native of Pennsylvania. The subject of our sketch went to Ohio about 1844, where he was married in 1848, to Esther Harlan daughter of John Harlan, and they have been blessed with seven children—Cinderella, now Mrs. Oscar Chambers; William J., who married Laura Richard; Nancy Ann, wife of John Harper; Alice A., wife of George B. Sutton; J. Harvey, Ida Belle, and Alva M. The old homestead contains 120 acres, of which he entered 80. They are members of the M. E. Church.

Benjamin C. Needham is one of the well-known old settlers of Pittsford township. His date of arrival was June, 1856. Mr. Needham was born in the town of Wilmington, Essex county, New York, in 1814. His parents were Benjamin C., and Achsah (Thair) Needham. His father was born in the town of Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont. His mother was a native of Essex county, New York. B. C. Needham, Sr., was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Butler county in 1856 with his son, and settled on section 9. He died at Parkersburg, in this county, September 17, 1880, in his eighty-seventh year. He lost his first wife, and married again. His second wife is also deceased. Mr. Needham, Jr., was married to Charlotte Bowers, born in Addison, Addison county Vermont. They removed from Vermont to Kane county, Illinois, and thence to DeKalb county. They came to Butler county, as stated above, in 1856. Mr. Needham has resided where he now lives since he first came to the county. He made all his improvements, being the original settler on the place where he now lives. His first wife died here in July, 1859. His present wife was Mrs. Harriet Barrett, born in Addison county, Vermont. Her maiden name was James. Her first husband was Richard Barrett. Mr. Needham had eight children by his first wife, only two of whom are living—Perrin and Charles W., both of whom live in Nebraska. He has a daughter by his present wife—Emma Alice, now Mrs. T. U. Dubois. Mrs. Needham has a daughter by her former marriage—Ellen, now Mrs. Albert Austen. Mr. Needham's farm contains 145 acres. He and his wife belong to the M. E. Church.

Silas Needham, a brother of B. C., resides on section 15. He was born in Essex county, New York, in 1817. He, also, came here in 1856. His wife was Susan Dunning, daughter of Loam Dunning, a Butler county settler of 1856.

Henry Ahrens resides on section 30. His father, Jacob Ahrens, bought the claim of this farm, where he settled, in 1855. Henry came in 1856, and has lived on this farm since that time. His father died here in 1859; he was born in Germany in 1800, and came to the United States with his family in 1853. He lived at Davenport, this State, two years before he came here. His wife still lives with her son. The parents of Henry had five children, two of whom are living—Louise, a sister, wife of George Miller, of Cedar Falls. Mr. Ahrens was born in

Germany, in 1830; he was married at Davenport, to Louise Dahl, born in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Ahrens have four children—Theodore, James, William, and George. They have an adopted daughter, Louise. Mr. Aherns has 400 acres of land, on which he has made all the improvements. He and wife belong to the German Evangelical Church.

Silas Needham resides on section 15. He is a brother of B. C. Needham, and came to the township at the same time. He was born in Essex county, New York, in 1817; was brought up in Addison county, Vermont; married Susan Dunning, a daughter of Loan Dunning. He settled on his present farm the same year he came to the county—1856. The log house, which was his first residence here, was the first dwelling on the prairie, and the first election held in the township was held at that house. Mr. Needham has four children—Edward E., Melville S., Leslie B., and Lillian. His farm contains 120 acres.

James Logan resides on section 13. He owns one of the very earliest located farms in this township. He purchased his place of Madison Parks, in 1856. Mr. Logan was born in Tuscarawas county, Ohio, in 1812. His parents were John and Jane Logan, natives of Virginia. Mr. Logan was married in Ohio, to Margaret Ann Icenoggle. His settlement in Iowa dates from 1845. In that year he started for Buchanan county to locate on a farm which he had entered two years previous. He took a steamer at Wheeling, West Virginia, for St. Louis, where he changed steamers and in due time landed safe at what is now Muscatine. But he was destined to meet with a sad misfortune at the beginning of his career as a pioneer of Iowa. At Muscatine, he started with his family in a wagon for his future home in Buchanan county, but on the second day of the journey, his wife and child, an infant one year old, were attacked by that dreadful disease cholera, and both died in about forty-eight hours after being taken sick. They were buried near the place where they died, which is somewhere on the site of the present city of Marion, Linn county, but the exact spot is unknown. Mr. Logan with the remainder of his family, continued his journey to Buchanan county. He was married to his present wife in Buchanan county. Her maiden name was Clarinda Powell, daughter of William and Elizabeth Powell. She also was born in Ohio; her father died in Indiana. Her mother, with her family, went to Buchanan county in 1850, and came to Butler county and settled in this township in 1856. She died about 1863. Mr. Logan had five children by his first wife, four of whom are living, viz: David, who lost his sight when a boy; Eliza Jane, now Mrs. John Jamieson; Sabina, Mrs. L. J. Austen;—the last two named are twins,—his youngest daughter, by first marriage, was a twin sister of the child that died of cholera, she is now Mrs. Ross Jamieson. Mr. Logan has a daughter by his present wife—Lizzie, now Mrs. McCormick.

Thomas Demoss settled in this township in June, 1857. He bought a part of his farm of Daniel Parker; the north eighty of Melvin Rush. Mr. Demoss was born in Vermilion county, Illinois, in 1836. He came to Butler county from Fulton county, in that State. Mr. Demoss was

married in this county to Miss M. Powell, born in Indiana. They have two children —Charles L. and Thomas Addison. Mr. Demoss' farm contains 160 acres. He enlisted in 1861, in the Twelfth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served in the army two years. He participated in many important engagements, including Forts Henry and Donelson, battle of Corinth, etc. His brother, James, enlisted at the same time in same company, and was mortally wounded at the battle of Corinth, serving the engagement but eight days.

Alexander Cline resides on section 1, and his residence in this township dates from August 24, 1858. He was born in Columbia county, Pennsylvania, in 1829. His parents moved to Lycoming county of that State when he was a child, and here he was brought up. His parents, John and Margaret Cline, resided in that county until their decease. Alexander was married in Pennsylvania to Elizabeth McCollum, also a native of Columbia county. Her parents, Ephraim and Ann McCollum, were born in the same county, where they died. Mr. Cline came here with his family, as stated, in 1858, and entered a fractional quarter on sec. 3, and another on sec. 1, embracing 109 acres, which constituted his original farm. In 1864, he purchased 40 acres, which was the first addition to his original farm, having now 569 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have been blessed with eight children, who are yet alive—Francis M., John C., Ephraim E., Martha J., Western M., Milan S., Mary A. and Lilly A. They have lost two children, their oldest —Esther, and the youngest, an infant.

Albert Austen resides on section 9, where he located in March, 1866. He was born in England in February, 1842. His father, Peter Austen, came to this country with his family in the fall of 1844, locating at Cleveland, Ohio, where he resided until his death. The family consisted of seventeen children, eight of whom are living. Two of these, Lewis and Alfred, served during the war in Company A, Seventh Ohio Infantry, enlisting the second day after the firing on Fort Sumpter, the latter losing his life in the battle of Ringold. Lewis served over two years, and came to Butler county in December, 1874. Albert bought his farm of 160 acres in 1865. He was married to Ellen A., daughter of Richard Barrett, a native of Vermont. Her mother is now Mrs. B. C. Needham.

William P. Woodworth was one of the early settlers of Bennezette township. He now resides on section 22, Pittsford township, on the farm formerly owned by Gilbraith Hazlett, which he has owned since November, 1877. He was born in what is now Cameron county, Pennsylvania, in 1828. He came to Iowa from Bennezette township, in that county, with Samuel Overturf, and settled in what is now Bennezette township, in this county. They named the township, then known as Coldwater precinct, from Bennezette, Pennsylvania. Mr. Woodworth entered the southwest quarter of section 35, Bennezette township, which he improved, and where he lived for ten years. He then removed to Marble Rock, Floyd county, and soon after to Nora Springs, where he built a store and was engaged in the mercantile business about six months. He then came to Pittsford township and settled on section 23, where he was for a time engaged in the nursery business. He sold his

nursery stock to Mr. Ferris and returned to his native county in August, 1873, where he remained four years. He returned in 1877 and settled where he now lives. His wife was Jane Miller, born in Pennsylvania. They have two adopted daughters—Mary S. and Lucy Brockway.

Lewis J. Austen resides on section 14, of Pittsford township, where he owns a farm containing 120 acres, which is one of the oldest settled farms in the township, having been settled by Ephram McKinney, in 1854, from whom Mr. Austen purchased it, in March, 1882. Mr. Austen was born in county Kent, England, in December, 1846. His parents, John and Helen Austen, with the family, emigrated to the United States, in 1849, and located at Cleveland, Ohio. The family consisted of the parents and three sons, and, at the latter place, the parents and one son, Daniel, died of cholera the following summer. After this, Lewis J. Austen made his home with relatives until 1866, when he came to Butler county, arriving here in March. He has been a resident of this township since April 2d, of that year. He lived on section 9 for two and one-half years; then on section 13, with his father-in-law, for thirteen years, and then purchased eighty acres, on section 10, where he built a good house and made other valuable improvements, and sold out to John Morford and bought his present farm. He married Sabine Logan, daughter of James Logan. They have two children—Mary J. and Josephine. Mr. Austen is the present assessor of Pittsford township, and is now serving his fifth year in that capacity. His brother, George, returned to England, after the death of his parents, and is now a resident of Gravesend, England, where he owns an extensive brick manufactory.

S. W. Ferris resides on section 26, where he located in June, 1866, and is the first settler upon this farm. He was born in Broome county, New York, in 1841. His father was John Ferris, who removed with his family to Kane county, Illinois, in 1846. Here the subject of our sketch grew to manhood, and on the 1st of January, 1862, enlisted in the Second Illinois Light Artillery, and served for about six months, when in May, 1863, he was discharged for disability, and came to this township the same year. He has a farm of about 520 acres, and is also extensively engaged in stock raising. For a number of years he devoted considerable attention to the nursery business. An account of his nursery appears in connection with the article upon industrial enterprises. His wife was formerly Maude Hazlet, a daughter of S. K. Hazlet. Their marriage has been blessed with one son—Earle, who is yet living, and daughter—Conchita, who died at the age of twelve years.

William R. Johnson is one of the arrivals of 1869, and resides on section 11. His father, Job Johnson, was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother was formerly Margaret Ray. They were married in Philadelphia, and lived at Schuylkill Falls, near that city, for many years, his father doing business in Philadelphia. He died there about 1864. His mother came here with her family in 1869, and purchased the farm on section 11, which is now owned by the subject of our sketch. His mother, Margaret Johnson, had four children, two of whom are living—William R., and John

R. One son—Jerome, died in Philadelphia, and the other—Joseph, died here.

John Miles was born in Caledonia county, Vermont, in 1827; his parents being Martin and Mary (Jennings) Miles. His mother died in Vermont, and his father removed to Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch, in the fall of 1850, came to Linn county, Iowa, and shortly after went to Bremer county and made a claim in Jefferson township, where he removed his family the following spring, and were among the first settlers of that county, and was one of the judges of the first election held in the county, at which there were twenty-five votes cast. He sold that claim the following fall, and entered a farm in Washington township, near the present city of Waverly. In 1855 he went to Rice county, Minnesota, where he made a claim, which he purchased when the land came into market, and remained there for about twelve years, when he removed to Missouri, and after three years came back to Bremer county; but settled in Shell Rock in 1871. He lived in this vicinity for about eleven years, and in August, 1881, he purchased his present farm of William Brett. Mrs. Miles was a native of Rensselaer county, New York, where she was born in 1824; her father died while she was yet in infancy, and in 1838, her mother removed to Adams county, Ill., with her family, and to Johnson county, Iowa, in 1842. Several of Mrs. Miles' brothers had settled in that county some years prior to this, one of whom still resides there. Mr. and Mrs. Miles have four children—Calista, now Mrs. R. A. DeWitt, of Mason City; Charles H., John M. and Ida J. Besides they have lost four children.

Samuel Overturf resides on section 9. He was one of the early settlers of Bennezette township. Mr. Overturf was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, 1812. He removed with his parents, Henry and Maria Overturf, to Clearfield county, when a boy, where his parents lived until their decease. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in which he served from the age of sixteen to twenty-one. Mr. Overturf came to Butler county in the spring of 1857, and settled in what is now Bennezette township. Mr. Overturf and Wm. P. Woodworth called the township Bennezette, from the name of the township where they formerly lived in Pennsylvania, Mr. Overturf has lived in Muscatine county, Iowa, and in Will county, Illinois, for about eight years since his first settlement in Bennezette. He was married to Olivia Woodworth, a sister of Wm. P. Woodworth. She was born in Clearfield county, Pennsylvania, March 23, 1821. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living,—Alonzo, Rhoda, Ann, Helen, Isaac, Osler and Willis.

TOWN OF DUMONT.

This pleasant little town is situated in the southern part of Pittsford township, on section 28, on the line of the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad, the plat containing about 80 acres. It is admirably laid out with streets 80 and 102 feet wide, and alleys not less than 30 feet. It is located high and dry upon a beautiful knoll between the two streams described in the township history. During the past year many trees have been set out, and as time flies and they grow up and mature the

place will each year grow in beauty. The surrounding country is about the best farming and stock locality in the county, and this being tributary, Dumont can truthfully be said to be one of the best of trading points, while its future is assured. Good water is within easy reach, and a water power of thirteen-foot fall can at a moderate expense be brought right to the town by means of tail-races. A project is now on foot to secure and make this available, which, if carried out, will be of material benefit to the town.

Dumont was named after its founder, Hon. S. B. Dumont, who still owns one-half interest and makes this his home. Each alternate lot is owned by the railroad company.

The land upon which Dumont stands was originally entered by a man named Young, about 1856, but who never did anything toward improving it. In 1864 S. B. Dumont arrived from Dubuque, bringing his family, and purchased this land and much land adjoining, being a man of means. Shortly after his arrival he erected the first house upon the site, in which he still lives, it being located directly in the center of Main street. The place remained as a farm until 1879, when the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad was constructed through the township, and then Mr. Dumont had the village platted and recorded.

The first business started was by the same gentleman, who, in the fall of 1879, erected an elevator and commenced business. In 1882 he sold this to A. A. Robertson, of Iowa Falls, who still conducts it in a business-like manner. About the same time Mr. Dumont commenced the lumber business and that fall sold one hundred car loads.

From the time the village was platted, in the fall of 1879, until the close of the year, about thirteen buildings were erected. Mr. Dumont furnishing nearly all of the means. His son T. A. Dumont, M. D., opened the drug store which he still runs.

The Smith Brothers opened their general merchandise store about the same time, and are yet doing a thriving business.

Martin Griffith put up a building, which S. B. Dumont occupied with a stock of hardware.

O. A. Chambers erected a dwelling in the fall of 1879, and opened a small stock of groceries in a building which S. McMannes had erected. He has gone to his farm in Franklin county.

William Schulnborg, the carpenter; John Ryan, J. Kruse, A. N. Arnold and James Stewart, all put up dwellings, while Nic. Hess put up a building for a saloon, and A. L. Bickford, son-in-law of Mr. Dumont, put up a store building—all in the fall of 1879.

During the year 1880, the advance was very rapid. Early in the spring, William Francher removed an elevator from Waterloo, which he still manages.

S. McMannes opened his furniture store. W. T. Scott erected a dwelling. Hotchkiss & Eikenbery, A. L. Bickford, and Mr. Lutz, were all instrumental in building up the place; while S. B. Dumont put up a fine brick block, with eighty-four feet front, arranged for a hotel and two store rooms—public hall over head.

Patterson & Cole came in the fall of 1882, and now do a fair business.

Dr. T. A. Dumont is still running the drug store.

Smith Brothers also in the general merchandising business.

S. B. Dumont still manages the lumber trade and does an annual business of $25,000.

S. McMannes in the furniture trade.

W. T. Scott, meat market.

A. A. Robertson handles grain and stock.

Moses Barnes and S. E. Allen do the blacksmithing.

Charley Coryell attends to the livery business.

D. W. Williamson and Philip Pfaltzgraff represent the hardware trade.

I. M. Nichols handles all kinds of agricultural implements.

A. L. Bickford, stock buyer.

D. Richmon is the shoemaker.

Robert Schmitz, justice of the peace and collection agent.

M. S. Needham is the accommodating landlord of the hotel and gives good satisfaction.

Nick Huss and William Schulnborg, saloons.

O. S. Rowley is depot agent.

W. R. Jamison was the first lawyer here. T. A. Dumont, M. D., was the first doctor.

The first death in the village was the demise of Mrs. Sarah F. Townsend on the 3d of January, 1880, aged eighty-nine years.

The first birth was of a child of Nick Huss, early in 1880.

A neat school building was put up in the fall of 1882, at a cost of about $1,000, although the district only had to pay about $800 of it, S. B. Dumont furnishing the balance.

Samuel Beekman Dumont was born September 14, 1823, in Somerset county, New Jersey, near the village of Harlingen. His father, Abraham I. Dumont, was born in the same county in 1799, and for a number of years was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Subsequently, he was judge of the county court, and held other prominent positions in the county, until he removed to Philadelphia, in 1843. His grandfather, Abraham Dumont, was also born in the same county, near the town of Somerville, on the Rariton river. The family originally came from France, and were Hugenots. Mr. Dumont's mother, whose maiden name was Ann Ten Brock Beekman, was the youngest daughter of Captain Samuel Beekman, whose ancestors were among the original settlers of New York City, then called New Amsterdam. The branch of the family to which Captain Beekman belongs left New York and settled in Somerset county, New Jersey, in 1720. The Captain was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Her mother, the grandmother of S. B. Dumont, was a Ten Brock, also one of the old Hollander families who first settled in New Amsterdam. The old homestead which was built before the Revolutionary War, in 1760, near Harington, in which S. B. Dumont and his mother were born, is still standing and in a good state of preservation, and has many marks in its doors from bayonet thrusts and musket shots, made during the Revolutionary War, when this house was attacked by the Hessians after the battle of Trenton.

At the age of fourteen years—in 1838—S. B. Dumont left home for New York

city, and was then a stranger in a strange land. He commenced life in that city as errand boy in a store. New York at that day was not the New York of to-day. Bleeker street was up town, Union Square was out of town, Stewart's was opposite the park, near the Astor House; Captain Cornelius Vanderbilt ran a steamboat from New Brunswick to New York. New Brunswick was then the terminus of the railroad, from whence you took a stage to Washington and Philadelphia. What a change in forty-six years! It is scarcely to be realized, yet nothing, compared to what has taken place, in one-half of that time, in the West. S. B. Dumont left New York in 1843, and settled in Philadelphia, where he lived until 1856, except the years 1846 and 1847, during which time he was in business in Salem, New Jersey, where he became acquainted with Caroline F. Townsend, daughter of Captain Jonathan Townsend. They were married, on June 28, 1847. Mrs. Dumont was born in Philadelphia, January 26, 1829. They have two children. Their daughter, Matilda, is married to A. L. Bigford, and lives in the town of Dumont. Their son, Thaddeus A. Dumont, also lives in Dumont, where he is practicing as a physician and druggist. The mother of Mrs. Dumont—Sarah Fries—was born in Salem county, New Jersey, and belonged to the old Holland stock of Fries, the first settlers in the county, near Alloways town.

S. B. Dumont moved west with his family and landed in Dubuque in April, 1856, where he engaged in mercantile business until 1864, when, his health giving way from long-continued close confinement to business, he was compelled to try out-door life. He chose Butler county, Iowa, as his future home, and moved there with his family and mother-in-law. He had about all the advantages and disadvantages of a pioneer life. He settled on section 28, township 92, range 18, west of the fifth principal meridian, on raw prairie land. The beautiful grove which now surrounds his prairie home was planted by himself and son, Dr. T. A. Dumont. Here the family have since resided, Mr. Dumont engaging in farming until 1879, at which time the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad was built and the town of Dumont located on his farm. Since 1879 he has devoted his time and means to build up a prosperous town and a successful lumber business. Mr. Dumont has frequently been honored by his fellow citizens with offices of trust, serving the township of Pittsford in several positions. For four years he was a member of the county board of supervisors, three years of which time he was chairman of the board. He was a member of the House of Representatives from the Sixty-first district, composed of Butler and Grundy counties, in the Twelfth General Assembly, and also of the Thirteenth General Assembly, when Butler county comprised a district. He was again a member when the new code of 1873 was adopted. Mr. Dumont has been a successful man in life, his success being brought about by push, perseverance and energy.

S. McMannes, who is mentioned prior to this, is comparitively a late settler in Pittsford. He was born in Mearsville, Crawford county, Pennsylvania, but was brought up in Mercer county of that State. His residence in Iowa dates from 1849,

when he came to Dubuque, and from thence to Grant county, where he engaged in mining. He has been a resident of this township since 1874, and is at present engaged in the furniture business, having served an apprenticeship at the cabinet business in his native town, and followed that business while in Dubuque. Upon coming to Pittsford, he purchased a farm on section 29. He now owns one on section 28. He was married to Mary Kline, of Pennsylvania, and they have five children —James N., Margaret A., Mary J., John W. and Bertha.

Hon. Henry C. Brown, of Dumont, has been a resident of Pittsford township since March 1867. He was born in Belknap county, New Hampshire, in 1831, January 1st. He was reared to the occupation of farming. He served during the last year of the rebellion in the First New Hampshire Heavy Artillery. Before locating in Butler county, he spent a short time in Black Hawk county, where he purchased land, locating here as before mentioned, in March, 1867. Mr. Brown is chiefly engaged in agricultural pursuits. He is a large land owner, possessing the whole of section 33, in this township; 200 acres in another part of the township. He owns altogether about 1,500 acres in this county. Mr. Brown is one of the prominent citizens of Butler county. He was one of the county supervisors for five years—from 1871 to 1876. He is the present member of the legislature from this district, having been elected to the General Assembly in the fall of 1881. Mrs. Brown was formerly Miss Mary F. Bickford, daughter of Arthur Bickford. They have two children—George S. and Anna. They lost their youngest child, Clara.

Philip Pfaltzgraff is another of the business men of Dumont. He is a native of France, where he was born in 1852. His father, Frederick, emigrated to this country, from France, in 1854, and settled in Chicago. He came to Butler county in 1869, and settled on section 23, in Madison township, where he purchased a farm of Henry and N. Daniel. When the town of Dumont was started, Philip came to the new town and engaged in the hardware business. His wife was Anna, daughter of Henry Miller.

CHAPTER XXX.

RIPLEY TOWNSHIP.

The sub-division of Butler county bearing this name, lies adjoining West Point on the north, Jefferson on the east, Monroe on the south and Madison on the west. It embraces the territory known as township 91, north, range 17, west of the fifth principal meridian.

The area of the township is abundantly watered. The West Fork, one of the principal streams of the county, enters on section seven, making confluence with Dutchman's Creek within half a mile of the town line, and taking an easterly course, bearing to the south, crosses the town and makes its exit on section 24, entering Jefferson township. Right here however, an abrupt southward curve is made, and the stream, bearing to the west again enters Ripley, to leave on section 25. On section 23, it is joined by Bates' Creek, a stream which rises in West Point township, takes a southerly course, enters Ripley in section 4, and finally makes a junction with the West Fork as above stated.

The natural timber, in a body, follows these streams. The general inclination of the surface is rolling, but a large area of it lies along the West Fork bottoms, which is rather low and wet, yet it furnishes plenty of pasturage, which is covered with a heavy growth of nutricious indigenous grasses, for the stock grower of whom there are a number. The soil is principally a black loam with a clay sub-soil. Some good stone is found and excellent water is plenty within a reasonable depth.

This is wholly a farming community, and has no town or village, no railroad, and only one post-office. It is probably best adapted to stock raising, yet it is being rapidly brought to a cultivated state. A considerable amount of wild land owned by non-residents is found, but is fast being transferred to those who will put it under cultivation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The honor of the first settlement in the township belongs to George McConnell, who in May, 1854, pushed his way within the limits of Ripley, and planted his pioneering stakes around an excellent farm on section 15. He remained for some time, and then sold, removing from the county. He afterwards returned, however, and was called from earthly labors in 1862 or 1863, while at the house of Nathan Linn, in Monroe township. The land which he claimed now belongs to H. C. Mead. Mr. McConnell was for years known far and near as the "Old Bach," and his house was headquarters for everybody, no matter who, that came in search of land.

The second settler in the township was James Hunter, who settled in November, 1854, spending the first winter with Mr. McConnell, and in the spring of 1855, taking up a claim on section 13. He arrived here on the fifth of April, from Waterloo, after making the third attempt to reach the town, but failing each time on account of high water in the streams. He still lives in the township, and is the oldest living settler.

In July, 1855, came J. C. and Christian Hites, and were among the first to cast their lot here for a home. J. C. Hites made a claim on section 20, where he still remains, a prominent and well-to-do farmer. Christian Hites settled on section 28, where he remained until 1861, when he was called from earthly labors.

During the month of August, in 1855, Andrew Hesse settled where he yet lives, on section 20, in comfortable circumstances.

Nathan Linn was the third settler of Ripley, coming during the summer of 1855, and locating on section 14. He remained for about six years, when he moved to Monroe, and now lives in Jefferson township.

About the same time Michael Consodine, with his family, came from Nova Scotia, and located on section 9, upon land now owned by Edwin Kincaid. Soon afterward a Mr. Ulery, coming from Boone county, Illinois, took up a claim upon the land now owned by O. Porter. Ulery is now living in California.

In September, 1856, section 4 received a settler. This pioneer was John G. Moorehead, who now resides on section 9. He is one of the earliest settlers in the township.

J. G. Moorehead, one of the early settlers of Butler county, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, in 1820. When twenty-seven years of age he came to America, and after engaging in lumbering, at St. Johns, New Brunswick, for two years, removed to New York city, where he engaged in railroading for some time, and then farmed in that State for about two years. Upon leaving there, he removed to Philadelphia, where he continued to live until 1854. At that date he came west, and after spending two years in Cedar county, Iowa, came to Ripley township, and settled on section 4, where he now lives, and owns 360 acres of land. Mr. Moorehead has held the offices of assessor, trustee, and school director. He was married, in June, 1850, to Miss Martha Taylor, a native of Londonderry. Three children have been born to them, of whom one—William G.—is now living. Charlotte died on the 28th day of January, 1872, and the other died in infancy.

Geo. W. Stoner came to this township in 1855. He died several years since. His sons are now living on the place.

In 1856, Geo. Monroe made his appearance, and settled about two and a half miles from Butler Center.

About the same time a Mr. Elmore, having a tract of land near the creek, sent his brother-in-law, Mr. Fortner, to his place, furnishing necessary means to carry it on. Fortner engaged to a limited extent in the manufacture of Limburger cheese. He did not prove to be a success, and in a short time sold his brother-in- law's team, and pocketing the proceeds, went to California.

In 1857, Daniel Haynes selected section 16, moved his family on to it, but was

drowned out by the repeated overflow of the West Fork, and purchased another place in the southwest part of the township. He went into the army; has returned to his family a number of times, but not to remain permanently. His wife and boys carry on the farm with success, and are highly respected by the entire community.

Edwin Kincaid, who has been mentioned heretofore, is a son of James and Hepsey (Pierce) Kincaid, and was born in Somerset county, Maine, April 25, 1825. He passed his youth on his father's farm, and lived in that county until twenty-three years old. When of sufficient years, his winters were spent in the pineries of that State. In 1848, he removed to Illinois, locating in Winnebago county, where he engaged in teaming; and after some years located in Juneau county, Wisconsin, where he followed farming. During the year 1860, Mr. Kincaid came to Butler Center, Iowa, and in April, 1862, settled on his farm on section 9 (which farm was known as the Consodine place), and now owns 540 acres in Ripley township. He has held the office of township trustee. In the year 1848, he was married to Miss Catherine Kershner, who also is a native of Somerset county, Maine. They have nine children living—Lewis, Aurilla, wife of Charles Yost; William, Myrta, wife of William Reed, and now living in Bennezette township; Jessie F., wife of John Randolph, of Washington Territory; Eugene, Laura, wife of William Moorhead; Clara and Ella.

One of the prominent early settlers was Henry Trotter, born in County Farmanch, Ireland, March 20, 1824. When nineteen years old he joined the constabulary, and after serving nine years resigned and crossed the ocean to America. Soon after arriving in New York he entered the employ of Holstead, Haines & Co., dry goods merchants. At the end of three years, however, he was obliged to resign that position on account of failing health, after which he came west and located in Cedar Falls, Iowa, where he built a small house, and during the summer of 1855 made a claim on section 14 of Jefferson township. The following year he settled on this claim, camping out until he could get his breaking done and a house erected. After improving that piece of land Mr. Trotter moved to Ripley township, Butler county, and settled on section 24, where he now owns 166 acres of land. He has held nearly all the town offices, and is at present justice of the peace. He also was one of the supervisors of the county at an early date. During the year 1849 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Thompson, who is also a native of Ireland.

Joseph L. Santee was born in Steuben county, New York, October 8, 1827. Five years after his birth the family removed to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, where they lived but a short time, however, and then continued west until reaching Ohio. There they settled, and Joseph remained at home until 1855, at which time he came to Butler county, Iowa, settling in Butler Center, where he built the first house in the village and also assisted in erecting the steam mill of that place. In 1859 he removed to Ripley township, locating on section 8, where he lived for about two years, and then settled on section 19, where he now resides and owns 270 acres of land. Mr. Santee has held the office of

justice of the peace for several years. In 1858 he was married to Mrs. Jane Moorehead. They have five children—George A., James N., Charles B., Robert A. and Carrie M. The subject of this sketch was one of three to stake out the road from Butler Center to Shell Rock, July 4, 1855.

Jacob Yost was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 9th day of October, 1809, and is a son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Kauffman) Yost. During his youth he learned the shoe-maker's trade, of his father, and when nineteen years old, removed to Maryland, where he remained a short time, and thence to Crawford county, Ohio, locating in Bucyrus, the county seat, where he followed his trade until 1853. In June of that year, he came to Iowa and settled in Linn county, twelve miles east of Cedar Rapids, and engaged in farming. The following year he removed to Toledo, Tama county, where he worked at his trade two years, and thence to Franklin county, where he resided one winter, and then removed to Madison township. In August of 1865, he settled on section 8, of Ripley township, and now owns 120 acres of land. Mr. Yost has held the office of school director. In 1857 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Eveline B. Scott, a native of Jefferson county, New York. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living—Jacob Butler, who lives in West Point township; George W., Elmer Elisha, Sherman Sheridan, William Lincoln, Luther Henry, Cornelius Ezra, and Rachel May. Mr. Yost has also four children, by his former wife—Mary Ann. Josiah W., Sarah Jane, Charles Kauffman, and Sherlania E.

Robert McKernan, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, was born in the year of our Lord, 1827. When twenty years of age he came to America, and after remaining in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one year, engaged in draying, removed to New Jersey, where he followed farming. In March of the year 1868, he came to Iowa, and settled on section 10, of Ripley township, Butler county, where he now lives and owns a fine farm of 120 acres. Mr. McKernan has held the offices of president, secretary and treasurer, of the township schools. He was married in the state of New Jersey, during the year 1867, to Miss Mary Maloney, a native of county Shigo, Ireland. They have one child—Margaret.

Geo. W. Monroe, Jr., an early settler of Butler county, was born in Ithica, New York, March 2d, 1840, and is a son of George W. and Caroline S. (Ryan) Monroe, who are also natives of New York State. About the year of 1846, his parents removed to Albany county, New York, where they lived until 1850, and then located in the State of Ohio. During the year of 1855, they came to Butler county, Iowa, settling in what is now Monroe township; where his father entered land. George W., Jr., received a good common school education, supplemented by an attendance at an academy in New York State. In 1869, he removed to section 15 of Ripley township, where he has since resided, with the exception of ten years spent in Knoxville, Illinois, and Davenport, Iowa. His farm consists of 135 acres of excellently improved land, on which are comfortable buildings. During the year of 1877, he was united in mar-

riage with Theresa Matthew. They have one child—George Frederick. Mr. Monroe's parents are residing in Jackson, Butler county.

FIRST THINGS.

The first white child born in the township was Allen, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Hunter, who was born on the 2d of August, 1856. Allen now lives in Jefferson township. The first death in the township was a child of Samuel Kimmel, in the fall of 1855. The remains were deposited in the cemetery on section 29.

The first couple to be united in marriage was Richard Davenport and Miss Susannah Kimmel. The ceremony was performed at the house of the bride's parents, Samuel Kimmel, by J. J. Criswell. This took place in the fall of 1859; the parties now reside at Parkersburg.

The first bridge across the West Fork, in Ripley township, was built on section 15, in 1860. There are now two bridges across this stream.

The first election held in the township was at a sod house, owned and built by Moffatt and Mason. They were factory men from New York. There were not, at this time, settlers enough to fill the offices, and one man was obliged to bear the honors of two or three.

John Hites was the first township clerk.

The present town officers of Ripley are: Clerk, Jerry Margretz; trustees, A. C. Stoner, Jonathan Hites, and Joe Santee; assessor, Ed. Crosier.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in Ripley were held at the school house on section 15, by the Rev. Richard Merrill, in September, 1860. Mr. Merrill was of the Presbyterian faith, and was quite a prominent man in the county. He was county superintendent of schools for several years, and is noticed at length in that connection.

A Methodist Episcopal Church was organized, by Rev. J. Rowen, in 1868, in a school house, then on section 20. Among the first members were, Minnie and Maggie Moorehead, Jerry Needham, J. J. Criswell, wife and daughter. The church continued, in a flourishing condition, for some years, services being always held in the school house mentioned. The organization is still in existence, but has no regular preacher. Among the ministers who have officiated here, are, the Reverends Cooley, Embrey, S. G. Smith, Henry Borgelt, O. H. Sproul, George Murphy, L. Winsett, and W. S. Robinson.

HITESVILLE POST OFFICE.

This post office was established in July, 1871, and J. S. Margretz was appointed the first postmaster, the office being located at his house on section 19. It was then on the mail route from Aplington to Bristow. It remained as such while the route was changed from Aplington to Hitesville. Mr. Margretz has since held the office and is the present postmaster. The office took its name from the Hites family or families, there being several of them among the first settlers of this part of the township.

J. S. Margretz was born in Union county, Pa., September 29, 1838, and is a son of Herman H. and Sarah (Stumpff) Margretz. During his early life he learned the miller's trade in his native county, and while

there was also engaged in clerking for some time. In 1856 he came to Butler county, Iowa, passing the first summer in Albion township, and the following winter removing to Butler Center, where he worked in the steam saw-mill. On the 27th day of September, 1861, he enlisted in Company E, Twelfth Iowa Volunteers, and served until mustered out, January 20, 1866. At the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862, he was wounded in the left arm and also taken prisoner by the confederates. After remaining in different southern prisons until October 17, 1862, he was exchanged and returned to his regiment. Soon after Mr. Margretz's enlistment he was appointed corporal and afterward sergeant. Upon again entering civil life he returned to Butler Center, where he farmed for one year, and then came to his present location on section 19, where he now owns 160 acres of land. He has held the office of town clerk for eleven years, and has been justice of the peace three years. In 1879 he was appointed postmaster of Hitesville, and still retains that office. Mr. Margretz was joined in wedlock, December 5, 1869, with Miss Mary E. Dunson, a native of Shelby county, Ohio. Five children—Herman E., Guy C., Lotta B., Ella E. and Lloyd R.—have been born to them.

CEMETERY.

A cemetery is located on the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 29. This was used for this purpose at a very early day. The first interment was of the remains of a deceased daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kimmel, in October, 1855.

FIRST SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township was taught in a building, erected for the purpose, on section 20, by Miss Susanna Kimmel, during the summer of 1858. Miss Kimmel is now the wife of Richard Davenport.

The next school was taught in the summer of 1859, by Miss Charlotte Levis, in a frame building, erected for the purpose, on section 15; James Hunter donating an acre to the district. Among the first scholars were the children of James Hunter, and George McCoy.

At present the township, being organized as a district township, is divided into seven sub-districts, and educational facilities here are good and efficient. The sub-districts are numbered from one to seven, and embrace territory as follows:

District No. 1 embraces sections 1, 2, 11, 12, 13, and 14, and has a school house on the eastern part of section 11, which was erected at a cost of $600.

District No. 2 is comprised of sections 3, 4, 9, 10, 15, and 16, having a $600 school house on the northwestern part of section 10.

District No. 3 embraces section 5, and a portion of sections 6, 7, and 8, and has a school house, on the latter section, which cost $600.

District No. 4 comprises sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, and parts of sections 19, and 20, having a school house on section 30, which cost $750.

District No. 5 is composed of sections 21, 22, 27, 28, 33, and 34. Its school house is located on section 28, and cost $600.

District No. 6 contains sections 23, 24, 25, 26, 35, and 36, having a school house on

section 36, which cost, when erected, about $600.

District No. 7 embraces portions of sections 7, 8, 19, and 20, and all of 17, and 18. Their school house was erected, on the southwestern part of section 17, in 1880, at a cost of $600.

CHAPTER XXXI.

SHELL ROCK TOWNSHIP.

This township derives its name from the Shell Rock river, and comprises township 92, range 15. Its contiguous surroundings are, Bremer county, on the east; Jefferson township, on the west; Butler township, on the north; and Beaver township, on the south. The township is a continuous garden, and the farmers here are quite prosperous.

The Shell Rock river enters on section 2, and, crossing sections 11, 12 and 13, leaves to enter Bremer county. Along the banks is to be found a heavy growth of timber; the balance of the township is made up of a rolling prairie, and is better adapted to raising the cereals than for stock.

There are two railroads crossing the township, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern, and the Dubuque & Dakota; the former on the west side of the river, the latter on the east.

The land in the northeastern part is of a sandy nature, and somewhat broken, as it lies on both sides of the river; but as you go southward from the stream, the land becomes rolling and the soil changes to a rich dark loam.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in this township was made in 1851, by two brothers, Harrison and Volney Carpenter, who had been here the year previous. They were hunters, and had come from Linn county. A little log cabin was erected which was used as a sort of hunters rendezvous, until Volney, who was a married man, brought on his wife. D. C. Finch was also in some manner associated with their settlement. Most of their time was spent in hunting and trapping, as this region abounded with game of all kinds, and the fur trade was good. Their claim was made on section 1. Volney's land included the old town plat of Shell Rock. In 1852, he sold it to Alexander Glenn, who is still a resident of Butler county. Volney then took up a tract of land northwest of Shell Rock, which has lately been occupied by Heman



Wm. Adair.

Hunt. He only remained here a short time, and his whereabouts at present are unknown. Shortly after the arrival of Mr. Glenn, in 1852, Daniel Myers put in his appearance and purchased Harrison Carpenter's place on section 1. Myers remained here a number of years. Harrison then removed to the West Fork—still in the same township—and took another claim, which, in 1854, he sold to A. Smith.

In the spring of 1853, George W. Adair came looking for a home. He stopped at Mr. Glenn's, and the latter gentleman sold him forty acres on the east side of the river on section 11, where the town of Shell Rock now is, which was all heavy timber, except that taken up by the bed of the river.

George W. Adair was born in Lexington, Virginia, October 31st, 1813. Shortly after his birth, his parents moved to Ohio and in that State his early life was passed. When he was seventeen years of age, the family moved to La Grange county, Indiana. Here he continued his education in the common schools, and helped his father work their farm. At the age of twenty-six, he moved to Iowa and settled near Muscatine. At that place he was married, January 17th, 1841, to Miss Elizabeth Smith, who was a native of Ohio. In 1853, as before stated, they came to Shell Rock, being the first settlers on the town plat, and moved into their log cabin on the first day of June. Soon after their settlement here, Mr. Adair began the erection of a saw mill, and in the fall of 1854, laid out the village of Shell Rock, he having entered the land upon which it now stands. He was of the democratic party, and although not caring for office, he always took an active part in his country's politics. Mr. Adair, in company with others, built both grist mills of the town and his great aim in life was the building up of a village of which he was the founder and pioneer settler. He died while on a visit to Kansas, on the 4th day of September, 1879. His wife still survives him and is the oldest living settler of the village. Nine children were born to them —Mary Jane, now the wife of Ephraim Town; John, now living in Winnipeg; Lucy A., now the wife of R. D. Bowen, of Kansas; George, living at Shell Rock; Walter, living in Clarinda, Iowa; Elizabeth, now the wife of Allen Allburn, of Sioux City; Sadie, Blanche and Nettie.

In the fall of 1853, Heman Hunt came and commenced working in the saw-mill which Adair built. Mr. Walters came the next year, and at about the same time came Messrs. Hawker, Compton, Dewy and Smith. In the fall of 1853, came Charles and Henry Sweitzer. In 1854 the other settlers came in rapid succession, among whom were, Hiram Ross, Messrs. Cram, Eastman and Hitchcock. The Newcomb brothers came in fall of 1855.

In the western part of the town the settlement began in 1853–4, and was close to the West Fork. Harrison Carpenter was about the first to stop here, as already stated. Others who were among the pioneers in this locality were, Michael Hollenbeck, D. White, R. L. Town, G. Shannon and T. Marslin.

D. White died some time since, leaving a nice property to his wife and children.

Shannon was unfortunate. At the time of his settlement quite a Mormon sensation was stirred up, and a Mormon preacher.

coming through, stopped with him. Shannon proposed to build a Mormon Tabernaele, in this vieinity; but before he had time to mature his plans and accomplish anything, his wife beeame too Mormonistic, and eloped with the preaeher to Salt Lake.

Mr. Marslin went to Fort Randall during the war, and has not been heard of since.

REPRESENTATIVE SETTLERS.

It would be desirable, if possible, to here notice every settler in this township; but sueh a eourse adopted in eaeh township throughout the county would enlarge this work to sueh an extent as to make it eumbersome and unwieldy, without adding to its value. We therefore herewith append a sufficient number of sketehes eoncerning prominent citizens to fully represent the character of this settlement.

Frederick Frowe was born in England, February 11, 1827, and is a son of John and Mary Ann (Wood) Frowe, who are natives of England. When he was six years of age his parents came to the United States and settled in New York State, where they remained until 1849, and then came west and settled in Roekford, Illinois. Here Frederiek engaged in farming for five years. In 1854 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 29, Shell Rock township, where he now owns 200 aeres of land. He was married in 1850 to Mary Ann Gunsalus. Seven ehildren have been born to them, five of whom are now living—Ada Isabel, wife of William Mason, of this county; Antoinette, wife of James Mason; Effie, wife of Theodore Graham, of Grundy Center; Minnie, wife of John Walker, of Shell Rock, and Marchia. Mr. Frowe's mother died in 1872, and his father followed her two years later. Mrs. Frowe was born on the Illinois river on a raft. Mr. Frowe built his fine house in 1871.

H. L. Sweitzer is a son of Levis and Susan (Leverich) Sweitzer, and was born in Indiana in November, 1832. Four years afterward his parents moved to Iowa and settled on a farm in Cedar county, where they still reside. The son remained at home until 1854, when he came to Shell Roek, and soon after his arrival purehased a farm near Clarksville. This homestead he sold in 1865, and he now owns 220 aeres of land in Butler county. Mr. Sweitzer has held several of the town offiees at different times, and is a member of the village board at the present date. He was married in January, 1860, to Cynthia Bussey. Their children are: Dellis, Willie and Mary.

Asa Stannard was born in Monroe county, New York, February 10, 1827, and is a son of John and Phoebe (Norris) Stannard. His father was born in Vermont, and his mother, in New York. He remained in his native county until twenty-six years of age, with the exception of a few years passed in Gates county attending the Starkey Seminary; then went to Orange county and engaged in farming two years. In the spring of 1855, he eame to Butler county, Iowa, and entered 160 aeres of land on section 17, Shell Rock township. Here he lived for nine years, and then settled on section 16, where he now owns 80 acres. Mr. Stannard has held the offices of township assessor and trustee. He was married in 1853, to Miss Cynthia Cook, who

is a native of Oswego county, New York. Eight children have been born to them, of whom seven are now living—Carlon Asa, Miriam C., Calisto E., Melissa F., Ida Arvilla, Phares Cook and Lydia P.

J. D. Landphere was born in Wyoming county, New York, November 6, 1836, and is a son of Ezra and Mary Ann (Wood) Landphere, who were both natives of that State. He remained in the county of his birth until six years of age, and then moved with his parents to Elkhart county, Indiana. Here they lived three years, and then moved to Kane county, Illinois, and afterwards to Will county. In 1856, they came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Beaver township. Mr. Landphere's mother died July 5, 1852. His father is still living in Denver, Colorado. He was married November 5th of the year 1857, to Hester A. Leslie, who was born in the State of Ohio, Licking county. They are the parents of one son—Claude L. Claude Leslie lives at home.

Amos Ressler is a son of Jacob and Esther (Roads) Ressler, and was born in Strasburg, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, November 5, 1828. He grew to manhood in his native county, and there learned the carpenter's trade. In March, of the year 1856, he came west, and settled in Butler county, Iowa, and immediately began working on the steam mill at Butler Center. At this place he continued laboring for some time, and then rented a farm in Jefferson township, and took up the occupation of a "tiller of the soil." In 1862 he purchased forty acres of land in Shell Rock township, and now owns a fine farm of 160 acres. On it are good buildings, all of which he has erected since his residence there. Mr. Ressler has held a number of school offices at different times. His father died in 1880, on the old homestead, in Pennsylvania, where he had lived fifty-six years. His mother, also, died there in March, of the year 1838, at the age of forty-one years. Mr. Ressler was married in July, of the year 1854, to Miss Albertina Margretz, who was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, March 17, 1836. She is a daughter of Herman Henry and Sarah (Stumpff) Margretz. Her mother is a native of Pennsylvania, and her father, of Germany. The latter was killed on the battlefield, near Jackson, Tennessee, on December 17, 1863. Her mother still lives in Ripley township, Butler county. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ressler, of whom eight are now living—Adeline M., now the wife of J. W. Metzger, of Shell Rock; Amanda L., now the wife of Franklin Rice; Emma C., Mary J., Carrie A., Ellen S., Fred A., and Lottie E.

John Drum was born in County Westmeath, Ireland, in the year of our Lord, 1822. He came to America in 1849, and lived in the city of Detroit, Michigan, during the first winter after his arrival. He then moved to Genoa, Illinois, where he remained eight years. At the expiration of this time, he came to Iowa, and settled in Butler county, on section 25, of Shell Rock township, where he now resides, and owns 120 acres of land. Mr. Drum has held the office of school director and school treasurer. He was married, in 1857, to Miss Bridget Leary, who is, also, a native of Ireland. They are the parents of three children—Mary, Margaret, and Rose.

Martin Gleason was born in Ireland, in November, 1829. In 1848 he came to Amer-

ica, and first located in Orange county, New York, where he remained until the spring of 1855. He then came west and settled in Dubuque county, Iowa, where he lived three years, and in the spring of 1858, moved to Butler county, with an ox team. He traded his property in Dubuque county for 120 acres of land on section 34 of Shell Rock township. During the summer of 1858, he built a small log house on his place, in which the family lived for fourteen years, and it was then supplanted by his present fine residence. Mr. Gleason now owns a fine farm of 400 acres. He was married in 1855 to Miss Anna Barry, who is a native of Ireland. Eight children have been born to them of whom only one—William Lewis—is now living.

G. C. Hawley is a son of L. P. Hawley, and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, January 11, 1836. He remained in his native county until 1855 and then spent two years in Michigan. His mother died in 1844 and his father in 1852. In March of the year 1857, he came to Butler county, Iowa, and began working by the month. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, Bissell's Engineer Regiment, afterwards consolidated with the First Missouri Engineer Corps, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion. Upon again entering civil life, he returned to Butler county and located on section 4, of Shell Rock township, where he now owns 100 acres of land. He was married in 1866 to Miss Eliza Adams, who is a native of Linn county, Iowa. In 1872 Mr. Hawley went to Montana, where he remained two years, working at his trade.

O. J. Wheeler was born in Chatauqua county, New York, in July of the year 1845, and is a son of Miles and Fanny (Pitcher) Wheeler, who were also born in New York State. When the son was twelve years old, the family moved west, and lived for one year in Janesville, Bremer county, Iowa, but at the end of that time, they moved to section 2, of Shell Rock township, and settled on a farm entered by the father, October 18, 1851. Mr. Wheeler's mother died in 1874, and his father followed one year later. He was married in April of the year 1877, to Ida Sewell, and they live on the old homestead.

Sylvester Rice is a son of James and Olive (Hall) Rice, and was born in Livingston county, New York, December 25, 1829. He remained in his native county until he was thirty years old. He was reared on a farm and followed that occupation while in the State of New York. His education was received in the common schools and in the State Normal school, of New York, from the latter of which he was the recipient of a first grade certificate. In 1860 he came to Waverly, and the following spring settled in Shell Rock. Mr. Rice belongs to the republican party, and has taken a great interest in the county and town politics; having held nearly all of the town offices. Mr. Rice has been a member of the Baptist Church since he was twenty-two years of age, and has taken an active part in the building up of that church, in Shell Rock. He was married in 1864, to Miss Carrie M. Dean, who was born in Michigan, Lenawee county. He has been trustee, assessor, treasurer, etc. His fine house was built in 1860.

Joseph Walker was born in England, January 5, 1835, and is a son of Joseph

and Ann (Hall) Walker, who were both natives of England. He came to America in 1850 and made his home for some time in Rock county, Wisconsin, working at various occupations. In 1863 he came to Butler county and settled on section 34 of Shell Rock township, where he now resides and owns a farm of 120 acres. Mr. Walker was married in 1856 to Lecha Molloy, who is a native of Ireland. They have six children—Edwin, John, Alonzo, Anna, Kate and Arthur.

James Whitehead was born in Oneida county, New York, September 14, 1843, and is a son of Jeremiah and Harriet (Kellogg) Whitehead. His father was a native of Kent, England, born March 9, 1809, and came to America in 1835; and his mother was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 7, 1818. In 1850 the family moved to Oswego county, New York, and in 1855 to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In October, 1861, his father enlisted in Company I, First Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Daniels, and served nearly two years. He was taken prisoner at Jonesborough, Arkansas, and was paroled and honorably discharged in 1863. He then returned to Wisconsin, and came to Shell Rock in 1864, where he died August 17, 1881. Mr. Whitehead's mother is still living and resides in Shell Rock, near where he now lives. Upon his arrival here he bought a farm of 80 acres, and now owns 160 acres. He was married, November 6, 1869, to Miss S. A. Ernst, a native of Sycamore, DeKalb county, Illinois. They are the parents of five children—Carrie, Bertie, Hattie, Freddie and Florence. Mrs. James Whitehead died January 3, 1883, at the age of thirty-two years, five months and twenty-eight days.

J. W. Allen is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Blaisdell) Allen, and was born in Chatauqua county, New York, on the 10th day of August, 1846. Seven years after his birth his parents came west and located in Kendall county, Illinois, where they remained a short time, and then moved to Greene county, Wisconsin. In 1865 they came to Iowa and settled in Shell Rock township, Butler county. His mother died in Wisconsin, and his father is now living in Dakota. Mr. Allen now resides on section 17, where he owns 160 acres of land. He has held the office of assessor several times. In 1873, he was united in wedlock to Miss Ellen N. Varier, who is a native of Ohio. Three children have blessed this union—Dora, Ina and Addie.

Henry Nettleton is a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (McCauley) Nettleton, and was born near Prescott, Canada West, on the 1st day of January, 1836. In 1854, the family came to the United States and settled in Ogle county, Illinois. Here Henry remained until 1865, and then came to Iowa and settled on section 36, Shell Rock township, Butler county, and now owns 480 acres of land. Mr. Nettleton has been a member of the school board and a trustee of the town. He was married in 1860, to Miss Sarah C. Dillworth, who is a native of Canada. They are blessed with six children—Nora E., Laura J., Carrie A., Viola M., Irene B., and Ollie B. Mr. Nettleton's mother died when he was a child, and his father died in Shell Rock township in 1878. Mrs. Nettleton's father, Wm. Dillworth, died in Cook county, Illinois.

Her mother, Jane Dillworth, is living in Winona county, Iowa.

Phineas Weed is a son of Joshua and Abigail Weed, and was born in Wayne county, Ohio, November 7th, 1824. Here he lived until his father died—which event occurred about five years after Phineas' birth—and then he moved with an uncle to Cincinnati. In that city he received his education, and when old enough, learned the printing business. In 1840 he moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he followed his trade for some time and then returned to his native county, and there remained until the year 1865. During the years of the rebellion, Mr. Weed was engaged in furnishing horses for use of the government. At the close of the war he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled in Shell Rock, and became largely engaged in sheep raising. In 1867 he returned to Ohio and spent two years in the city of Worcester, and then came back to Shell Rock and settled on the farm where he now resides. While the woolen mill of this place was in operation, Mr. Weed owned a half interest in it. He was married in 1864 to Miss Philomel S. Scobey, who is a daughter of Dr. John Scobey. Six children have been born to them, four of whom are now living—Florence, now the wife of Charles D. Henry, who is assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Waterloo, Iowa; Jennie, now the wife of J. D. Powers, a hardware merchant of Spencer, Iowa; Wallace P. and Jessie S.

Lawyer W. Howard was born in Broome county, New York, December 31st, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Nancy (Rogers) Howard, both natives of that State. When he was fourteen years of age, the family moved west and settled in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, on a farm. Here the son grew to manhood, and two years after reaching his majority, was married to Miss Harriet Hoskins, who is a native of the State of Ohio. In 1865 they came to Butler county, and settled on section 14 of Shell Rock township, where they now own a farm of eighty acres. Mr. Howard is at present a member of the board of trustees and has served in that capacity several years. He has also held other school and town offices. His father died during the year of 1874. His mother is still living and resides in Wisconsin. Seven children have been born to the subject of this sketch, of whom four are now living—Frank Elmer, Fred Lincoln, Samuel Whiting and Nancy Irena. Mrs. Howard died December 11th, 1882, at the age of fifty-four years and seven months. While not a member of any church she was a kind, loving woman, a good wife and a loving mother.

G. G. Blake was born in Ireland, July 9, 1835. He is a son of Robert and Maria (McWilliams) Blake. His mother was a native of England, and his father of Ireland. Five years after his birth, the family came to the United States, and first settled in Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where they remained eight years, and then moved to McHenry county, Illinois. Here his mother died, in 1862, and his father, in 1875. During the first year of our rebellion Mr. Blake enlisted in Company E, Ninety-fifth Illinois Infantry, as a non-commissioned officer, and served until honorably discharged, at Springfield, Illinois, at the close of the war. Soon after returning

to civil life he came to Iowa, and bought his present farm, of 240 acres, in Shell Rock township, Butler county, and in the spring of 1866 settled on it. He has held the office of school treasurer for the past ten years. He was married, in 1859, to Miss Mary Little, who is a native of Scotland. They have six children—Jeannette, now the wife of H. O. Smith, of Boone county, Nebraska; Clara, Minnie, Abbie, Robert and Julia. Mr. Blake went to Minnesota, in 1853, and settled on the present site of the city of St. Peter.

John Bowen is a son of Peleg and Rachel (Burnett) Bowen, and was born in Elk Creek township, Erie county, Pennsylvania, March 30, 1826. The family remained in that county but a short time after John's birth, when they moved to Middlebury, Summit county, Ohio. Here he grew to manhood, and when sufficiently old, learned the trade of boiler making, in Nilestown, Trumbull county, Ohio. He was chief engineer one year in the rolling mills at Nilestown. In 1853 he came to Iowa, and located in Farmers' Creek township, Jackson county, where he entered fifty-six acres of land, which he lived on and improved, nine years. He then spent two years in Linn county, and, in 1866, came to Butler county, first locating in Butler township. The next year, however, he settled on section 3, Shell Rock township, where he has since resided. In 1849 he was united in wedlock to Miss Mary A. Carns, who is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living —Samuel D., Emma J., Harriet A., Otto A., and S. J. Mr. Bowen's father died in April, of the year 1879. His mother is still living.

Joseph R. Gibson was born near Prescott, Canada, on the 1st day of October, 1841, and is a son of Joseph G. and Charlotte (Wood) Gibson. His father was born in Edinburg, Scotland, and his mother in Canada. In 1852 the family came to the United States, and settled on a farm in Ogle county, Illinois. Here the son lived until the opening of the war, when he enlisted, October 8, 1861, in Company E, Forty-sixth Illinois Infantry. He served as a non-commissioned officer until honorably discharged, March 21, 1866, at Springfield, Illinois. In 1863 he re-enlisted as a veteran, and served until discharged, as stated above. Upon receiving his dismissal, he went home, and in July of the same year came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled in Beaver township. Here he remained until 1869, and then lived near Butler Center one year, after which he settled on section 33, of Shell Rock township, where he now owns 80 acres of land. Mr. Gibson has held the office of road supervisor. He was married December 25, 1866, to Miss H. R. Bass, who is a native of Illinois. They have three children—Charles Henry and Pearly Jane, twins; and James W. Mr. Gibson's mother died in the spring of 1859. His father still lives, in Ashton, Lee county, Illinois.

Colonel H. Greene is a son of John and Orphy (Slayton) Greene, and was born in Claybourne county, Tennessee, January 16, 1837. Two years after his birth, the family moved to Rockcastle county, Kentucky, where they lived about seventeen years, and then moved to Scott county,

where the Colonel lived two years. He then moved to Owen county where he remained until the opening of the war of the rebellion. September 25, 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Fourth Kentucky Infantry, and served until honorably discharged December 29, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. Upon returning to civil life he came to Bridgeport, Indiana, where he remained until 1864. In the spring of that year he moved to Piatt county, Illinois, where he engaged in general work until 1866. From there he moved to Bremer county, Iowa, and afterwards to Butler township, Butler county; and in 1873, he settled on his present farm on section 28 of Shell Rock township, where he now owns 160 acres of land. He was married in 1861, to Miss Susan A. Bassett. Seven children have been born to them, of whom four are now living—Amanda, Mason, Adelbert and George P.

Charles Johnson was born in England, February 2, 1822. He came to America in 1840, and after spending two years in New York State, located in Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he bought 160 acres of land and improved it. For some years afterwards he engaged in freighting between Milwaukee and Watertown. In 1851, he settled on the farm he had previously purchased, and there lived for ten years. At the expiration of that time he moved to Sheboygan county, and, after living there four years, went to Chickasaw county, Iowa, and one year later came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 23 of Shell Rock township, where he lived until the fall of 1882, when he moved into the village of Shell Rock. In 1851, he was united in marriage with Margaret Culbert. Three children—William, Mary and Ella—have been born to them.

Washington Tharp was born in Indiana, October 24, 1831. He is a son of Andrew and Jane (Ryan) Tharp. His mother is a native of Kentucky, and his father was born in North Carolina, near Guilford Court House. Shortly after their son's birth the parents moved to Central Indiana; first located in Rush county; then moved to Henry, soon afterward to Hancock, and then to Hamilton county. In the latter place his father entered some land, and there they lived three years and then moved to Hancock county, where they remained some time, and then returned to Rush county and still later to Hamilton. In 1853 they came to Iowa and located in Bremer county. Here they lived on a rented place for a year and then purchased and improved a farm. Washington remained at home until June 10, 1863, when he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Iowa Cavalry. He entered the army as a private, but was soon afterward promoted to commissary sergeant. He was taken prisoner at Newman, July 26, 1864, and carried to Andersonville, where he remained until September 15, 1864. He was then taken to North Carolina, where he was held prisoner until March 3, 1865. At this time he was restored to the Union army and was placed in a hospital on account of sickness, where he remained until able to return home. He was honorably discharged at Clinton, Iowa, June 16, 1865. In the fall of 1866 he settled on the farm on section 13, Shell Rock township, where he now resides and owns 135½ acres. He was married March 1, 1866, to Miss Mary

Jane White, of Waverly, a native of Delaware county, New York. They are the parents of five children—Frank, Ezra W., Roy F., Leta Eliza and Ray. Mr. Tharp's mother died during the year 1863, and his father passed away February 6, 1878. He bought his farm in Butler county in 1854, and holds a patent from the government for his land in Shell Rock township.

John Christy was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1827, and is a son of Henry and Margaret (Douglas) Christy, who were both born in Pennsylvania. He was reared on a farm and received a common school education in his native county. In 1855 he came west and located in DeKalb county, Illinois, where he lived five years, and then to McHenry county, for eight years. In 1868 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 7, of Shell Rock township, where he has since resided. He was married, February 23, 1860, to Miss Julia Ann Dugan, also a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1826. They have one child—Mary B. She is living at home. Mr. Christy was elected justice of the peace, but refused to serve. He has a farm of 120 acres of land. His father died in December, 1867, and his mother in 1858. Mrs. Christy's father died in 1851, and her mother in 1870.

Benjamin Robbins was born in Herkimer county, New York, November 13, 1817, and is a son of Jacob and Lois (Mack) Robbins. His father was born in the State of Connecticut, and his mother in Massachusetts. Benjamin remained in his native county until he had attained his majority. He obtained a thorough education in the common schools of that section, after which he entered Hamilton Institute, Hamilton, New York, where he studied for four years, and in that time finished the academic and began the theological course, but was unable to complete the latter on account of his failing health. In 1839 he came west and located on a farm, in Trumbull county, Ohio, in the western reserve. This occupation he followed until the second year of the rebellion, at which time he enlisted in Company D, Sixth Ohio Cavalry, as a commissary sergeant, and served until honorably discharged, in August of the year 1863. Upon returning to civil life, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on a farm of forty acres, in Washington township. Here he remained until 1868, and then settled on section 10, of Shell Rock township, where he now owns a farm of 80 acres. In politics, Mr. Robbins belongs to the republican party, and is a member of the Christian Church. He was married, in 1842, to Sarah P. Leavitt, who died in 1852. Two children were born to them—Leavitt W., who is now living in Shell Rock township; and Lester C., who was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, September 4, 1864, while on picket duty, serving with the Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Robbins was again married, in 1854, to Elizabeth Petitt. This union has been blessed with four children—Sarah, now the wife of Joseph Pease; Parintha A., now the wife of Robert Hunter; Frank W., and Burton B., who lives in Dakota. Frank W. was married, in November, 1881, to Nora Nettleton.

E. B. Corson is a son of Peter and Margaret (McCarty) Corson, and was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, Decem-

ber 11th, 1844. Two years after the son's birth, the father died, but the mother is still living. E. B. remained in his native county eleven years and then came west with the family and settled in DeKalb county, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm and grew to manhood. In 1869 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 1 of Jefferson township. Here he remained eight years and then, in October of the year 1882, settled on section 23, Shell Rock township. He lived in the village of Shell Rock three years previous to his settlement on section 23. Mr. Corson was married in January, 1871, to Miss Rachel Soach, who is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four children—Milton M., Estella May, George Ellis and Pearl Belle.

John H. Meade was born in Saratoga county, New York, January 14th, 1828, and is a son of Charles and Abigail (Owen) Meade. His father was born in Vermont, and his mother in Massachusetts. When John was sixteen years of age, his parents moved to Oneida county, New York, where he received his education. Four years later the family moved to Wisconsin, Sheboygan county, where he lived until the year 1870. In May of that year, he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 18 of Shell Rock township. There he lived for nine years and then moved to section 8, where he now owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Meade has held the office of township trustee, and has been a member of the school board. He was married in 1852, in the month of January, to Miss Sarah Albright, who is a native of New Jersey. Four children have been born to them, of whom three are now living—George E., who lives in the village of Shell Rock; Amy E., now the wife of William Johnson, of Shell Rock township; and Mary E. Mr. Meade's mother died in 1869, and his father in 1882, in Wisconsin.

Elias Ressler is a son of Jacob and Esther (Roads) Ressler. He was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1823. He was reared on a farm, and his education was received in the common schools of his county. At the age of eighteen he began learning the blacksmiths' trade, and after his apprenticeship was served, he followed that occupation while living in that State. In 1865 he came west, and located at Sterling, Whiteside county, Illinois, where he remained six years. While there he worked in a machine shop. In 1871 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 14, Shell Rock township, where he now owns forty acres of land. Mr. Ressler has held the office of school director. He was married, in February, 1852, to Miss Hannah Pennepecker, who is a native of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, and is a daughter of Henry and Catherine (Hornsher) Pennepecker, natives of the same county. Her mother died in 1859, and her father in 1875. Seven children have been born to them, five of whom are now living —Emma, Melinda, now the wife of Roland Nettleton, of Shell Rock; Franklin J., Charles, and Minnie May. Mary Elizabeth died October 26, 1855; Thaddeus Stevens, died October 17, 1872. Mr. Ressler's mother died in 1838, and his father, in 1880.

Gasper T. Husband was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, June 27,

1829. He is a son of John and Margaret (Tarr) Husband, who, also, were natives of Westmoreland county. In 1857 he came to Washington county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming until the first year of the rebellion, when he enlisted in Company H, Second Iowa Infantry. He served in that company one year, and then served for two years in the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, Company B. He was honorably discharged at Davenport, Iowa, November 16, 1864. Upon receiving his dismissal from service he returned to Washington county, and there remained until 1866. In the spring of that year he moved to Bremer county, and located in Summer township, where he lived until 1874. At this time he went to California, on a visit, where he spent one summer, and then returned to Iowa, and settled on section 6, of Shell Rock township, where he has since resided. He was married, October 31, 1876, to Mary L. Hunt, who is a daughter of Samuel Hunt, of Trumbull county, Ohio.

Charles A. Jones is a son of Dr. Daniel and Mary (Barrett) Jones, and was born in Windsor county, Vermont, November 21, 1848. When he was six years of age the family moved to Bureau county, Illinois, where they were among the early settlers of that section of the country. While in school Charles used his time to the best advantage and thus was enabled, even in the frontier State of that country, to enter manhood's estate with a good education. He was reared on a farm. In 1876 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and settled on section 6, Shell Rock township, where he now owns 800 acres of land. He was married in 1876 to Miss Nancy A. Hammer, who was born in Cook county, Illinois. They are the parents of three children—Daniel, Louis and Joseph.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CLASS.

A class of this denomination was organized in the spring of 1871 at Norton's Corners, on section 32, by the Rev. L. Cooley. The first members were: William Bass and wife, J. R. Gibson and wife, G. W. Bunn and wife, C. S. Simonds and wife, C. S. Norton and wife, J. B. Ressler and wife, J. M. Knight and wife, and R. Hughes and wife. The first class leader was R. Hughes, who has acted in that capacity ever since. The stewards are G. W. Bunn and J. R. Gibson. Services have been held every two weeks in the school house, and the membership has increased to thirty.

A Sunday school was also organized in 1871, with R. Hughes as superintendent, who held the position for six years. He was succeeded by G. W. Bunn, who was in turn by J. R. Gibson, and then R. Hughes again. They have an average attendance of thirty at the Sunday school.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Shell Rock Sunday School Association was organized in June, 1878, with R. Hughes, president, and S. Rice, secretary. The presidents in sequence have been S. Rice, J. W. Phillips and R. Hughes. The object of the association is to advance the Sunday School work, its efficiency and interest. Meetings are held twice a year, alternately in the Baptists and M. E. Churches.

PLEASANT VIEW CREAMERY.

The starting point of this enterprise was a cheese factory which was commenced

and operated in 1879, by a stock company. In 1880, it was purchased by J. H. Kublank, who added the creamery machinery and commenced work in February, 1880. The enterprise is located upon section 17; both butter and cheese are manufactured. Mr. Kublank also manages a farm of 80 acres in connection.

MURRAY'S CREAMERY.

In the winter of 1882, W. W. Murray established this on section 9. It occupies a building 20x40 feet, one story high, and is propelled by a five-horse steam power.

ORGANIC.

When the county was first divided into townships, in February, 1855, the territory now comprising Shell Rock was made a part of Beaver township, which, at that time, embraced, in addition to its present limits, Shell Rock, Jefferson and Albion. In March, 1855, another division took place, and the township of Shell Rock was created as embracing its present limits and the town of Jefferson. In March, 1857, Shell Rock was made to comprise its present territory, Jefferson being created and organized.

At the November election, in 1882, the following officers were elected, and are the present incumbents: Justices of the peace, E. Wilson and R. Hughes; township clerk, George VanVleck; constables, C. H. Lanning and W. J. Reed; assessor, J. D. Branum; trustee, L. Howard.

TOWN OF SHELL ROCK.

This is the only town platted in the township. It is very pleasantly located on both sides of the Shell Rock, one of principal streams in Iowa, and which furnishes an almost unlimited water power, and is almost ten miles from the junction of this stream with the Cedar river.

The town is one of those points that seem to be indicated by nature for an important commercial center, surrounded, as it is by an excellent farming country, whose farmers are thrifty and in good circumstances; and furnished by nature with one of the best water powers in Iowa, capable of propelling a vast amount of machinery. The site for the town could hardly be bettered, and there is no reason why the future of Shell Rock should not rank it high among the inner cities of the great Hawkeye State. The Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, and the Dubuque & Dakota Railroad, both run within easy reach of the main part of the town, and make it a good shipping point.

There has been, in the minds of many, even in the minds of some old settlers, the false impression that the town was platted in 1853, but the following entry on the books of the county court will set that right.

"March 29, A. D., 1855.

"On this day, George W. Adair and Elizabeth Adair presented the plat of the town of Shell Rock, in the county of Butler, situated on the northwest quarter of section 11, in township 91, range 15, west of the fifth principal meridian, and having acknowledged the same as required by law, it was ordered that the whole be recorded as the law directs.

JOHN PALMER,
County Judge."

It is but just to say that some claim the town was platted in 1854, but the plat was not recorded until 1855. Additions which have subsequently been made, have extended the town westward, until the west side of the river is the largest and has the greatest number of inhabitants.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

When the Carpenter brothers first came here, in 1850, and, in fact, when it passed into the hands of George W. Adair, the founder of the town, the site, and all along the stream, was covered with a heavy growth of timber, which was almost impenetrable; but this belt of timber has been cut away even faster than time has cut away the first settlers that have so often crept beneath its shadows. A thrifty little city has grown up over its decayed roots, and all that is left of the giant forest, is the scattering shrubs that shoot upward here and there, as if in defiance of the work of former years.

The first settlers here were Harrison and Volney Carpenter, above mentioned. Following them came Alexander Glenn; then George W. Adair. The latter platted the town.

Among others of the early comers here were, the Newcomb brothers, Messrs. Hiram Ross, the Switzers, Cram, Eastman, Hitchcock, John Leverage and John L. Stewart.

O. L. Eastman was born in Orleans county, New York, January 10, 1836. He is a son of Jeremiah and Caroline (Dodd) Eastman. His father is a native of Vermont and his mother of New Hampshire. In 1838 his parents moved to Will county, Illinois, and here the son received a good common-school education, and when old enough learned the trade of blacksmithing. In October, 1855, he came to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and in the spring of 1856 removed to Shell Rock and opened a blacksmith shop. In this business he has since been engaged, with the exception of three years spent in farming and sheep raising. In 1867 Mr. Eastman added agricultural implements to his business, and now occupies himself with the two branches of trade. He was married in 1860 to Miss Constansia A. Scobey, who is a daughter of Dr. John Scobey, of Shell Rock. They have been blessed with one child—Maud—who is now the wife of C. S. Eastwood, of Spirit Lake.

J. L. Stewart is a son of William M. and Ann (Laughlin) Stewart, and was born in Bond county, Illinois, February 28, 1824. Here he remained until 1832, when his parents moved to Putnam, Illinois, where they remained until May of the year 1839; they then moved to Muscatine county, and afterward to Johnson county, Iowa. In this latter county Mr. Stewart's mother died, in 1848. His father still survives her, and is now living in Washington Territory, and on the 24th of April, 1882, he reached his eighty-eighth year. J. L. remained in Johnson county until 1844, and then moved to Linn county, where he lived for about nine years. In 1853 he came to Shell Rock, Iowa, and worked at mill-wrighting, on the old saw mill. However, he did not move his family here until 1855. He continued working in the mill until 1870, when he opened a wagon shop, and since that time has been in business for himself. Mr. Stewart was a delegate to the conven-

tion that led to the establishment of the first mail route through the village. He was married in Johnson county, Iowa, September 22, 1844, to Miss Maria Ann McCorcle, who is a native of Piketon, Ohio. Only one child has been born to them, and it died in infancy. His father is a Presbyterian preacher. J. L. is a worker in the M. E. Church.

The first goods were sold by Mr. Cram, in a hotel building erected by him in 1855.

O. S. Newcomb went into business at an early day and opened a stock of goods on the east side of the river, in the building where Mr. Town afterward resided. He is of the firm of Newcomb & Carter, and truly one of the pioneer merchants of Shell Rock. He was born in the town of Middlefield, Geauga county, Ohio, May 20, 1830, and is a son of Orin and Parmelia (Robinson) Newcomb, who are both natives of the State of Connecticut. Mr. Newcomb's youth and the first few years of his manhood were passed in the vicinity of his birthplace. In 1855 he came to Iowa and settled in Shell Rock. Soon after his arrival he opened a store here, and has since been in trade at this point. In 1862 he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at Davenport, at the close of the rebellion. He was captured at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, during the battle there, and was carried a prisoner by the enemy to Camp Ford, Texas. Here he remained in prison for thirteen months and eighteen days, and his food consisted of corn meal and poor beef, without salt, and no cooking utensils save a small kettle for fifty men. As soon as peace was declared Mr. Newcomb returned to his home and business in Shell Rock, and since then has given his undivided attention to his chosen branch of trade. While in prison he became a convert to religion, and has since been a member of the Disciple Church. He was married in 1855 to Miss Huldah C. Carter, a native of Parkman, Geauga county, Ohio. They have been blessed with five children, of whom Frederick O., Minnie C. and Mabel Estella are now living. Frederick O. is financial manager of the Iowa City *Republican*, and a graduate of the State University. Minnie C. is now the wife of Thomas S. Kenyon, of Grundy Center.

George W. Adair erected a small log house on the east side of the river, and moved his family in during July, 1853. During the summer of that year he erected a saw mill, the millwright being Hiram Ross, which stood the sunshine and tempest for twenty-five, and was then—in 1878—torn down. George W. Adair also built the first dam at this point, in 1853. This was partially washed away in 1855, by a freshet, and soon afterward the present dam was constructed by George W., and William Adair.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house in Shell Rock was erected in the spring of 1853, and was a little log structure on the east side of the river. The first frame house was built in 1854, by Elias Walter, and also stood on the east side of the river.

The first store was opened by R. D. Cram, in a room of the building now owned and occupied by E. Town, on the east side of the river. This took place early in the fall of 1855.

O. S. Newcomb came at about the same time, and erected a small building, for store purposes, on the same side of the river, and, on the 1st of October, 1855, opened up a small stock of general merchandise. This building is now occupied by Jerry Evarts, as a dwelling. Mr. Newcomb remained there until the spring of 1859, when he removed to the west side of the river, and opened up in a log school house. In the fall of that year he moved to the present location of Newcomb & Carter. He then took T. G. Copeland as a partner, and, in 1860, J. H. Carter purchased that gentleman's interest, so that the firm has since been known as Newcomb & Carter. They do a large business, and are among the "solid" men of Butler county.

The first birth was Frank Walter, a son of Elias Walter and wife, and was born in January, 1855. He is now living at Waterloo, Iowa.

The first marriage was Elias Walter to Miss Rachel Billhimer, at the house of the bride's parents.

The first wagon-maker to locate at Shell Rock was John L. Stewart, who opened up for business near the site of his present shop in 1854.

The first blacksmith was John S. Robbins, who opened a shop on the east side, where Ralph Town's residence now stands, in the fall of 1854. He sold to George Hawker in 1855. Hawker died in 1863.

The first shoemaker was T. G. Copeland, who opened a shop on the west side in Newcomb & Copeland's store, in 1859. He remained one year, and is now at Willoughby, in this county.

The first furniture store was established by L. F. Bristow.

The first drug store was opened by Dr. E. L. Thorp.

In 1859, Philip Bemler opened the first hardware store in town, and after remaining two years he moved to Cedar Falls.

The first photograph gallery was established by Henry Apfel. He was born in Sultz, France, on the first day of April, 1838. Two years after his birth, his parents came to the United States, stopping at Syracuse, New York for a short time, and then settling in the city of Chicago, where his father formed one of its early settlers, and he continued to live there until his death, which occurred in 1879. Henry grew to manhood in the city, and when old enough, learned the trade of photography in E. L. Braud's studio. He continued to make Chicago his home until 1870, when he came to Iowa and located at Waverly, during which time he lost his property by the Chicago fire. Here he remained four years and then returned to Chicago, where he lived for one year, and again came to Iowa, and settled in Shell Rock, where soon after his arrival, he opened his present business. He was married in 1865, to Miss Minnie Toll. They are the parents of four children—Walter, Alfred, Elmer and Robert.

The first agricultural implement warehouse was established by O. L. Eastman in 1867.

The first burial in the cemetery, which is located just north of Shell Rock on the west side of the river, was the wife of Charles Leverich, who was called from earthly labors on the 18th of June, 1855.

HOTELS.

The first hotel in Shell Rock was erected by R. D. Cram, during the spring of 1856, and was opened by him in connection with his store. It afterward became the property of W. R. Cotton, and was called the "Butler House." This is now known as the "Revere House,"

G. W. Adair, who platted the town of Shell Rock, opened the second hotel in the place, on the east side of the river, in 1867, which was called the "Shell Rock House." He continued this business for about thirteen years, when, his health failing, he took a trip to Kansas, hoping thereby to be benefited. He died while in that State.

The "Central House" was erected in 1878, by Boomer Brothers & Phillips. It was afterwards purchased by J. W. Phillips, and finally came into the hands of John Speaker, the present proprietor. The hotel is a neat, two-story frame building; size, 36x80 feet.

John Speaker was born in Seneca county, Ohio, on the 8th day of April, 1832. He is a son of John and Sobina (Speaker) Speaker, who were natives of Maryland. He remained in his native county until 1845, when he, in company with his parents, moved to Winnebago county, Illinois. Here he remained until 1865, when he moved to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where he engaged in the hotel business, and subsequently, in the grocery trade. In April, 1878, he came to Shell Rock and took the proprietorship of the Central House, and is now its genial landlord. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Mary Jane Cowan, who was born in Canada. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living—Orilla, wife of J. F. Cole, who now holds a government position in China; Carrie, and Ralph.

LEGAL PROFESSION.

The first lawyer to locate here was Orson Rice, in 1855, and who remained about five years. William Norval came soon after. There are no practicing attorneys here at present, although several have come and gone in the meantime. The attorneys are treated at length in the chapter upon the history of the bar.

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

The first physician was Dr. John Scobey, who came in May, 1856, and who practiced medicine here until 1875, when he retired from practice. He is still a resident and an honored citizen. The present members of the medical profession are Drs. E. H. Dudley, W. H. Smith, E. L. Thorp and E. E. Sill. These gentlemen are sketched in the proper chapter.

SCHOOL MATTERS.

The first school in Shell Rock was taught by Mrs. Nancy McAllister in a room of the dwelling of Ebenezer Walter, during the summer of 1855. The Methodist Church was afterward used for school purposes, and Ozro R. Newcomb taught the second term. The town is now divided into two independent districts, one on each side of the river, respectively called the East and West Shell Rock districts.

In 1862 a school house was erected on each side of the river, and these were used until 1874, when the present school buildings were erected, each costing $3,000.

POST OFFICE.

The postoffice of Shell Rock was established in the summer of 1855, in a building now owned and occupied by J. W. Stewart as a residence. The first postmaster was George Hawker. Mail was, at this time, brought by carrier from Janesville; but the town was afterward on the route from Cedar Falls to St. Ansgar, Minnesota. It was then a weekly mail, but was changed to a daily upon the arrival of the railroad in 1871. For some time previous they received three mails per week.

In 1856, O. S. Newcomb was appointed postmaster, and the office was moved to his store. He was succeeded by John Smith; he by James Leverick; then came Wm. R. Cotton, J. H. Carter, Wm. Mullen, James Leverick, E. L. Thorp and A. G. Stonebreaker, the present incumbent. It was made a money order office July 1, 1877, and the first order was drawn July 2, 1877, Dr. E. H. Dudley being the remitter, in favor of E. F. Ingalls, of Chicago, to the amount of $2.00. The first order paid was to Minerva Wellman from W. H. Cramer, of Galena, Illinois, July 13, 1877, for $3.00.

MILLS.

George W. Adair erected the first grist mill on the west side of the river in 1856, but did not commence operations until 1857. It is now known as the Shell Rock Mills. The mill was built at a cost of $10,000, and was 30x40 feet in size and three stories high, containing two run of stones. In June, 1857, it became the property of John F. Wright, and he afterward sold a one-third interest to the Overman Brothers, and also a like share to Sheldon Fox. In 1866 Wright purchased one-half of Overman's interest and Fox possessed himself of the remainder. Soon afterward Fox sold his interest to Francis Levins, and in 1868 this interest became the property of C. H. Parsons, subject to a mortgage to the Dean estate. This half was finally divided between the estate and Benjamin Levins. In 1878 John Ray purchased the half in question, and Mr. Wright having retained his interest, the firm of Wright & Ray have since been owners. Its size is the same as when first built; it now has three run of stone.

J. F. Wright, of the milling firm of Wright & Ray, is a son of Dan. and Ruby (Fellows) Wright. He was born in Maryland, Otsego county, New York, on the 12th day of July, 1828. He remained in his native State until nineteen years of age, and then made a trip to Wisconsin, where he spent one year. He then returned to the State of New York, and engaged in millwrighting, which work he followed in that State until 1855. In September, of that year, he came west to Cedar Falls, Iowa, and there remained till June, of the year 1857, when he removed to Shell Rock, and bought an interest in the flouring mills of this place. On August 13, 1862, he enlisted in Company E, Thirty-Second Iowa Volunteers, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant. He was wounded at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, taken prisoner, and remained in rebel prisons about three months. From the effects of his wound he has never entirely recovered, and now receives a pension therefor. At the close of the rebellion he was honorably discharged, at Clinton, Iowa, and, in September, 1865, re-

turned to Shell Rock, where he has since been actively engaged in the milling business. In 1867 Mr. Wright was elected county treasurer, and on the 1st of January, 1868, entered upon his new duties. He was re-elected in 1869, and continued to fill that office until January 1, 1872. He was married, in 1871, to Miss Anna J. Follett, who is a native of Otsego county, New York.

ROCKLAND MILL.

This flourishing mill was erected by George W. Adair in company with Emanuel Metzger, on the east side of the river, in 1870, at the cost of $18,000. It was a two-run mill, propelled by water power, the building being the same as at present, a four story frame structure. In 1872 the builders sold it to Robert McDonald, who added another run of stone in 1874, and in 1879 sold to the present proprietors—the Haynes Brothers. In 1880 another run of stone was added.

Thomas L. Haynes, of the firm of Haynes Brothers, is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Lester) Haynes, and was born in England on the 29th day of March, 1849. When he was eleven years of age his parents came to the United States. They first located in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, but after living there a short time, left for Waukesha county, where they resided for many years. In 1869 Thomas left home and engaged in milling at different points for the space of ten years, after which time he and his brother William bought the Rockland Mill at Shell Rock, Iowa, and here he has since lived. He was married in the year 1880, to Miss Kate Robinson, who is a native of Menasha, Wisconsin. Mr. Haynes is a Master Mason, a member of Escollop Lodge, No. 263.

William H. Haynes, of the firm of Haynes Brothers, was born in England, December 2, 1853, and is a son of Thomas and Hannah (Lester) Haynes, who are both natives of England. Seven years after William's birth his parents left their home for the United States, and upon reaching the new land started westward until they came to Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Here they stopped a short time and then went to Waukesha county, where they found themselves a good home and settled. In 1873 W. H. left his parents' roof and engaged in milling at different points for six years. In 1879 he came to Shell Rock, and in company with his brother Thomas bought the Rockland Mill of this place.

WAGON AND FURNITURE MANUFACTORY.

A wagon and furniture manufactory was built in 1858 on the east side of the river by Ross & Town. This building was changed to a woolen mill in the spring of 1868, and Hard & Royce became owners, where they carried on a general manufacture of all kinds of woolens. Mr. Hard sold his interest to James A. Morrison in 1869. Royce, Morrison & Mason were the next owners, who ran the mill two years, when Morrison sold to Phineas Weed, and he afterward to D. P. Holt, who afterward bought the whole mill. The machinery was taken out and the manufactory abandoned in December, 1877. The building is now used as a feed mill.

THE HAWKEYE CREAMERY.

This enterprise was established at Shell Rock, during the winter of 1878, by W.

W. Murray and Charles Austin. During the first year 50,000 pounds of butter was manufactured. In July, 1881, the firm changed, and W. W. Murray owned the property, retaining it until November, 1881, when Charles Austin became proprietor. In April, 1882, Samuel Kennedy purchased a half interest, and the firm has since remained Austin & Kennedy. They manufacture an average of 200,000 pounds of butter a year, employing six teams and nine men to gather cream throughout the surrounding country. The propelling power is an eight horse steam engine. In connection with their butter business, the firm handles 20,000 dozen of eggs monthly, shipping to eastern markets.

W. W. Murray was born in Franklin county, Ohio, October, 1844. He remained in his native county until he was sixteen years of age, and then came west and settled in Woodford, Illinois. In 1861 he enlisted in Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged, in October, 1865. He enlisted as a private, but was afterward made a sergeant. Upon returning to civil life, he came to Linn county, Iowa, and engaged in merchandising at Palo. There he remained until 1869, and then spent some time in Missouri. In 1874 he came to Shell Rock, Butler county, and opened a hardware store. This business he followed some time and then farmed for two years; after which he again opened a store at Shell Rock. After continuing in business here for some time, he went to Walker, and engaged in trade, and in November, 1878, he opened the Hawkeye Creamery, and there did business until the fall of 1881, when he sold it and rented the Hall factory, and engaged in the manufacture of butter and cheese. During the winter of 1882, he opened the creamery on his farm. Mr. Murray was married in October, 1874, to Miss Emma Hollenbeck.

G. P. GREEN'S STOCK EXCHANGE.

One of the leading and most important industries in the business of Shell Rock is the Stock Exchange of G. P. Green; and there is probably no one branch of industry that brings trade to the town as this does. G. P. Green established the business here in 1871. In 1873, seeing the necessity for better facilities, he built his present commodious yards, which are well worth a visit. To give a complete description and a correct idea of the amount of business can hardly be done. Suffice to say that they were erected at a cost of $8,000. In the building and under one roof is, first, the scale house and office. Back of these come the main stock sheds, which are mainly used for swine. This shed is 18x220 feet in length, and is divided into pens large enough to accommodate twenty hogs each. Running through the center of this building is an alley, and by an ingenious arrangement in the shape of a gate the swine can be separated with but little trouble. Connected with the building and under the same roof is a slaughter house and a store room 18x54 feet. This part of the building is two stories, the upper one being used for offices, scale house, cook room (for cooking feed), store room, wagon house and horse barn. Underneath is another lot of pens and a stable for fattening cattle. Underneath the building is a well which supplies the whole building

with water, by means of a pipe running the entire length of the building and out into the yards. The power used is a windmill, and by turning a faucet the stock can be watered in any part of the grounds, or by attaching a hose the stables can be cleaned. The building is located on the banks of the Shell Rock, so that all refuse matter can be carried away. Mr. Green does a business of $200,000 annually. In connection with his business here he also has stock yards at Allison, Bristow and Dumont. During four months of the summer of 1882 he shipped 106 carloads of stock from this point.

G. P. Green is a son of Lewis and Nancy (Lewis) Green. He was born in Erie county, Ohio, December 23, 1837. He remained in the county of his birth until twenty-five years of age, and then moved to Huron county, Ohio, where he lived one year. From Huron, he moved to Loraine county, where he remained two years, and from there to Wood county, where he made a stay of four years. During these years he was engaged in buying and selling horses. In 1869 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and, soon after, embarked in stock trade, in which business he has since engaged. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Julia Cain, who is a native of Ohio. Mr. Green began life with nothing, and, by perseverence, good management and strict attention to business, has accumulated a large property.

THE SHELL ROCK BANK.

This banking institution was established, in September, 1876, by Boomer Bros. & Phillips, with Benjamin Boomer, president; J. H. Boomer, vice-president, and J. W. Phillips, cashier. On the 15th of May, 1878, it was purchased by Fairfield & Phillips, and started in present management with Clark Fairfield, president, and J. W. Phillips, cashier. The bank does a good business, and is of sound financial standing. Its correspondents are Preston, Kean & Co., Chicago; National, of New York, and the First National Bank, of Dubuque.

INCORPORATION.

The town of Shell Rock was organized as a distinct municipality, under the special laws of Iowa, in 1873. The first election was held in 1875, when the following officers were elected: Mayor, E. Town; trustees, R. McDonald, J. G. Rockwell, C. Sweitzer, Orville Jones and A. G. Stonebreaker; recorder, R. D. Prescott; treasurer, J. W. Phillips.

In 1876, the officers were: Mayor, R. D. Prescott; trustees, H. L. Sweitzer, John Williams, A. G. Stonebreaker, Orville Jones, W. C. Eastwood; recorder, N. Johnson; treasurer, J. W. Phillips; marshal, C. S. Simons.

The officers for 1877 were: Mayor, R. D. Prescott; trustees, W. C. Eastwood, E. Town, H. L. Sweitzer, G. O. VanVleck and John Williams; recorder, N. Johnson; treasurer, J. W. Phillips; marshal, W. J. Reed.

The officers for 1878 were: Mayor, J. H. Carson; trustees, H. L. Sweitzer, J. W. Ray, M. B. Speedy, John Williams, James H. Graham; recorder, Anson Peck; treasurer, J. W. Phillips; marshal, E. Winship.

In 1879 the officers were: Mayor, John Jamison; trustees, John Williams, A. G. Stonebreaker, J. H. Graham, E. Town and Robert McDonald; recorder, J. S. Auner;

treasurer, J. H. Carson; marshal, E. B. Morill.

In 1880 the officers were: Mayor, E. M. Jones; trustees, E. Town, G. P. Green, C. Sweitzer, R. Wilford, J. A. Graham and John Williams; recorder, R. W. Fulton; treasurer, J. H. Carson; marshal, E. B. Morill.

In 1881 the officers were: Mayor, John Hamilton; trustees, W. C. Eastwood, W. W. Murray, E. Town, G. P. Green, R. Wilford and John Williams; recorder, E. D. Ross; treasurer, J. H. Carson; marshal, J. W. Walter.

The officers for 1882 were: Mayor, Richard Hughes; recorder, E. D. Ross; trustees, W. C. Eastwood, J. P. Reed, H. L. Sweitzer, R. Wilford, J. A. Graham, G. P. Green; treasurer, J. H. Carson; marshal, James Jerolaman.

PRESENT BUSINESS OF SHELL ROCK.

Of the present business men of Shell Rock a great deal could be said, and deserving commendation be bestowed. They are a live and energetic class, made up of men who are of standing in the commercial world, and who are recognized as honorable and upright. They established their various branches of business as follows:

J. L. Stewart commenced his wagon trade in 1854.

The business of Newcomb & Carter was established in 1855, by O. S. Newcomb, and they now do an annual business of $30,000.

J. H. Carter was born in Parkman, Geauga county, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1837, and is a son of James H. and Caroline G. (Burgess) Carter, who were natives of Vermont, and early settlers of Ohio. His educational advantages were, first the common schools and afterward two years at Hiram College, under James A. Garfield. In the spring of 1857, he came to Shell Rock, Iowa, and after remaining about two years, returned to Ohio. In 1862 he made a second trip to Shell Rock, and this time entered in partnership with O. S. Newcomb, with whom he has since been associated. In politics he is a republican, and during late years, has taken an active part in the politics of the county. He has always taken great interest in the building up of the town of Shell Rock, and has left no stone unturned by which he could further its advancement. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, and esteemed by all who know him. In 1863 he was united in marriage to Miss Kate J. Nash, who was born in the State of Ohio. They have two children—Carrie H. and James H.

O. L. Eastman engaged in blacksmithing in 1856. In 1870 he put up his present establishment, 25x65 feet, and does a general blacksmithing business, employing three men. He also, in 1867, established an agricultural warehouse.

T. S. Walter commenced business in the harness trade in 1868.

L. F. Bristol established himself in the furniture trade in 1871, and in 1882 changed to undertaking goods exclusively.

Fairfield & Phillips, in 1871, established their lumber yard, and also erected a warehouse with a capacity of 10,000 bushels of grain.

The following year J. P. Bement commenced the grain trade.

J. P. Bement is the son of J. C. and Frances E. (Cornell) Bement, and was born July 13, 1836, in Niagara county, New York. Here he received an academic education, and remained in his native State until twenty-two years of age. In 1858 he came west and settled in Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming three years, drugs one year, and after that in the grain business. In 1872 he came to Shell Rock and started in the lumber and grain trade, which branches of business he now follows. While living in Waverly Mr. Bement went back to his native State and spent two years among old friends. He was married in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Taber, who is a native of Wisconsin. They have two children—Charles P., and Frank T. Mr. Bement's parents are now residents of Iowa. Commencing as weigher in a warehouse, he worked up till he now is proprietor of an elevator and lumber yard. He spent one winter buying grain at Ackley.

The same year—1872—W. C. Eastwood opened his boot and shoe store and shop, in which he now does an annual business of $15,000. He was born at Brockville, Canada West, March 30, 1817. He is the son of Amos and Sarah Eastwood, of Connecticut. At the age of fifteen he removed to St. Lawrence county, New York. At the age of twenty he married Mahala Dayton, of Rossie, St. Lawrence county, New York. He was engaged in the hotel business until 1840, when he moved to Brockville, Canada West. He remained in Canada until June 10, 1849, when he removed to Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin. On the 7th of April, 1859, his wife died. They had seven children, five of whom are still living—Mary J., wife of J. B. Kelsey, of Shell Rock, Iowa; Charlotte, wife of W. P. Cary, of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin; Harriet A., wife of Frank Wesenfelder, of Sheboygan Falls, Wisconsin; Edgar O., resides at Chicago, Illinois, and Elvoretta, who resides at home. In 1875 Mr. Eastwood married a Mrs. Hurd, of Shell Rock, Iowa.

D. J. Gould commenced doing business in his shoe shop in September, 1874.

In November, 1874, J. R. Clawson commenced business in the hardware trade, and the business now amounts to $30,000 annually.

Dudley & Stonebreaker, in 1875, commenced business in the drug line.

A. G. Stonebreaker was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, October 25th, 1840. Here he remained until fifteen years of age and received a good common school education. In 1855 he moved with his parents, Peter and Julette (Reed) Stonebreaker, to Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he remained until he entered the army. He enlisted in Company K, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, in 1863 and served as a non-commissioned officer until honorably discharged at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, at the close of the Rebellion. Upon his return to Kenosha, he engaged in stock buying, which business he followed until 1874, when he came to Shell Rock, Iowa, and opened a drug store. He was appointed postmaster of Shell Rock, December 25, 1875, and fills that position at the present time, besides doing a good business as a druggist. He was married in October, 1861, to Miss Addie Bristol, who died in 1863. He again united himself in marriage to Miss Lucy M. Upson,

in August, 1866. They have had three children, two of whom are now living—Ellen A. and Grace Edna.

Wright & Ray, the same year, took charge of the Shell Rock Mills, as elsewhere stated.

The photograph gallery was established in 1875, by H. Apfel. This was in August.

J. H. Carson, in 1876, opened his store with a stock of $700, which by close application to business has increased until he now carries a stock of $7,000, and does an annual bnsiness of $25,000.

In January of the same year, the opening of C. W. Bishop's jewelry store took place.

J. P. Bement established his lumber yard in 1877.

The millinery store of Mrs. H. Apfel was opened in the spring of 1878.

J. H. Paley's boot and shoe shop was opened in September, 1878, and now does a thriving business. He was born in Saxony, Germany, October 11, 1833. Here he passed his youth, and, in the course of time, learned the shoemaker's trade. When twenty-one years of age he came to the United States, and after remaining in New York State a short time, went to Wisconsin. He made short stays at different points in this State until 1857, when he located at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, and worked at his trade for some time, and then moved to Columbus, Wisconsin, where he remained nine years. At the expiration of this time he went to Tomah, Wisconsin, where he lived eight years. In 1876 he came to Shell Rock, Iowa, and worked two years for W. C. Eastwood, and then opened his present shop. He was married in 1857, at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to Amelia Bartel. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Matilda, now the wife of Augustus Werehran; Amelia, now the wife of A. Baker; Emma, Gustave, Frances, Otto and Bertha.

In 1879 Haynes Brothers took charge of the Rockland mills, a history of which appears elsewhere.

J. E. Patton opened his harness shop for trade in July, 1880.

Graham & Jerolaman established themselves in the stock trade in 1880, and now do an annual business of $30,000.

E. J. Young opened up in the furnitnre business, in February, 1881. He is a native of Oswego county, New York, born June 15, 1858. He is a son of Frederick and Sarah (Hawthorne) Young. When he was seven years of age, his parents moved west, and settled in Shell Rock, Iowa, where he grew to manhood. In February, 1881, he embarked in the furniture trade, and now carries a fine, and well-assorted stock of goods. He was married, September 27, 1882, to Miss Jennie B. Dean, of Waverly, Iowa. His parents are living in Shell Rock.

During the winter of 1881, J. B. Kelsey established his grocery store.

J. M. Longfellow commenced in the hardware trade in May, 1882, and does a thriving business.

About the same time Graham & Jones took charge of the general merchandise establishment, formerly conducted by Kothe & Graham. This store now does an annual business of $20,000.

In October, 1882, W. F. Stoddard established his grocery store, which has a healthy and growing trade.

The firm of Austin & Kennedy took charge of the Hawkeye Creamery in 1882.

Samuel Kennedy was born in Ireland, November 19, 1843. He was educated in the common schools of that country, and at the age of twenty-one years came to the United States and located in Brooklyn, New York, where he engaged in the dry goods business, and there remained until 1865. At this time he came west and settled in Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, on a farm, where he lived for five years, and then engaged in general merchandising, which business he followed until 1875. He then resumed farming for five years, and in the spring of 1880 came to Shell Rock, Iowa, and engaged in the meat and egg trade. In this branch of business he continued for some time, and then formed a partnership with Charles Austin and became one of the proprietors of the Hawkeye Creamery. He was married in 1867 to Miss Amy Smith, who is a native of England. They have been blessed with five children—Job, Robert, Kenneth, Joseph and Annie.

SOCIETIES.

Escallop Lodge, No. 261, A. F. & A. M., was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of the State of Iowa, June 8, 1870, and the Lodge was organized on April 22, 1869, and first meeting held at that time.

The first officers were as follows: Asa Lowe, W. M.; Julius Preston, S. W.; G. C. Hawley, J. W.; E. W. Metzger, Treasurer; J. G. Scobey, Secretary; O. S. Eastman, S. D.; Charles Hitchcock, J. D.; Alonzo Coates, Tyler.

The presiding officers since organization are as follows: In 1869 and 1870, Asa Lowe; 1871, J. G. Scobey; 1872, J. C. Ross; 1873, Hiram Ross, 1874, J. G. Scobey; 1875 and 1876, Hiram Ross; 1877, J. C. Ross; 1878, W. W. Pattee; 1879, E. M. Jones; 1880, J. C. Ross; 1881 and 1882, E. M. Jones. The present officers are as follows: E. M. Jones, W. M.; E. D. Albright, S. W.; R. Hughes, J. W.; J. A. Graham, S. D.; H. Meyer, J. D.; E. D. Ross, Secretary; W. H. Haynes, Treasurer; John Caley, R. Wilford, Stewards; A. Coates, Tyler.

The total membership since organization has been 99, with a membership at present of 67. Of members there has occurred only one death, Jacob S. Paris, who died at Ashland, Nebraska, June 4, 1882. The condition of the Lodge is flourishing.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.

Charity Lodge, No. 1,538, Knights of Honor, was organized April 8, 1879, by H. S. Albert, Deputy Grand Dictator of the State of Iowa. The charter members were John W. Stewart, R. D. Prescott, C. H. Lanning, J. R. Clawson, J. H. Mullen, J. H. Carson, A. H. Hitchcock, Henry Barr, J. H. Paley, Robert McDonald, Lewis Larkin, William VanVleck, L. F. Troutman, W. A. Doran, L. H. Mead, J. E. Jewell, H. D. Perry, C. D. Mead, J. P. Reed, G. O. VanVleck, J. A. Bass, J. P. Bement, E. H. Dudley, F. L. Matheson, J. A. Graham, J. K. Hotchkiss, and A. G. Stonebraker. The presiding officers have been R. D. Prescott, W. A. Doran, L. F. Troutman and J. P. Bement. The total membership of the lodge has been twenty-eight, with a membership now of sixteen. The lodge is in rather a dormant condition. The present officers of the lodge

are as follows: J. P. Bement, Dictator; J. R. Clawson, Vice Dictator; J. H. Paley, Assistant Dictator; G. O. VanVleck, Reporter; J. R. Clawson, Financial Reporter; J. H. Carson, Treasurer; J. A. Graham, Guide; J. E. Jewell, Guardian; J. D. Landphere, Sentinel, and W. H. Smith, Medical Examiner.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

Shell Rock Lodge, No. 270, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 26, 1874, by a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of the State. The first officers were as follows: F. Mason, N. G.; R. D. Prescott, V. G.; L. F. Bristol, Secretary; J. D. Powers, Treasurer; J. Mullen, O. G.; J. H. Mead, I. G. The total membership since its organization has been one hundred and ten, with a membership at present of sixty-six. The lodge is in a flourishing condition. The N. G. chair has been held by F. Mason, R. D. Prescott, E. D. Albright, R. Hughes, John Miles, J. W. Phillips, W. C. Eastwood, J. H. Law, C. E. Patchen, J. H. Mullen, R. D. Prescott, G. O. VanVleck, J. E. Jewell, R. Hughes, W. J. Reed and J. L. Couch. The officers at the present time are as follows: J. L. Couch, N. G.; S. March, V. G.; G. O. VanVleck, Recording Secretary; R. Hughes, Permanent Secretary; W. C. Eastwood, Treasurer; J. E. Jewell, R. S. N. G.; A. L. James, L. S. N. G.; Peter McGregor, Warden; C. E. Patchen, Conductor; S. J. Conn, R. S. S.; W. J. Hunt, L. S. S.; J. H. Mullen, O. G.; J. K. McCague, I. G.; E. H. Dudley, R. S. V. G.; U. D. Myers, L. S. V. G.; D. J. Gould, Chaplain.

Morton Encampment, No. 98, I. O. O. F., was instituted January 16, 1878, under a dispensation of the Grand Encampment of the State of Iowa, and a charter was granted October 16, 1878. The charter members were Anson Peck, R. D. Prescott, John Miles, J. E. Jewell, J. A. Bass, E. H. Dudley and F. K. McCague. The first officers were: A. Peck, C. P.; R. D. Prescott, H. P.; John Miles, S. W.; E. H. Dudley, J. W.; J. A. Bass, Scribe; J. E. Jewell, Treasurer. The total membership since organization has been forty-seven. This includes those who have been made members to organize other encampments. The present membership is twenty-five. It is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: R. Hughes, C. P.; P. McGregor, H. P.; S. March, S. W.; J. E. Jewell, J. W.; C. E. Patchen, Scribe; G. O. VanVleck, Treasurer.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

This society, for the purpose of aiding in the work of temperance, was organized on the 7th of December, 1876, with twelve members. The first officers elected were as follows: President, Mrs. C. Sweitzer; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. H. Mitchell and Mrs. W. S. Skinner; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. Bristol; recording secretary, Mrs. Kate J. Carter; treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Prescott. The presidents during the various years since organization have been Mrs. C. Sweitzer, Mrs. Kate J. Carter and Mrs. H. C. Newcomb.

The present officers of the Union are as follows: President, Mrs. H. C. Newcomb; vice-presidents, Mrs. F. E. Brasted and Mrs. M. Eastwood; recording secretary and treasurer, Mrs. R. D. Prescott; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Kate C. Carter. Other active and earnest workers in the

cause have been Mrs. F. E. Brasted, Mrs. M. Couch, Mrs. J. Densmore, Mrs. W. W. Murray, Mrs. Abbie Bristol(deceased), Mrs. N. Landphere, Mrs. Knickerbocker, Mrs. H. Winship, Mrs. A. J. Rockwell, Mrs. S. Kennedy, Mrs. L. Stonebreaker and others. The only death of a member since organization occurred in May, 1880, and Mrs. Abbie Bristol, a beloved and worthy woman, was added to the host of departed.

The society was the first organization of the kind in the county and has been very active. It has had a total membership of fifty and at present enrolls twenty-five. Meetings are held weekly and union meetings monthly, when lecturers are engaged. A great deal of work was done previous to the amendment election, by circulating literature and employing noted lecturers. The good result was shown in the fact that Shell Rock gave the largest majority for the amendment of any township in Butler county.

RELIGIOUS.

The people of Shell Rock are evidently a God-fearing class, judging from the houses of worship. The first religious service was held at the house of G. W. Adair, in the fall of 1854, by Rev. Mr. Burley. The second religious services in town were held, in 1855, in the house of Hiram Ross, and the Rev. Mr. Burley preached the gospel.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This was the first religious society organized in Butler county, filing articles of incorporation on the 26th of June, 1855. The first religious services for this society were held, as stated, by Rev. Burley, he being of this faith. A revival was held, commencing in February, 1855, the reverend gentleman named being assisted by Rev. Kendall and Abram Myers, at which there were thirty members added to the society. In the spring of 1856 a church was erected on the east side of the river, on the site of the present building. Services were continued as a class until 1871, when the society was re-organized. The officers then were, H. L. Sweitzer, William Adair, William Steward, E. W. Metzgar, John Leverich, A. Meyers, and H. D. Hunt.

The first regular pastor, was Rev. J. W. Gould, who came, in 1869, and remained two years. In 1871, Rev. L. S. Cooley came, and filled the pulpit for two years, when he went to New Hartford, and is now in Fayette county, Iowa. Then, in order, followed: Rev. Eugene Sherman, one year; Rev. Timothy Anderson, six months; Rev. A. Critchfield, one year; Rev. W. S. Skinner, two years; Rev. C. M. Wheat, two years; Rev. S. Knickerbocker, one year; Rev. G. L. Garrison, two years; and then, the present pastor, Rev. S. Sharon.

Their present house of worship was erected in 1872, at a cost of $3,500, and is located on the east side of the river. The parsonage was constructed, in 1878, at a cost of $1,200.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Trustees, E. Town, C. Austin, J. W. Phillips, William Adair, T. H. DeWitt, J. R. Clawson, Dr. W. H. Smith; Stewards, C. Austin, J. W. Phillips, William Houghsteader, and A. L. James; Recording Steward, R. Hughes; Leaders, A. H. Benjamin, and Mrs. Landphere.

The society is out of debt, and is in a most healthy and flourishing condition, having a membership of 130.

The Sunday School connected with the society was organized at the time of the institution of the class. Its present officers are, C. Austin, superintendent; William Hunt, assistant superintendant; Ezra Moyer, secretary; Mary Phillips, treasurer. The average attendance is about 90.

FIRST REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.

This society was organized January 18, 1864, by Rev. Samuel Sill, assisted by Rev. Wm. Wood. The first members were, Rev. Samuel Sill, Mary E. Sill, Menzo Best, Emily L. Best, Roxy Couch, Minerva Couch, James Chaffin, Deborah Chaffin, J. W. Whittaker, Nancy Whittaker, Serepta Copeland, Fanny Helason. The first officers were, Rev. Samuel Sill, pastor; Menzo Best, deacon; J. W. Whittaker, clerk.

The first religious services of the denomination were held in O. L. Eastman's stone building, on Main street, by Rev. I. R. Dean, a brother of Mrs. S. Rice, in 1858. He was the second county superintendent of public schools. He came here from Kalamazoo, Michigan, and went from here to Pike's Peak, and died on his way back.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Samuel Sill, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. He resigned March 5, 1869. Then came Dr. J. Hall, formerly of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who supplied the pulpit and afterwards became pastor. He was founder of the Kalamazoo Baptist College, and was afterward president of Grandville College, Grandville, Ohio.

The first revival services were held by Rev. William Wood, assisted by Rev. Samuel Sill, during the winter of 1868–9, when there were forty-two additions by baptism. The next revival was held by Rev. B. H. Brasted, an evangelist, during the winter of 1875–6, when there were added fifty members. The lots and a good share of the lumber used in this church building were bought by the Ladies' Mite Society. The church was built at a cost of $5,500. In size it is 35x60 feet.

The present officers of the church are: J. J. McIntyre, pastor; S. Rice, A. Soash and Elias Wightman, deacons; H. I. Scribner, clerk; J. E. Patton, treasurer; E. Johnston, S. Rice and Amos Ressler, trustees. Since organization the church has had a membership of 245;—with a membership at present of 105. The present condition of the church is prosperous.

They have a Sunday school in connection with the church which is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: S. Rice, superintendent; E. J. Young, assistant superintendent; Maynard Farr, secretary; Minnie Patton, assistant secretary; Mary Young, treasurer. The school has an enrollment of 125, and an average attendance of 75.

PERSONAL MENTION.

In a town like Shell Rock, where a considerable amount of business is transacted, many persons come and go, engaging frequently for a time in some branch of trade. Mention is made here of a number who have been more or less prominently identi-

fied with the business interests of the town:

William Adair, one of the pioneers of this part of Butler county, is the fourth son of William and Mary (Rollston) Adair, and was born near Lexington, Virginia, on the 8th day of April, 1818. In 1826 the family moved to Jefferson county, Ohio, where they remained three years and then located in La Grange county, Indiana, and here his mother died of consumption in the year 1831. During the year 1837, the family came west and settled in Cedar county, Iowa, where Wilton Junction now stands and in this year also, his remaining parent died. William remained here two years and then located near where Cedar Rapids now stands, west of Marion. However, at that time there was not a house in the place, and the only building at Marion was one log cabin. Here he lived until the spring of 1855, when he came to Shell Rock. The fall before he had entered land on section 10 and soon after his arrival, he in company with his brother George W., built the first grist mill erected in the town. Ever since his settlement here, Mr. Adair has closely identified himself with the interests of his chosen town, and has spent both time and money in procuring its advancement. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and has ever lent a helping hand in the building up and strengthening of this, his favorite place of worship. He was married December 17, 1840, to Miss Sabrina Williams, and ten children have been born to them, four of whom are now living—Mary, now the wife of James Graham, of Shell Rock; Sabrina, wife of Andrew Countryman, of Ida county, Iowa; Phoebe, wife of William Fields, of Marshaltown; Etta, now teaching at Clear Lake, Iowa. Mrs. Adair died February 17, 1863, and Mr. Adair subsequently married Miss Sarah E. Leonard. They have one child—Viola, now at home.

E. Town is a son of E. and Jane (Willis) Town. He was born in Franklin county, Vermont, April 15, 1832 He was brought up on a farm, and followed that occupation until 1855. In December, of that year, he arrived at Shell Rock, Iowa, and, during the remainder of the winter, worked in the old saw mill. The next spring he began working, as a millwright, in the grist mill. In 1873 he embarked in the hardware trade, followed that business three years, and then engaged in the lumber and grain business for the same length of time. Mr. Town has held the offices of mayor and justice of the peace. He was married, in 1860, to Miss M. J. Adair, a daughter of George W. Adair. They have been blessed with seven children, five of whom are now living—Charles O., Ella L., Willis W., Dana E., and Flora E.

Jacob R. Myers is a son of Jacob and Mary (Conrad) Myers. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1813. He was reared as a farmer, and followed that occupation while living in his native county. In 1854 he came west, locating in Washington county, Iowa, where he remained two years, then moved to the village of Shell Rock, Butler county, and became engaged in the work of masonry, which occupation he has followed the greater part of the time since. Mr. Myers also owns a farm of eighty acres, in Shell Rock township. He has, since his residence here, owned over 600 acres of

land. He was married, in February, 1837, to Miss Maria L. Ragana, who is, also, a native of Westmoreland county. Ten children have been born to them, of whom six are now living—Alexander W., Uriah D., Marion, Joseph, Frances, and Harriet.

J. M. Mullen, "the wide awake restaurant man," is a son of J. H. and Ann (Williams) Mullen, and was born in Henry county, Indiana, in April, 1858. When J. M. was eight years old the family came to Iowa, and settled in Shell Rock, Butler county, and here the son received his education and passed his youth. His first business enterprise was the opening of a restaurant, in Parkersburg, in 1878. One year later he launched in the same business at his old home, where he still continues, and enjoys a liberal patronage. In 1881 he was married to Miss Maggie Brock, of Waverly.

Rev. Samuel Sill was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, on the 30th day of May, 1823, and is a son of Deodatus and Margaret (McNett) Sill. His father was a native of Connecticut, and his mother of New York. His early educational advantages were the common school, but upon reaching the age of twenty-one, he entered a seminary, in Allegany county, New York, where he studied three years. At the age of thirty he began work in his native county, as a minister of the gospel; and after doing good work there for three years, he came west, and spent three years in Walworth county, Wisconsin, where the fields were large and the laborers few. He arrived in Shell Rock, Butler county, Iowa, in 1863, and immediately began the organization of the Baptist Church; and the neat church edifice of that village, is largely due to his untiring efforts. After the society was organized, he was their pastor for six years. Since that time he has been pastor of numerous churches. He spent two years at Strawberry Point; three years at Janesville; two years at Plainfield; two years near Marble Rock, and three years near Clarksville. On account of failing health he has been compelled to give up the ministry, and therefore, in 1873, and since that time, he has attended to the many duties of a farmer. He was married in 1850, to Miss Mary Pierce, who is a native of Madison county, New York. Three children have been born to them—Eddy Eugene, who is now practicing medicine at Shell Rock; Susan E., and William Sanford. Mr. Sill has done much missionary work, holding services in almost every school house in the county.

W. H. Graham is a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Alexander) Graham, and was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, April 26, 1852. Seven years after his birth his parents moved west and settled in Greene county, Wisconsin, where the son received a good common-school education. In 1865 they came to Butler county, Iowa, and here Mr. Graham farmed until 1877. At this time he went into the hardware business, in company with J. R. Clawson. He was afterward engaged in the drug business for Dudley & Stonebreaker, and in September, 1880, engaged in the general merchandise business on his own account. He was married, December 15, 1880, to Miss Esther Blaisdell.

R. Hughes was born in Oneida county, New York, January 26, 1833, and is a son of Owen and Ann (Williams) Hughes, who

are both natives of Wales. Soon after his birth the family moved to Herkimer county, New York, where he remained until 1852. He then settled in Courtland county, New York, where he lived for twelve years. Mr. Hughes was raised on a farm, and followed that occupation while in the State of New York. In 1866 he came to Shell Rock, Iowa, and settled on section 31, Shell Rock township, on a farm which he still owns. In 1875 he began handling agricultural implements, and also embarked in the insurance business. Mr. Hughes has held the office of justice of the peace for eight years, and in 1882 was elected mayor of Shell Rock. He was married in 1854 to Miss C. T. Blanchard, who is a native of Courtland county, New York. This couple have six children — Owen C., Orville E., Milford, Alvah, Seabury, and Mary. During the prohibitory movement Mr. Hughes was a strong advocate, and devoted his whole time to the interests of the question that agitated the public minds. He was secretary of the Butler county prohibitory organization.

J. H. Mullen was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, June 25, 1836. When he was ten years old the family moved to Henry county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood, and learned the cooper's trade. He moved to Shell Rock, Iowa, in 1866, and began working at his trade. For the past ten years, however, he has been engaged in painting. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Ann Williams, who was, also, born in the State of Ohio. Two children have been born to them, of whom one—James M.—is now living.

J. E. Patton is a son of David W. and and Jane (Patton) Patton. He was born, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, August 14, 1831. He received his education in Pennsylvania, and also learned the trade of harness making, in the county of Westmoreland. In 1866 he came to Shell Rock, Iowa, opened a harness shop, worked for eighteen months, then returned to Pennsylvania, and engaged in the lumber business, and gardening, in the Allegheny Mountains for the space of twelve years. In July, 1879, he returned to Shell Rock, and opened a second harness shop, where he now does a thriving business. During Mr. Patton's first residence in Shell Rock, he was trustee of the town. He was married, in 1860, to Miss Mary Elliott. She died, in Shell Rock, in 1867. Three children were born to them, two of whom are now living—Wallace J., and Minnie.

G. O. VanVleck was born in Schenectady county, New York, May 30, 1844. He is a son of A. C., and Belinda A. (Radnor) Van Vleck, who are both natives of New York. He remained in the county of his birth until eleven years of age, and then moved, with his parents, to St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he grew to manhood. His educational advantages were such as the common schools afforded. He was reared on a farm. In 1866 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and located in Shell Rock township, on a farm on section 19. This occupation he followed for ten years. He has since been engaged in the insurance business, in the village of Shell Rock. Mr. Van Vleck has held the offices of assessor trustee, town clerk, and is the present clerk of the township. He is a member of the society of Odd Fellows—both Subordinate

and Encampment—and is Secretary of the Lodge. He is also a member of the Knights of Honor, of which he is also an officer. In 1868 he was married to Miss E. P. Chapin, who is a native of the State of Michigan. Three children have been born to them—Frank A., Fred W., and Jennie E. The parents of Mr. VanVleck still reside in Michigan. Mr. VanVleck sold his farm, in Shell Rock township, in the winter of 1882.

J. A. Graham was born in Butler county, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1843. He is a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Alexander) Graham. He remained in Pennsylvania until 1857, when he, in company with his parents, moved to Greene county, Wisconsin, where he lived until the opening of the war. On the 4th day of September, 1861, he enlisted in the Fifth Wisconsin Light Artillery, and served, as a non-commissioned officer, until honorably discharged, at Madison, Wisconsin, June 15, 1865. In the meantime, his parents had left Wisconsin, and settled in Butler county, Iowa, near Shell Rock. The son, upon receiving his dismissal from the army, followed them, and, after remaining home a short time, left for Montana, in which Territory he spent the years 1866–7, mining. During the latter year his father died, and he returned home to take charge of the farm. He continued in this occupation until 1876, when he embarked in the stock business. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary Adair, a daughter of William Adair, of Shell Rock. Three children have blessed this union—Cora, Gertie, and Leon.

John S. Auner was born in St. Joseph county, Michigan, January 23, 1842, and is a son of Philip and Mary (Dugan) Auner, who were born in the State of Pennsylvania. His father was of German descent, and his mother of Scotch-Irish. In 1853, the family moved to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, and settled five miles east of there, on a farm which his father entered during that year. His father died on the place in August, 1877, but his mother still lives there. John grew to manhood on the homestead, and received a good common school education. During our late rebellion he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, but shortly afterwards was taken sick, and had to be discharged. He then returned to his home, and during the winter worked on the place, and also studied under Hon. Matthew Farrington. At twenty-two years of age he moved to Wisconsin, and was there engaged in a store at Sun Prairie, and after working in the capacity of a clerk for two years, was taken into partnership. One year afterwards he sold out and went to Kansas, where he remained until 1870, and then returned to Iowa and embarked in the insurance business at Shell Rock. For the past ten years he has been engaged with the State Insurance Company of Des Moines, and during the last three years he has had charge of the northern half of the State. In April, 1871, he was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Allen, who was born in the State of Ohio. They have one son—Jay Frank.

George E. Meade is a son of J. H. and Sarah (Albright) Meade, and was born in Greenbush, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin, November 23, 1853. He remained in his native county until 1870, when the family moved to Shell Rock, Iowa. Upon their

arrival the subject of this sketch worked on his father's farm until about 1875, when he commenced to learn the trade of blacksmithing. In 1880 he was taken in partnership with W. J. Reed, under the firm name of Reed & Meade. He is a single man.

W. J. Reed is a son of Hiram and Susannah (Campbell) Reed, and was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, May 12, 1850. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Winnebago county, Wisconsin, and there the son remained until 1865. On the first day of that year he enlisted in Company A, Fiftieth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at Madison, Wisconsin, in 1866. Upon receiving his dismissal from the army he settled at Belvidere, Illinois, and there learned the blacksmith's trade. In 1870 he came to Shell Rock, Iowa, and has since followed his trade. Mr. Reed was married to Miss E. J. Skelton, a native of Ohio, in 1870. They are the parents of three children—Herbert William, Carl Basil and Garfield. He was the first marshal of the village, a member of the school board for three years, and constable. Mr. Reed was away in 1877-8 to Washington for one and one-half years, when he returned to Shell Rock, and has been in business in this place ever since.

J. G. Rockwell was born in Madison county, Vermont, February 23, 1830, and is a son of Joesph and Mary (Chamberlain) Rockwell. His father was a native of Canada, and his mother of Massachusetts. In 1837 his parents moved to Watertown, New York, and here he spent his early life. When a young man he went to Canada and entered a college at Montreal, where, after some months of close study, he graduated in the civil engineering department. After receiving his diploma he occupied a position as civil engineer on the Grand Trunk Railway for some time, and then spent two years in his native county. From there he went to Onondago county, New York, where he engaged in manufacturing until 1860. He then spent ten years in Courtland county, New York, and in 1870 came to Shell Rock, Iowa, where, for the first five years, he was engaged in farming. In 1872 he was elected county surveyor, which office he held with credit until January 1, 1882. Mr. Rockwell is now engaged in the insurance business. He was married in 1860 to Miss Amanda Jane Wilder, who is a native of New York. They have one daughter—Belle, now the wife of C. J. Alderson.

Robert McDonald was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, July 7, 1833. Here he received a good common school education. In 1850 he came to America, located in New York State, and engaged in milling business at Rochester. In 1854 he came west and located near Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois. In 1856 he moved to Camden Mills (now Milan), Rock Island county, Illinois, where he was engaged in milling business until 1861, when he bought the property known as Jack's Mills, near Oquawka, Henderson county, Illinois. Since 1861, R. McDonald has owned and operated six flouring mills in the States of Iowa and Illinois, his last purchase being the Rockland Mills, located at Shell Rock, Butler county, Iowa, which he owned and operated from 1873 until 1879, when he sold to Haynes Brothers of

Wisconsin, the present proprietors. R. McDonald was married June 6, 1857, to Mary E. Hartley, of Rock Island, Illinois.

J. H. Carson is a son of D. M. and M. J. (Robinson) Carson, and was born in Augusta, Maine, May 14, 1840. Nine years after his birth his parents moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Sheboygan county. He was reared on a farm, and received an excellent common school education; after which he taught school fifteen terms. Mr. Carson's father died in Sheboygan county, July, 1881; his mother still resides there. In 1876 he came to Shell Rock, and engaged in trade, and has since been one of the leading business men of the place. He was married, in November, 1867, to Miss Celesta C. Mansfield. They are the parents of two children—Lillian E., and Carlos M. He does a business of about $25,000 a year, which is steadily increasing.

Professor W. T. Hunt was born in Butler township, Butler county, Iowa, December 1, 1875, and is a son of H. D. and Sarah A. (Husband) Hunt, who were early settlers of this county. His education was received in the district schools of his native county, supplemented by four terms at the State Normal School, and two years at Cornell College. His first school was taught in Jackson township, before he was eighteen years of age. Since that time he has taught fourteen terms. In the fall of 1882 he was appointed principal of the West Shell Rock Schools, and in the winter of 1882–3 was engaged to teach a district school, in Shell Rock township, some five miles from the village.

J. H. Kublank is a son of John and Silbene (Hartung) Kublank, and was born in Cook county, Illinois, on the 5th day of August, 1856. He was reared on a farm, but during the last six years, in his native county, was engaged in cheese-making. In 1877 he came to Albion township, Butler county, Iowa, and worked in Hall's Creamery until September of that year, Afterwards he was engaged in creameries in different parts of the county, until he purchased the Pleasant View Creamery, in 1880. Mr. Kublank was married in 1879, to Miss Mary Nagle, of Illinois. They have two children—Florence and Sarah.

CHAPTER XXXII.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

The township bearing this familiar name is in the southwestern corner of Butler county, lying contiguous to Madison township on the north, Monroe on the east, Grundy county on the south and Franklin county on the west. It embraces the territory of township 90, range 18, and contains an area of about 23,040 acres.

The surface is a rolling prairie, and the soil a rich dark loam with a sandy mixture. Beaver creek passes through the township from west to east. The North Branch of the Beaver enters the township from Franklin county and makes junction with the creek in section 23. There is a good supply of timber, mostly in a grove in the eastern part of the township, which contains about 800 acres, and consists chiefly of oak, the heaviest of which has been cut. There is another grove on section 32, called Island Grove. There is an abundance of excellent water within easy access, and through the township there are a number of springs which bubble up clear, sparkling water. The largest one is in section 33, and is known by the name of "Big Spring." In an early day, emigrants on their way west would invariably inquire for the "Big Spring," as it was a favorite camping ground.

The settlement of Washington township was very slow as the greater portion of the land fell into the hands of speculators, and settlers coming in as late as 1870, found a good share of it a wild unbroken prairie. Most of the improvements have been made since that time. It is now one of the best farming townships in the county, and is populated by an industrious and thrifty people, who are engaged quite extensively in stock raising in addition to their agricultural pursuits. It is strictly a rural township, there being no store, post office or railway station within its limits, although the line of the Illinois Central Railroad passes through the township from east to west, having been constructed in 1865. The farmers find good market points within easy access: Aplington for the east, and Ackley for the west, the latter being but a few miles from the southwest corner. According to the last census the population of Washington township was 766. Assessed value of personal property, $25,941; of lands, $120,521.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this locality appears to have been made in the spring of 1853, by two brothers,—Elery and Reuben Purcell,—who made a business of going just ahead of the line of settlement and selecting the most valuable claims; then when a good opportunity offered,—when those in quest of permanent homes reached them,—the claims would be sold at a good figure, and the adventurers would again move toward the setting sun to repeat the scheme. Reuben claimed the southwest quarter of section 24, and Elery took the west half of the northeast quarter of section 25. Elery put up a little log house and broke about eight acres, on which he raised a fair crop of corn. This was the first breaking in the township; the first sod turned, and the first article raised on Washington soil. Early in the spring of 1854 he sold his claim to Roby R. Parriott, and again started on his endless westward march. Mr. Parriott, whose name is indissolubly connected with the settlement and early days of this region, was a native of Virginia, and came here from Stephenson county, Illinois. He came here in the spring of 1854, and purchased the land as stated, and in June returned to Illinois. On the 4th of July he started back for his new home, accompanied by his family, coming overland with seven yoke of oxen, three horses, three

wagons and a top carriage, and were one month on the way. He found upon his arrival that the little log hut was too small for his family, which numbered thirteen, and he therefore erected another log house, 16x24 feet, with a "lean-to" 12x24 feet. This was the first and only hotel ever kept in the township, and in 1855 it was made a stage station. Mr. Parriott made great improvements, and in 1868 he erected the frame house in which he lived until the time of his death in 1871.

REPRESENTATIVE SETTLERS.

Notwithstanding Washington township lands have been to a great extent in the hands of speculators who early saw its advantages, yet rapid strides have been made in its development, which fact speaks well for the character of the citizens, who are a wide-awake, go-ahead class of people. All cannot be mentioned, but we present sketches of a few, from which may be determined the kind of people who have had something to do in making Washington what it is.

Elisha Tobey is a native of the Bay State, born near New Bedford, April 22, 1821. His younger days were spent in school and on the farm. When sixteen years of age he engaged to learn the painter's trade, serving four years, when he started on a whaling voyage. He sailed around the world and returned to his home after an absence of thirty-one months, after which he resumed his trade. In 1854 he came to Iowa and purchased land in Jones county, four miles from Monticello. In the fall of 1855 he returned to Massachusetts; worked at his trade in North Bridgewater one year, and then went to New Bedford, where he lived one year. In 1857 he returned to Iowa and lived in Monticello township four years, when he went to Alamakee county, where he had traded for land. He lived there two years, and then went to Bowen's Prairie, where he lived one year. He then bought a farm in Delaware county, where he lived until 1871, when he came to Butler county and bought 320 acres of land on section 11, Washington township. In 1879 he rebuilt the house in which he now lives. In 1880 he built a barn 32x60 feet, with a stone basement, and a shed 20x98. He was married in 1845 to Miss Jane F. Knight. She had two children—Elisha and Mary. Mrs. Tobey was born in Hull, Massachusetts, February 22, 1812, and died April 7, 1852. He married for his second wife, Miss Love D. Butler, in the fall of 1852, by whom he had eight children—George H., Tristram P., Abby J., Charles S., William E., Franklin J., Zenas W. and Ella T. One child died when quite young. Mrs. Tobey was born at Martha's Vineyard, June 10, 1825, and died February 22, 1868. His third wife was Lydia S. Whitcomb, a native of New Hampshire.

Mrs. Rachel Quinn, an early settler of Washington township, came from Warren county, Illinois, in 1856. She was a daughter of William Nash; was born in Pennsylvania, February 19, 1807. She was married, May, 1827, to John Quinn, who was born in Virginia, May 22, 1800. They settled in Warren county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until May, 1850, when he started for California, overland. When near his destination he was stricken with cholera and died; he was buried on the plains. He left a wife and ten chil-

dren to mourn his death. In 1856 Mrs. Quinn took her family and started west to seek a home. She bought land in Washington township, Butler county, where she lived until 1858, when she came to Aplington, where she built the first hotel in the village. She kept that until 1866, when she sold out, and went onto a farm, on section 23, where she lived with her sons, James and John, until her death, December 26, 1878. Her son James was born in Warren county, Illinois, March 24, 1842, where his early days were spent in school. He came to Iowa and made his home with his mother; enlisted July 12, 1862, in the Thirty-second Iowa, Company E; went south, and joined Smith's command at Columbus, Kentucky; was in Banks' Red river expedition; was taken prisoner at Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, remaining in the hands of the enemy thirteen months and eighteen days. At the close of the war he returned home. He was married November, 19, 1879, to Miss Cora Fabes, of Massachusetts. They have one child—Edna May. In April, 1882, he opened a livery stable, which he now runs.

Thomas Clark settled in Washington township in 1868. He was born in Allegany county, New York, September 23, 1826, and was raised on a farm. In 1847 he moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Dane county, and there engaged to learn the carpenter's trade. He bought land there which he improved, besides working at his trade. In 1863 he took up the wagon-maker's trade. He sold out there just previous to his coming to Washington, where he bought land on section 12, southwest quarter. During the spring and summer of 1869 he worked at wagon-making in Ackley. Since then he has divided his time between farming and carpentering. He was married in 1846 to Miss Ann Neal. They have four children—Martha, Henry, John, and Mary.

James Keenan, a native of County Laugh, Ireland, was born in June, 1819, and was there raised on a farm. In 1840 he emigrated to the United States, landing at New York. He lived in Livingston and Genesee counties, except one month in Jefferson county, until 1848, when he went to Allegany county. While in New York he was engaged in farming. In 1868 he came to Iowa, and settled in Butler county. He bought wild land in Washington township, section 31. He has improved the land, and in 1875 built the house in which he now lives. He married Miss Julia Ward in 1839. They were blessed with two children—George and John. Mrs. Keenan died in Jefferson county, New York, in 1845. He married for his second wife Miss Mary Welch. They have been blessed with eight children — James, Mary, Peter, William, Thomas, Michael, Stephen, and Patrick. John was born in New York in 1845, and died in Texas in 1873. William was born in Wisconsin in 1859, and died in Franklin county, Iowa, in 1872.

Patrick Kenefick came to Washington in 1868 from Wisconsin. He was born in Ireland, in 1820. When but eight years of age he came to America with his parents, who settled in the Province of Quebec, Canada. He made his home there until 1855, when he went to Wisconsin and bought 120 acres of improved land, in Fon du Lac county, where he lived until

1868, when he came to Washington and settled on section 19. In 1869 he built the house in which he now lives. He has a farm of 320 acres. He was married in 1879 to Miss Sarah Coyle, who has borne him thirteen children, six are now living —John, William, Margaret, Michael, James and Thomas. Thomas died when eight years and eight months old. Mary died when eight years and six months old.

Henry Austin is a native of England, born Oct. 27, 1844. When but two years and a half old, his parents emigrated to America and settled in Michigan, where they lived five years, then moved to Wisconsin and settled in Grant county. His younger days were spent in school and on a farm. In 1868 he came to Iowa, and bought wild land in Butler county, section 21, township of Washington. He returned to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1869, he came back with a team and broke ninety acres of land. In 1870 he settled on the land. In 1872 he built the frame house in which he now lives. In 1882 he built a a barn 40x88 feet, with a stone basement. He was married in 1871 to Miss Sarah M., daughter of G. B. Smith. The fruits of their union are three children—Walter G., Alice E. and Clarence W. Mr. Austin not only manages his farm but deals largely in cattle and hogs.

His brother, William Austin was born in England, February 6, 1847. He was but six weeks old when his parents started for America. He made his home with his parents in Michigan and Wisconsin until 1870, when he came to Washington. In 1873 he bought wild land on sections 21 and 22. In 1876 he built the house in which he now lives, on section 22. He was married September 7, 1876, to Miss Charlotte, daughter of G. B. Smith. Mr. Austin has 320 acres of land.

Daniel Beninga was born in Germany April 17, 1825; went to school there; when fifteen years of age he engaged on the canal shipping. In 1846 he joined the army; after serving fifteen months he got a leave of absence for six months; he then joined again and served seven months, when he was relieved again for seven months. He was then called upon again, and served five months, when he was discharged from the service, and resumed work on the canal. In 1857 he came to America; landed at New York; went to Freeport, Illinois, and engaged on a farm near that place, for two years; he then went to Springfield and worked at farming. He married, in 1863, Miss Etje Bagger, daughter of one of the early settlers of Freeport, Illinois. They have seven children—Kate, John, Jacob, Mary, Henry, Daniel, Ubbe. In 1869 he came to Iowa, and bought land in Washington township, that formerly belonged to the Ohio Stock Breeding Association, on section 2. In 1875 he built the house in which he now lives; he has also built a nice barn.

Hugh G. Scallon, secretary of the school board, was born in Province of Quebec, Canada, August 16, 1840, where he was raised to agricultural pursuits. In 1855 he came to the United States with his parents, who settled in Waushara county, Wisconsin. He made his home there until 1869, when he came to Washington township, and settled on section 20, on land that he had bought the year before. He has improved the land, and in 1879, he

built a barn 48x80, with stone basement. In 1869 he built a frame house, to which he made an addition in 1876. He married, February 15, 1876, Miss Elizabeth Kenefick. They have four children—Hubert W., Mary M., Mary J., and John J.

Jurian Winne is a native of New York, born in Albany county, September 16, 1843. In 1853 his parents moved to Illinois, and settled in Boone county. His younger days were spent in school and on his father's farm. He made his home in Illinois until 1869, when he came to Butler county, Iowa, and spent the winter in Aplington. He bought land in Washington township, on section 10, built a house, and moved there, in 1870. This part of the township, at that time, was very little settled. In the fall of 1875 he went to Chicago, where he was foreman in the Cottage Grove Aveuue Railway stables. He lived there until 1882, when he returned to Washington township, and built a house on his father's homestead, on section 3, where he now lives, and has a farm of 240 acres of land. On September 23d, 1866, he married Miss Alice J. Tripp, a native of Boone county, Illinois, born March 6, 1847. They have two children—Frank J., and Ira T.

Patrick Parker was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, March 13, 1839. He was raised to agricultural pursuits. In 1857 he came to the United States, and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming until 1862, when he went to Eau Claire, and engaged in the lumber business until 1870, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Butler county, buying land on section 16, in Washington township. He has improved the land, and built the frame house in which he now lives. He married, July 3, 1869, Miss Carrie Ulrich. They have five children—Flora A., James L., Leo. E., Julia B., and Mary E.

Julius J. Burnham was born in Addison county, Vermont, April 1, 1845. When young he attended the district school, and advanced his education by two terms at the academy at Mankton Ridge and one term at Barre Academy. When seventeen years of age he commenced teaching. In 1870 he came to Iowa and settled in Aplington, and there bought an interest of his brother in a furniture and hardware store. They also run a dairy, keeping from forty to sixty cows, and started a cheese factory in Aplington. In 1871 he traded the cows for land on section 26, Washington township, and in the spring of that year moved there, and the first two winters was engaged in teaching. He was married in June, 1872, to Miss Mary Smith. They have been blessed with two children—Freddie and Ena Mabel. Freddie was born January 2, 1876, and died in March, 1878. They have an adopted son named Forrest. Mr. Burnham was town clerk six years and secretary of the school board seven years. He was elected member of the board of supervisors in 1879.

Samuel Croot is an Englishman, born in Devonshire, June 10, 1835. He received his education in the Sabbath school. In 1857 he came to the United States, landing in New York, and went to Columbia county, where he engaged in farming for three years. He then went to New York city and engaged in a pickle factory seven years, when he returned to England. He returned to the United States, after a visit of eighteen months, and settled in New

Jersey, where he engaged in farming until 1871, when he came to Iowa and bought land on section 10, Washington township. He has since improved the land and rebuilt the house in which he now lives. In 1861 he married Miss Sarah J. Fallen. They have but one child—Sarah. They have three adopted children—Thomas, Charlie and Christopher.

E. Wiechman, a member of the present board of trustees, settled in Washington in 1875. He is a native of Germany, born September, 1848. When but eight years of age his parents emigrated to the United States, and settled in Ogle county, Illinois, where he lived until he moved to this township, where he bought land in section 35. He has improved the land, and built the house in which he now lives. He was married in 1871 to Miss Cornelia Hayenga. They had three children—Cornelius, Kate and Annie.

P. DeVries is a native of Holland, born November 2, 1823. He attended school from six until he was fourteen years of age. In 1843 he joined the German army, and served four months. In 1868 he came to America, and settled in Illinois, where he lived until 1872, when he came to Iowa and settled in Butler county, Washington township. He bought a farm on section 33, where he now lives. He was married in 1857, and has five children.

Frank Parker, a member of the board of trustees, was born in the Province of Ontario, Canada, March 12, 1848. In 1860 his parents came to the United States, and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, where he lived until 1872, when he came to Iowa and settled in Butler county, and bought land in Washington township, section 16, where he now lives. He was married in 1875 to Miss Ellen Kenefick. They have five children—Mary, Martha, Leonard, Edmund A. and John C.

Captain M. D. Eustis, of Company K., Fifty-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, enlisted September 25, 1861. He was mustered into the service as fourth sergeant; was promoted to orderly sergeant, June 20, 1862; was promoted to captain, April 30, 1864. He served five years, was honorably dismissed, and mustered out November 6, 1866. He participated in several engagements, the most notable of which were, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, siege and battle of Corinth, Iuka and Nashville. He was born in Kenebeck county, Maine, March 26, 1840. In 1854 his parents moved to Illinois, and settled in Boone county, where he made his home until the time of his enlistment. When discharged from the service he returned to Illinois. He married, May 5, 1869, Miss Sarah McKey, a native of Boone county. In 1873 he came to Butler county, Iowa, and bought land on section 3, Washington township, where he now lives. His father died in 1869. His mother lives here with her son. She is now in her eighth-eighth year.

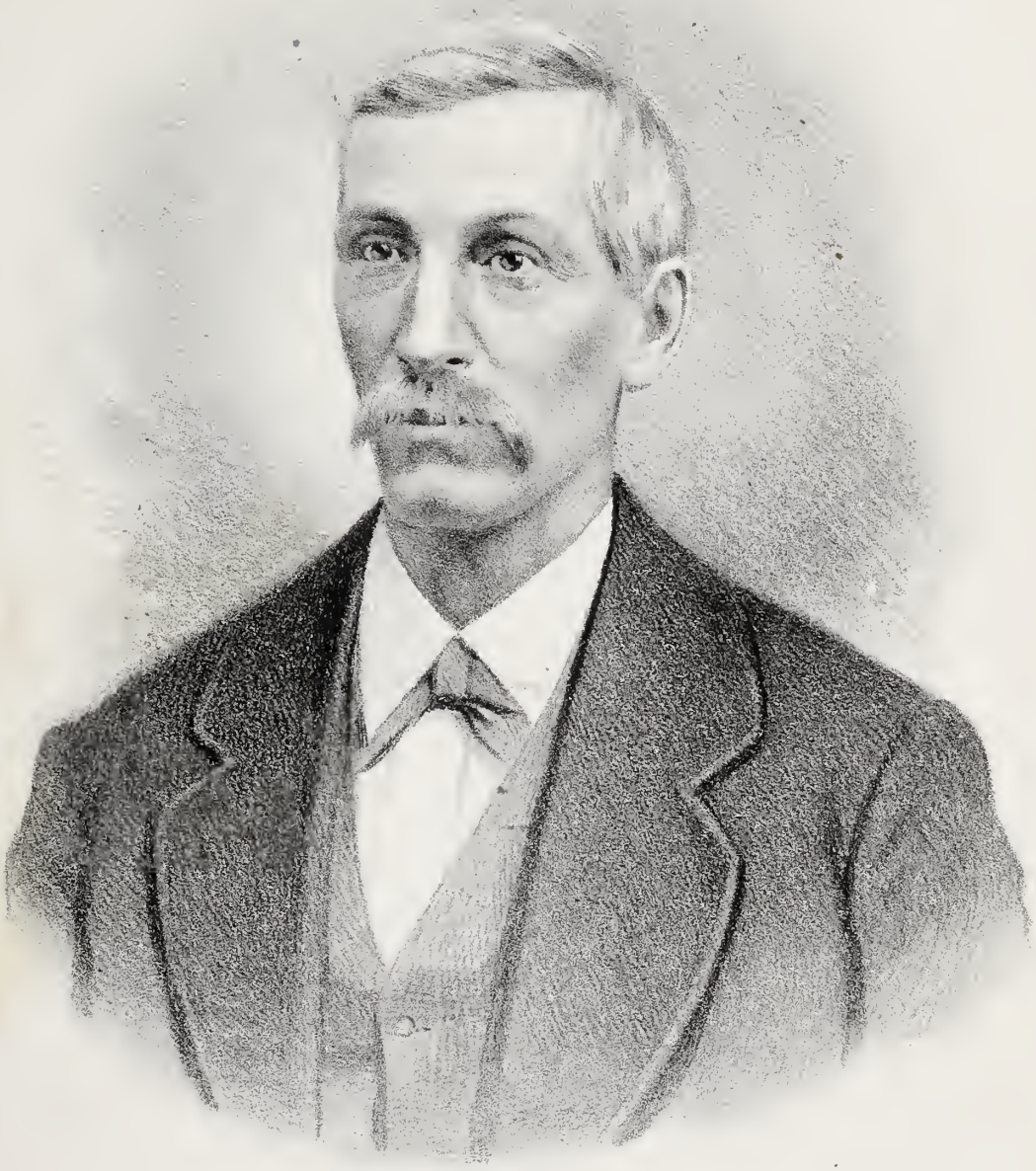
Lafayette Levally was born in Oswego county, New York, October 19, 1836. When sixteen years of age his parents moved to Wisconsin, and settled in Walworth county. He enlisted there August 29, 1862, in the Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, Company C. He served with the regiment until the close of the war, and was honorably discharged June 13, 1865, and returned to Wisconsin. He made his home there until 1875, when he came to

Iowa. He bought land in Washington township, section 4, where he now lives. He married, in 1856, Miss Mary J. Flansburgh, a native of Schoharie county, New York. They have been blessed with nine children—Julia C., Eva M., Ada E., Frank E., Alfred W., Elizabeth, Tina B., Daniel J., and Ethel May.

Harrison Combs is a native of Pennsylvania, born in Tioga county, March 10, 1827. His younger days were spent in school, and later he worked on the farm during the summer season and lumbering in winter. In 1854 he went to Wisconsin prospecting. He spent the summer on the Wisconsin River, and in the fall he returned to Pennsylvania, In 1856 he moved to Wisconsin and engaged in the lumber business. He rented a saw-mill for a few years. He built a saw-mill that was run by water power, at a place now called Merrill, in Lincoln county. In 1875 he bought a farm in Washington township on section 24, and erected a large brick house. In 1880 he moved here with his family and now makes this his home. He has now 600 acres of land in this township. In 1882 he built a barn 36x92, with a stone basement, on section 14, also a frame house. He has now a hundred cows on this farm. He was married in 1851 to Miss Elvira Niles. She bore him three children—Helen J., William H. and Albert. Mrs. Combs was born in Pennsylvania, October, 1829, and died in Wisconsin, October, 1872. His second wife, Mrs. Dora Stickler, widow of Jacob Stickler, bore him one child. She was a sister of his first wife, born in Pennsylvania, September, 1842, and died in Wisconsin, February, 1877. She had one child by her first husband—William. His third wife was Annie L. Showers; they have had one child—Jerome B.

Robert Martin came to Washington township in 1870, from Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where he had lived since 1855. He was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, June 29, 1828, where his younger days were spent in school and on the farm. He made his home there until his removal to Wisconsin. He lived but two years in Washington township, on section 22, when he removed to the Clayton farm, in Monroe township, and lived there one and one-half years; then back to Washington township, where he lived nine months, on section 32; then moved to the Greene farm, in Madison township, where he lived seven years. In 1881 he bought a farm on section 2, Washington township, and moved there in April of the same year. He was married in 1857, to Miss Ziza Fulp, a native of North Carolina. They have five children — Mary, James V., Charles R., William W., and Cora.

Roby R. Parriott was born in Tyler county, Virginia, February 2, 1808. In 1827 he emigrated to Vermilion county, Indiana. He was married to Miss Abigail Howard, in 1831, by whom he had eleven children—nine sons and two daughters—six of whom are now living, He removed to Porter county, Indiana, in 1836, and from thence to Stephenson county, Ill., in 1840, where he remained until 1854, when he located in Washington township, Butler county, Iowa. He was the first postmaster in this part of the county. He lodged the passengers on the stage that made the first trip west of Waterloo. He was the owner of the present site of the



P. M. Early.

city of Ackley, and conveyed to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company one half of the town site, or every alternate lot. The Company conveyed their interest to William J. Ackley, of Waterloo, hence the town derived its name. He was, at one time the owner of 2,500 acres of land in this part of the county. He gave to the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad the right of way through his entire tract of land, and worked earnestly for the establishment of the road. He was also liberal in donating to the Iowa Central Railroad Company.

Richard, his oldest son, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1829. He married Miss Lillie M. Caldwell, July 10, 1856. In 1859 he moved to Illinois and settled in Henderson county. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, went south, and was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro, Tennessee, December 1, 1863. He left a wife and two children to mourn his death.

Anthony, his second son, was born in Vermilion county, Indiana, in 1830. He married, August 7, 1856, Miss Melinda Spangler, and settled in Ackley. He moved to Sac county in 1870, where he died December 28, 1878, leaving a wife and eleven children to mourn his death.

Owen, the third son, born in Indiana, was never married. He died in 1872 at his brother Wesley's. He enlisted in the army in 1864 and served until the war closed.

Newton, the fourth son, was born in Porter county, Indiana, February 14, 1837. He married Miss Margaret Vance in 1865. She lived but a few months. His second wife was Miss Susanna Sharpe, who was a native of the North of Ireland, born May 13, 1847. She came to America in 1871 and lived for a while with her cousin in Washington; went to Franklin county and was married December 9, 1873. She now occupies the farm of her late husband on section 32, Washington township.

Lucinda, the oldest daughter, who first married G. M. Caldwell, is now the wife S. B. Findley, and lives at Aplington.

Roby, the fifth son, returned to Illinois in 1860. In 1861 he enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and re-enlisted at the expiration of his time, serving through the war. After his honorable discharge he settled on section 32, Washington township, and lived there until 1882, when he moved to Laverne, Rock county, Minnesota, where he is dealing in grain.

Marion, the sixth son, was born October 10, 1841. He made his home with his parents until 1860, when he went to Illinois. He enlisted in the Seventy-first Illinois, Company B. He was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term, and came to Iowa on a visit. He then went to Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for one year, and then returned to Butler county. He was married February 15, 1871, to Miss Cordelia Galloway, of Canada. They have been blessed with four children—Byron, Clarence, Bertie J. and Edith P. He settled on the farm that he now occupies in November, 1873. He now has 218 acres of land. He built the house in which he now lives in 1882.

Louisa, the youngest daughter, was married April 12, 1870, to George Huey, a native of Edinburg, Scotland. He died January 19, 1873. She married her second

husband, R. R. Horr, October 9, 1878. Has two children—Jennie E. and Annie E.

Jasper enlisted July 12, 1862, in the Thirty-second Iowa, Co. E. He was killed in the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864.

Wesley now lives in Hamilton county, where he is engaged in farming.

William enlisted in the regular army in 1867, and served three years. He now lives in Ohio.

A man named Craw, generally called "Doc" Craw, also came in the spring of 1854, and made a claim on sections 24 and 25. In the spring of 1855 he sold the improvements to Robert Howard, a native of Ohio, who came from Henderson county, Illinois, in company with J. M. Caldwell and others, who settled in Monroe. Mr. Howard improved the land on section 24, until 1863, when he sold out, and removed to Johnson county, Nebraska, where he now lives.

These were about all the settlers of 1854. Early in 1855, William, the eldest son of Charles Stockdale, a native of Scotland, made his appearance, and planted his stakes on the southeast quarter of section 23, where he built a log house, and improved the land. In 1862 he enlisted in the Thirty-first Iowa Regiment, and died, while in the service, at Mound City, Illinois, on the 31st of March, 1864, at the age of thirty-nine years. His remains were brought back, and interred in the Aplington cemetery.

Charles Stockdale, Sr., one of the early settlers of Washington township, was born in Scotland, in 1802. When but two years of age his parents moved to the northern part of Ireland. He was married there, in 1822, to Miss Margaret A. Sharpe. They were blessed with eight children—William, Thomas, James, Eliza, Margaret A., Steward, Jane, and Charles. In 1854 he emigrated to America, and settled in Onondaga county, New York, where he lived until 1856, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Washington township. He made his home with his son, William, until the time of his death, which occurred December 9, 1859, aged fifty-seven years. Mrs. Stockdale died June 14, 1871, aged sixty-eight years. The oldest son, William, who settled here in 1855, enlisted in the service, in 1862, and died, while in the service, at Mound City, Illinois, March 31, 1864, aged thirty-nine years. Eliza died September 24, 1861, aged twenty-nine years; Stewart died April 15, 1860, aged twenty years; Margaret died April 12, 1858, aged twenty-four years. Thomas, James, and Jane now live in Franklin county. His youngest son, Charles, was born in 1846. He came to Iowa with his parents, where he received his education in the district schools. He attended the first school taught in this township. In 1871 he married Miss Lydia F., daughter of G. B. Smith. They have six children—Mary F., Charlotte J., Charles J., Archie E., and Grace and Guy, twins. In 1870 he built the house in which he now lives, on section 26. He has been a very successful farmer, and now has 850 acres of land. He has been quite an extensive dealer in live stock. He has taken quite an interest in township affairs, and has been repeatedly elected to offices of trust in the township. James married in 1864, Sarah F. Liddy, a native of Pennsylvania. He lived in Washington township until the summer of 1873, when he removed to

Franklin county. His wife died in 1866. He was again married in 1871, to Elizabeth Sharpe. They have five children.

Jonathan Gee, a native of Tennesee, also came in the spring of 1855, with the company from Henderson county, Illinois, the most of whom settled in Monroe township. He laid claim to a farm on section 23 and 24, and erected a log house besides making other improvements, but sold his claim the following year without proving up. He now lives at Biggsville, Illinois.

Morris F. Whitney was another settler of 1855. He was a native of New York and placed his sign manual upon papers for a place in section 24. He was a school teacher by profession and divided his time between teaching and farming. In 1870 he sold his place and went to Cherokee county, but has since died at Waterloo.

In 1856 Charles Stockdale, a native of Scotland, came from New York with his family. He and his son James entered a farm on section 23, He made his home with his son William, who is mentioned above until the time of his death in December, 1859. His son James now lives in Franklin county.

James Gray came here from Illinois, in 1856, and bought out Jonathan Gee. He soon sold that place and lived in various parts of the township until he finally removed to Missouri where he now lives.

Wesley Long, a native of Ohio, came from Davenport, this year and settled on section 23, on land he had traded for.

Alfred Munson, a southerner, came here in 1858 and boarded with R. R. Parriott. He owned large tracts of land in the western part of the township and built a house on section 31. He went south about the time the war broke out and served in the rebel army. He has since disposed of his land here.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

About the first birth in the township was that of Genevra, a daughter of Anthony and Melinda Parriott, who was born on the 19th of May, 1857.

On the 19th of December, of the same year, Sarah Florence, a daughter of Richard and Lillie M. Parriott, was born. She died on the 9th of May, 1860, in Henderson county, Illinois,

The first marriage in the township, united the destinies of Anthony J. Parriott and Melinda Spangler, and dated August 7th, 1856. Mr. Parriott died in Sac county, Iowa, December 28, 1878, leaving a widow and eleven children to mourn his loss. The widow now lives in Webster City.

Lycurgus P. Hazen was married to Miss Sarah Quinn, in March 1857, and they now live in Brown county, Kansas.

The first death in the township occurred in the fall of 1853, and was an infant child of Elery Purcell. It was buried on his farm. This was among the first deaths in the county.

The second death was that of Sarah Ann Howard, daughter of Robert Howard, who departed this life July 3, 1857. The remains were interred in Aplington cemetery, it being the first burial there.

Margaret, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stockdale, died on the 12th day of April, 1858, aged twenty-one years. She was buried in the Aplington cemetery.

Another death occurred this year, in June, and Sarah, daughter of Robert and

Jane Howard, paid the debt of mortality. She was also buried in the Aplington cemetery, Elder John Connell officiating.

The demise of Charles Stockdale, Sr., was another early death, occurring in December, 1859, he being fifty-seven years of age.

ALGONQUIN POST OFFICE.

This office was established in 1855, with R. R. Parriott, who is mentioned prominently in early settlement, as postmaster. The office was kept at his hotel. In 1857 the office was removed to Aplington and the name changed.

OFFICIAL.

According to the first division of Butler county into townships, the territory now comprising Washington was made a part of Ripley township. This division took place in 1855. In March, 1856, another division occurred, and Washington was thrown into the organization of the new township of Monroe. In 1857, under the judgeship of Alonzo Converse, it assumed its present boundaries. It was organized by Wesley Long. The first officers elected were: Robert Howard, justice of the peace, and Silas Beebe, constable.

The last annual election was held at the school house of District No. 8, in November, 1882, and the following officials were chosen: Town clerk, Robert Waudby; trustees, David Wheatman, Frank Parker and Leonard Crosby; justice of the peace, Robert Waudby; constables, John Clark and Thomas Waudby; assessor, John Kennefick; clerk of school board, Hugh Scallon.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in the township were held at the house or hotel of Roby R. Parriott, during the winter of 1854–5, with Elder Crippin, of Hardin county, as preacher. A society was organized in 1855, by Elder Stewart, from Hazel Green, Hardin county, with Robert Howard as class leader. They afterwards held meetings in Anthony Howard's log stable, which had been fitted up for school purposes. This society now worship at Aplington. An interesting anecdote of one of the early meetings of this society is given in connection with the history of Monroe township.

The German Reformed Church of Washington was erected in 1881, and was dedicated on the 25th of November, of that year, by Rev. Mr. Decker. Rev. Paul Schüelke is the present pastor. Services were formerly held in Madison township.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in the township was taught by Mrs. Chichester at Morris Whitney's house on section 24, in the summer of 1857, and was a select school. The next school was kept in Anthony Howard's log stable, and S. B. Decker was the teacher. This was in the winter of 1857–8. The first school house was built in 1863, in the northwestern corner of section 25. David Washburne was the first teacher in the school house. This was in what is now District No. 1.

The first school in District No. 2 was held at a private house on section 31. The school house was erected, on the same section, in 1869, and Mary McGill was first to call school to order in the new house.

The first school in District No. 3 was held, in 1870, in William Kenefick's granary, and his daughter, Nellie, was the first to teach. The school house was put up, in 1872, on section 19, and here Miss Cynthia Bird was first to handle the ferule.

There was a board shanty put up in District No. 4, on section 7, about 1868, which was used for school purposes until 1873, when the present house was erected on the same section.

District No. 5 was formerly a part of No. 1. In 1869 the district furnished lumber, and the citizens of the northern part of the district put together a small board shanty on the line of sections 11 and 12, where Miss Martha Clark taught the first term of school. In 1872 the present neat frame house was erected, on the northeastern part of section 11, at a cost of about $840. E. A. Whitcomb was the first teacher in the new house.

The school house in District No. 6 was erected, in 1876, on section 27, and Miss Emma Wright was the first instructor.

The school house in District No. 7 was built in 1878, on the northeastern part of section 10. During the summer of 1878 school was held in a board shanty on the hill south of where the school house now stands. Miss Anna Ford was teacher.

District No. 8 erected their school building in 1880, and Miss Bertha Brace was the first teacher.

BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The first, and we believe the only blacksmith shop ever started in the township, was in 1857. A man named Shaw, from Waterloo, was the proprietor. R. R. Parriott furnished him with logs with which to build a shop, and he put them together on the northwestern part of section 25. He did not stop long, as he did not find much work to do. This shop was afterward used for school purposes, and Samuel Burke and Augusta Arnold, of Iowa Falls, were among the first to teach in it.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

WEST POINT TOWNSHIP.

This township is surrounded by Coldwater, Ripley, Jackson and Pittsford, respectively, on the north, south, east and west. It embraces township 92, range 17, and contains an area of about 23,040 acres.

The general surface is rolling, sloping toward the south. Its soil is of a dark loam, under laid with a sub-soil of clay. There is no native timber within the borders of West Point township, but there are

many fine domestic groves, which the farmers have set out and cultivated. The nearest natural timber is Boylan's Grove, which touches the western boundary. There is no stone to speak of and no lime stone—at least none has been quarried. As the soil is of such a nature, it was originally inclined to be wet, but as the case in all such localities, cultivation makes it drier, and as it progresses, will eventually be all subject to the plow.

There is but one stream passing through West Point township, called Dailey Creek, which finds its source on sections 9 and 10, and takes a southerly course, leaving by way of section 33, to make a junction with the West Fork in Ripley township. Though running water is not plenty, good water can be found in nearly all portions at a reasonable depth from the surface. The peculiar adaptability of the soil to indigenous grasses, renders stock raising a most profitable business, and already farmers are turning their attention to it extensively with good success. Most of the farmers have excellent meadows of tame grass. There are many fine farms—West Point territory making some of the best agricultural land to be found in Butler county.

There are two towns in West Point township, Allison, the county seat, and Bristol, which will receive due attention further on. They are both situated on the line of the Dubuque & Dakota Railroad, which was graded through here in 1875 by the Iowa and Pacific Railroad Company. The iron was laid by the present company in 1879.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The earliest settlement of West Point township commenced in the western part, in the vicinity of Boylan's Grove.

Isaac Boylan came here in 1852, settling just over the line in Pittsford township. A number of the Boylan brothers—John, James and Asa—came about the same time. The Grove was named in honor of them.

Mr. Parks came here in 1856 and took a claim in the western part of the township, near Bristow.

Isaac Boylan resides on section 18. He is one of the earliest settlers of Pittsford township, having settled there in 1852. But two families—those of his brother John and James M. Park—had preceded him in that township. The former now lives in Oregon and the latter in Kansas. Mr. Boylan was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, in 1823, but removed with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, when he was a boy. His father, William Boylan, resided in Fulton county until his death. Isaac Boylan entered his land on section 24, Pittsford township, walking all the way to DesMoines to accomplish it. The country was very sparsely settled at that time, and he met only a few settlers on the route. He resided in Pittsford township about ten years, when he exchanged for his present farm with his brother-in-law, James M. Park. Four of the Boylan brothers, with their mother, settled in Butler county. John came in the fall of 1851, Isaac in 1852, and the mother, Jane Boylan, with three sons, came several years later. The mother has been dead for several years. The sons who came with her were Asa, now in Kan-

sas; James, in Pittsford township, and William, who died in the army during the rebellion. Isaac Boylan has been twice married. His first wife was Catherine Demoss, who died in 1871, and his present wife was Mrs. Jane Morris, sister of his first wife. He had six sons and three daughters by his first wife and a son and daughter by his second. His daughters by the first wife are all dead. Mr. Boylan belongs to the Church of the United Brethren.

Louis Kilson was also an early settler, residing on section 29. He was born in the District of Bergen, Norway, October 30, 1807. He received the advantages of education in his native land, which were common in those days. Mr. Kilson was confirmed in the Lutheran Church; married in June, 1838, and came immediately to America, landing in New York City the first day of the following September, soon after starting for Cincinnati, a journey which was a great undertaking in those days. His route was via the Hudson river to Albany; to Buffalo by the Erie canal; to Cleveland by boat on Lake Erie; thence by the Ohio canal to Portsmouth on the Ohio river, and to Cincinnati on a flat boat. Soon after reaching Cincinnati he was sick for about three months. On his recovery he started for Quincy, Illinois, going by water. He settled in Adams county, where he lived about twelve years. In 1851, he went to Dane county, Wisconsin, remaining about one year, thence to McHenry county, Illinois. In 1855, he came to Butler county, and has been a resident of West Point township. He entered 240 acres of land, which still constitutes a part of his homestead. Mr. Kilson, losing his first wife at Quincy, Illinois, was married in Dane county, Wisconsin, to Carrie Nelson, in 1852. She died November 10, 1881. Mr. Kilson had six children by first wife, only three of whom are living—Anna L., now wife of Silas F. Woodworth, residing in Placer county, California; Albert M., living in Kansas, and Martha M., wife of John Wilkes. He had five sons and one daughter by second wife, of whom four sons and one daughter are living—Franklin S., George E., Charles G., Walter Louis and Alice L. The name of the deceased son was Albert Oscar. Mr. Kilson's farm contains 320 acres; he has also 43 acres of timber land in Pittsford township. Mr. Kilson has been an extensive reader, and is possessed of much general information. He has always been a student of history, and excells in a knowledge of the history and literature of his native land.

Ancil Durand came about the same time, and landed in Pittsford. He was elected county judge, and is noticed in that connection.

John Hewitt, Philip Miller, Mr. Daily and Mr. Surfus are four more pioneers of West Point. They all know the struggles of pioneer life in a wild country.

John Hewitt is living on section 20. He was born in Marion county, Ohio, in 1827. His father, Thomas Hewitt, was a native of Pike county, in that State, but for many years a resident of Indiana, who came to Linn county, Iowa, in 1854, and to Butler county, the following year, settling in West Point township. He and his wife now live in the village of Bristow. They have five children, two sons and three daughters, all of whom are living in Butler county, except the youngest, who re-

sides in Kansas—Catherine N., wife of C. L. Jones; Jane C., wife of John Moots; Mary, wife of Thomas Boylan; John, and Levi. Mr. John Hewitt's first settlement was on section 19, in the fall of 1858. He settled where he now lives in 1865, buying his farm of W. F. Early. He married Elizabeth Early, a daughter of Henry A. Early, who settled in Pittsford township in 1854, a native of Kentucky, and one of the well known early settlers of the township. Mr. and Mrs. John Hewitt have nine children, two boys and seven girls—Edward L., Edith M., Ida L., Elsie V., Alta L., Ocea A., Myrtie I., Riva L., and Charles F. Their farm contains 120 acres; they also have another farm containing a quarter section. Mr. Hewitt has held most of the township offices; has been township clerk for several terms, township trustee, and assessor for the township the second time after organization.

Philip Miller and George Lash were the earliest settlers of West Point township. They were brothers-in-law, and came here about the same time. Mr. Lash is now a resident of Story county, Iowa. Mr. Miller was born in Germany, in 1828, and came to the United States with his parents when ten years of age. The family settled in Stark county, Ohio. His parents, Henry and Eve Miller resided in Ohio until their death. Philip Miller came to West Point township in the fall of 1854, and pre-empted eighty acres of land on section 20, which is a part of his present farm. His residence is located on this eighty. Mrs. Miller was Miss Catherine Lash. When Mr. Miller came here his family consisted of himself, wife and two children. Their entire worldly possessions consisted of a team and twenty-five dollars in money. He exchanged his horses and harness for forty acres of timber land. This was previous to the pre-emption of his first eighty. As a business man Mr. Miller has been very successful. From the small beginning mentioned, his possessions have grown to the magnitude of 1,000 acres of good land, being one of the finest stock farms in Butler county. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have six sons and two daughters—James T., Milo L., Walter P. and Mary C., (twins), Henry, Laura, Anthony, and Lawrence.

Mrs. Emily Daily, widow of Christian Daily, resides on section 22. Christian Daily was born in Pennsylvania in 1803. He moved to Ohio with his parents, when a boy, and there lived until manhood, when he married Miss Emily Neighman. After their marriage they removed to Indiana, where they remained twenty years. They came to Butler county in 1857, and settled on section 22, on the farm which Mrs. Daily now owns. Mr. Daily died in 1875. Mrs. Daily was born in Portage county, Ohio, in 1813. Her father, Adam Neighman, was one of the pioneers of that State. Mrs. Daily has three sons and one daughter—Anthony, in Shefficld, Iowa; Lydia, now Mrs. S. E. Crosby; Christian, in Waterloo, and P. F. Daily, who resides at the homestead. She lost five children, three sons and two daughters, all but one of whom reached maturity.

Charles V. Surfus resides on section 30. He is the son of William Surfus, who came to Butler county, from Indiana, in the fall of 1856, and settled in this township, being one of its earliest settlers. His first settlement was on section 18, and in 1864 settled where his son now lives. He after-



P. M. Fisher



Mary J. Fisher.

ward returned to Indiana, where he died in 1878. The father of Mr. Surfus had thirteen sons and one daughter, by first wife, and two by his second marriage. The daughter and five sons of the former, are living, and one of the latter. Charles V. and his sister are the only ones living in this county. The family of Mr. Surfus was largely represented in the Union army during the rebellion; five of the sons entered the service; three were members of the Twelfth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry; one served in the Second Iowa Cavalry, and one in the Forty-fourth Indiana. Two of them, Emanuel and Nathaniel died in the service. Charles V. was born in Indiana, in 1838; came to this county with his father; he enlisted in the Twelfth Iowa Regiment, and served from September 29, 1861, until January 26, 1866. He participated in many battles; was taken prisoner at the battle of Shiloh, and remained such nearly six months and a-half. He bought his present farm, of 160 acres, of his father. His wife was Amanda Thomas. They have three children—Anthony L., William H., and Stella E.

Samuel Moots, from Indiana, located on section 19, in 1854, where he built a log house. He now lives in Pittsford township.

Then came John Lash, William and Adam Sarbee and Seth Strong. John Lash made selection on section 19, George Lash on 18, and Adam and William Sarbee on 18.

At a later date a large number arrived and took up residence, among whom were Messrs. Ray, Smith, Gough, Wilkes, Trindle, Bell, Thompson, Bornell, Neal and Cass.

Robert Smith was born in the north part of Ireland in 1820. His father, William Smith, died in that country, and his mother and seven children emigrated to the United States in 1834. Four of the children came first, and the mother and other children later, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. The family settled in Philadelphia. Mr. Smith is the only surviving member of the family. He came to Butler county from Ohio in 1861 and settled in Pittsford township. He now resides on section 6, settling there about 1866. His farm contains 240 acres, 80 of which he obtained as a homestead, buying the remainder of Mr. Underwood. Mr. Smith and wife belong to the Presbyterian Church at Bristow. He is one of the original members of the church, one of the most liberal contributors to the building of the church edifice, and among the most generous supporters of the Gospel. He married Miss Phœbe Given, a native of Ireland. They have six children—three sons and three daughters.

William Gough is one of the early settlers of Iowa, his residence dating from March, 1852, when he came to Jones county, and thence to Janesville, Bremer county, in October, 1853. His residence in Butler county dates from the fall of 1854, residing on section 4. Mr. Gough is a native of Gloucestershire, England, where he was born in 1817, residing there until thirty-five years of age. He is best known as a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Gough entered the ministry as a local preacher when about twenty-seven years of age. He came to the United States in 1850, settling in Illinois, but transferred it to Jones county, Iowa, in

1852, and thence, as dictated by the conference, to Bremer and Butler counties. Mr. Gough was for many years an itinerant minister of his church, and enjoyed all the experiences incident to the life of a Methodist preacher on the frontier. A portion of his time has been devoted to farming. He entered a farm in Dayton township, north of Clarksville, about 1853. He was married in Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, in 1852, to Susanna Walsh, born in County Galway, Ireland, June 23, 1822. She came to the United States in 1848. Mrs. Gough has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since she was six years of age. She is a woman of great energy, excellent memory, of a poetical turn of mind, and for the advantages she had, of good literary attainments. She is a sister of Thomas Walsh, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Gough have six children—Caroline A., now Mrs. Jacob Kephart; William C., George W., Joseph J., Thomas A. and Elizabeth J. They lost two children while living at Clarksville.

John Wilkes resides on section 18, West Point township. He has been a resident of Butler county since 1863. He was born in Morgan county, Ohio, in 1838. His father, Ira Wilkes, was a native of the State of New York. John Wilkes was a Union soldier during the War of the Rebellion, serving in Company C, Ninety-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for over a year, when he was discharged by reason of disability. He bought his present farm of Johnson Lawyer. The farm was first settled by William Sarver. He has eighty acres of land. Mrs. Wilkes was formerly Miss Martha Kilson, daughter of Lewis Kilson. Mr. Wilkes has been twice married; his first wife was a daughter of Mr. Isaac Boylan. He has one child by first marriage.

George Trinde resides on section 31. He was born in Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, in 1826. He removed to Wisconsin and settled in Dodge county in 1855, coming to Butler county in 1863, and settled in Boylan's Grove, Pittsford township. Mr. Trinde lived where he first settled eight years, settling where he now lives in 1871, purchasing the farm of Mr. Joseph Merrill. He has 160 acres of land. His wife was Miss Sarah McDowell, born in Pennsylvania. They have six children—William, Susan M., Almira, James, Emily and Lewis.

Hiram Bell resides on section 33, coming to Butler county in 1870. He settled where he now lives, two years later, making his present improvements. Mr. Bell was born in Rensselaer county, New York, in 1832. He went to Columbia county from the State of New York, and resided near Fall River for the fifteen years previous to his coming here. His wife was Elizabeth Carmford, born in the State of New York. They have had five children—Walter S., John A., Martha E., Willie J. and George H. Mr. Bell's farm contains 160 acres.

Charles Thompson is a native of England, having been born at Yorkshire, in 1836, coming to the United States in 1854. He resided in Johnstown, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, until 1856, when he removed to Dubuque, Iowa. Mr. Thompson is well known as the former superintendent of the Babbage Farm, properly the Iowa Central Stock Farm. He came to Butler county

for the purpose of opening this farm for Mr. Babbage, in 1868. The real object was to make improvements, and to bring into market the land which now comprises this farm; but it was afterward decided to make a stock farm of the land. A history and description of the Iowa Central Stock Farm is given elsewhere. Mr. Thompson remained its superintendent until the fall of 1871. In 1870, he purchased the farm on section 33, where he now resides. He has about 300 acres of land. His first wife was Mary Ann Brimskill, a native of England. She died in 1874. His present wife was Miss Maggie Wray, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Thompson has four children by his first wife—James L., Simon G., Charles H. and Ralba E. He has three children by his present wife.

E. Bomell resides on section 15. Mr. Bomell was formerly a resident of Black Hawk county. He was born in Massachusetts, in 1815, where he lived until eighteen years of age. In the fall of 1833, he went to Ohio with an uncle, continuing his visit to Illinois the following spring, where he lived until 1864. He then came to Iowa and settled in Black Hawk county, where he lived two or three years; then removed to Bremer county. He came to West Point township in 1870, and purchased his present farm of 160 acres. His wife was Savina Howell, a native of Pennsylvania. They have eight children, five sons and two daughters. One child died in infancy.

Joseph N. Neal resides on section 16. He is one of the largest and most successful farmers in Butler county. His farm consists of about 1,100 acres. He was born in Pennsylvania, but removed to Ohio, where he lived about twenty years. He was brought up to the business of farming, and follows the occupation from choice. He has been a resident of West Point township since 1869. The improvements on his farm are among the best in the township, and were all made by himself. He devotes his attention principally to stock raising. His wife, formerly Miss Elizabeth Mitchell, is a native of Ohio. They have six children—Thomas M., Barnet, John H., Mary E., Joseph N., and Maud I. They lost one son.

Hollis Cass resides on section 16. His farm was entered by William Linderman. Mr. Cass purchased it in 1871, of Henry Linderman. He was born in New Hampshire, but removed to Caledonia county, Vermont, with his parents, when a boy. He was a soldier in the Union army during the rebellion, enlisting in the Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, serving nearly four years. He participated in some of the most important battles of the war, including the siege of Fort Hudson, battles of Fisher Hill, Cedar Creek, etc. At the close of the war he returned to Vermont, soon after emigrating to Boone county, Illinois, coming to Butler county, in the fall of 1871. He has resided in this township since that time. Mrs. Cass was Miss Lefie Latham, born in Vermont. They have three children—Hollis L., Grace A., and Ella M. They lost their third child, Charles H. Mr. Cass has 160 acres of land in the farm where he resides, and 80 acres on section 19. Two brothers of Mr. Cass also came to Iowa, Henry, who came two years earlier, now living in Boone county, Illinois, and Welcome, who settled near

Charles City. He is now a resident of Minnesota, on the Northern Pacific Railroad.

B. F. Garrett was an early settler who took an active interest in the affairs of the town, and was a member of the board of supervisors for a number of years. He left early in the seventies for Kansas.

ORGANIC.

When the county was first divided into townships, on the 6th of February, 1855, by Judge Alonzo Converse, West Point was made a part of Ripley, which, at that time, embraced the entire western half of the county, except the town of Coldwater. W. R. Jamison, on the 26th of February, was authorized to organize the township of Ripley, which he did, holding the election on April 2, 1855. This was the organization until March 3, 1856, when Judge Converse again divided the territory forming West Point, which embraced its present territory and that of Pittsford. The first voting was held at the old school house near the line in Pittsford township, where Mr. Early resides, and Benjamin Needham was elected justice of the peace.

In the fall of 1857, Pittsford township was set off from West Point by another sub-division.

At the election held in November, 1882, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term: Justices of the peace, E. S. Thomas and R. B. Lockwood; clerk, L. L. Hatch; constables, G. E. Martin and S. B. Myrick; assessor, W. A. Smith; trustee, C. V. Surfus.

HISTORICAL EVENTS.

The first birth in this township was Orrin, a son of George and Margaret Lash, who was born in November, 1855. He removed to Storey county with his parents at an early day.

The first death was Mrs. Seth Strong.

The first marriage occurred in January, 1856, uniting the destinies of Seth Strong and Miss Mary Cannon; W. R. Jamison officiating.

Another early marriage was that of C. L. Jones and Miss Catherine Hewitt; the ceremony being preformed by Ancil Durand, October 5, 1856. Mr. Jones is still a resident and engaged in the hardware trade at Bristow.

The first school in the township was taught during the winter of 1859–60, at the house of Thomas Hewett, by Miss Mary A. Rich, with an attendance of about fifteen scholars.

The first attorney was D. F. Ellsworth, from Eldora, Hardin county. He came in 1874, remained a few years and then went to Allison.

The next representative of the bar was John Jamison, who removed to Greene and thence to Belmont, Wright county.

The first hotel was a log house built by George Lash in 1854.

POST OFFICE.

The first post office in this vicinity was established on section 24, Pittsford township, with H. A. Early as postmaster, under the name of "Boylan's Grove." The office remained here for some time when it was removed to West Point, and Julius Hoffman received the appointment, who remained in charge until October 10, 1862, when he was succeeded by C. L. Jones, who continued until October, 1864, when A. Durand, was commissioned and

the office moved back to its starting point, where it remained until James Butler became postmaster, then the location was changed to West Point. He discharged the duties of the office until 1868, when he was succeeded by H. J. Playter, who held the office only during the winter of 1868, when J. C. Underwood received the appointment, and was followed in turn by F. H. Playter. The name of the office was changed from "Boylan's Grove" to "Bristow," in 1876.

RAILROADS.

An election waa held in this township on the 11th day of February, 1871, at the school house in District No. 2, on the question of aid to the Dubuque & Dakota Railroad. The assistance was refused by a majority of nine votes. Nothing was accomplished by way of securing a railroad, until 1879, when a special election was called, and a five per cent. tax voted to aid the D. & D. Railroad, with the conditions that the road should be completed through the township by the following fall. The road was graded, the track laid, and a train run into Bristow, July 12, 1879.

TOWN OF ALLISON.

This is the county seat of Butler county. It is laid out upon the east half of section 25, in the township of West Point, one mile north of the geographical center of the county. The plat is well drawn, with wide streets. In the center of the plat is laid out Court House Square, embracing ten acres. The ground is slightly elevated, and in the center stands the court house of Butler county.

Allison lies in the midst of an excellent farming country, on the line of the Dubuque & Dakota Railroad, and will ever be a good point for trade. This, taken with the advantages secured by the county seat, and its future is assured.

EARLY DEVELOPMENT.

Allison does not furnish much of a field for the historian, as it is the youngest town in the county.

In 1875, the Iowa and Pacific Railroad was surveyed through Butler county, and a road bed graded. About this time a village was platted by Mr. Babbage—who owns the stock farm—and called "Maudville," lying almost, if not wholly, on the south side of the railroad track. Only one lot was sold, that to M. B. Hendricks, of Butler Center, who commenced building a house, but never finished it. He moved the frame to Butler Center. It has since been removed to Allison. The lot was sold back to the founder of the village.

The Iowa and Pacific Railroad Company did not at once commence laying iron, but subsequently broke up. The Dubuque and Dakota Railroad company was then formed, which, in 1879, laid iron over the road bed, and commenced running trains in June of that year.

In the meantime a partnership had been formed among prominent capitalists of Dubuque, known as the Allison Town Company, which, in August, 1879, platted the present village of Allison, naming it after one of Iowa's United States Senators. The members of this company were John R. Waller, General C. H. Booth, R. E. Graves, Frank D. Stout and James Stout, all of Dubuque. The business was mostly

attended to by John R. Waller. The first local agent was George M. Craig, while living in Butler Center. When the hotel was opened, in January, 1880, C. W. Corwin was installed as agent, and still acts in that capacity. The Town Company at once commenced the erection of the Allison Hotel.

The first settler upon the town site was George E. Martin, who had lived upon a farm a short distance from town. On the 10th of September, 1879, he moved his family into his house in town. He went into the livery business, and is still living in the house which he originally built.

The second settler was Charley Waters, who came in the latter part of September, and at once opened a lumber yard. He erected a number of the first buildings in town.

The next settler to arrive was Frank Elliott, a Canadian, who had been living, for some time, at Butler Center. He moved his family into one of the Waters' houses, the house now used by Charles Franklin.

Soon afterward, J. J. Cleaver, a painter, moved his family into one of the Charley Waters' houses.

L. E. Lincoln, a farmer, living a short distance south of Allison, erected a substantial house in Allison, and, in December, 1879, became a resident of the town. Mr. Lincoln is one of Allison's carpenters. He still occupies the house he first built.

George Woodward, of Minnesota, came soon after. Mr. Woodward first took charge of the elevator erected by the Town Company, and purchased the first grain marketed at Allison. This was early in January, 1880. James Dobbins now has charge of the elevator.

Early in the year 1880, arrived C. B. Bishop, J. K. Winsett, C. W. Corwin, Michael Weires, Louis Pharo, Harry Daggett, Mr. Sweely, James Gillan, and others, who are noted elsewhere.

In the fall of 1880, by vote, the county-seat was changed from Butler Center to Allison, and the county records moved here on the 7th of January, 1881. This gave Allison quite a boom, and about that time the Digman Hotel, two houses belonging to S. S. Burroughs, one house of C. H. Ilgenfritz's, one of Sheriff Hazlett's, one of Mrs. Craig's, two of E. Wilson's, lumber office of Mr. Barlow, and the law office of Lathrop & Davis, and other buildings were moved from Butler Center to Allison.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first to commence business on the site of Allison was George E. Martin, who brought several teams and opened a livery stable, which is now kept by the firm of Martin & Dopking.

George M. Dopking was born in Crawford county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1835. When quite young his parents moved to Erie county, New York. He attended school in the city of Buffalo until thirteen years of age. In 1848 his father, Nathan Dopking, moved his family to Lafayette county, Wisconsin, and settled on the farm where he still resides. George made his home with his parents until nineteen years of age, when he went to Illinois and engaged with the Illinois Central Railroad Company. The following spring he returned to Wisconsin. In 1855 he went to New Orleans and engaged as watchman

on a steamer. In the fall of 1856 he came to Iowa, prospecting and gunning, making his way on foot across the State to Minnesota as far as the Blue Earth river, and returning to Wisconsin that winter. In the spring of 1857 he started with ten yoke of oxen and two plows for Iowa, where he engaged in breaking the prairie sod in Black Hawk, Bremer and Butler counties until July, when he sold his teams and engaged in the livery business at Cedar Falls. The following winter he sold his business and returned again to Wisconsin. In the spring of 1860 he went to Colorado and engaged in mining, returning the following winter. In 1862 he came to Iowa and with Holmes, Keeley & Kay engaged in a flour and saw mill business for one year. He enlisted in 1863 in the Forty-third Wisconsin Volunteers, Company E, and went south to Nashville, where he joined General Thomas' command. He was with the regiment until the close of the war, and honorably discharged in July, 1865. Returning to Wisconsin he bought a farm near his father's, which he sold in 1870, and went to Harrison county, Iowa, where he engaged in farming, also keeping a hotel, the Clinton House, at Magnolia, for about one year. He then went to Tripoli, where he took a contract to carry the United States mail between Waverly and West Union, afterward between Waverly and Old Wine, and also between Waverly and Butler Center. After running that five years he came to Shell Rock and engaged in the livery business with C. E. West, continuing until 1880, when he removed to Allison and engaged in the same business with George Martin. In 1857 he married Miss Abigail Jarvis, a native of Ashtabula county. They have been blessed with six children, four now living—Lewis, Annie, Fred and Homer.

Early in the fall of 1879, the railroad company erected a neat and substantial depot, over which Harry Daggett was placed in charge. Harry went from here to Hampton and his father, J. M. Daggett, is the present agent. He came here April 8th, 1880. He is a native of Maine, born in 1818. When but a boy he engaged on a sail vessel for a whaling voyage. He has sailed around the world a number of times. He settled in Linn county, Iowa, in 1853, and went to Dubuque in 1860. He located at Allison as stated, April 8, 1880.

The first to enter into mercantile business was the firm of Fletcher Moore and Charles Grasley, who rented a small building just south of the Allison Hotel, and on the 20th of January, 1880, opened for business with a small stock of general merchandise, mostly groceries. Mr. Moore now carries on the business, occupying his own corner block, and doing a thriving trade in groceries and farming machinery. He is a young man who has the confidence of the people, born at Belvidere, Illinois. He was engaged as clerk for one year in a dry good store at Harvard, Illinois, coming to Butler county November 1, 1879. His father, Francis Moore, was an early settler of Boone county, Illinois.

The first building expressly for mercantile purposes was that of J. K. Winsett and the Parris Bros., erected in the spring of 1880 by C. B. Bishop. It was first occupied as a hardware and grocery store; but the latter trade has been abandoned.

The firm of Winsett & Burnham now carry on the hardware business, on the east side of Main street.

J. K. Winsett was born in Indiana in 1845, and removed to Black Hawk county, with his parents, when a child, where he resided until he came here, in May, 1880, where he engaged in the grocery and hardware business. He closed out the grocery, and continued the hardware trade. His partner, Edward H. Burnham, was born in Richland county, Wisconsin, in 1859. Before coming to Allison he was engaged for some time as clerk for Foote & Mott, of Parkersburg, this county. His father, A. G. Burnham, settled in Richland county about 1857.

During the summer of 1880 the buildings now occupied by Fletcher Moore, J. A. Riggs & Co., Donald Bruce & Frank Elliott, and the McLeod buildings were erected, making an improvement upon the appearance of Main street.

The first dry goods store was opened by C. D. Williams, who commenced doing business in the summer of 1880, in the McLeod building, keeping a general merchandise stock. He erected the store now occupied by W. W. Pattee, where he continued the business for a time, finally closing out his stock of goods, selling the buildings to Craig & Smith.

In February, 1881, the Birkbeck Brothers opened one of the finest stock of goods in the county, and still continue in the trade with growing patronage. They came from Etna, Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where Turner, the elder of the brothers, was associated with his father in merchandising. J. T. Birkbeck, the father of the Birkbeck brothers, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1825, emigrating to Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1850. He resided in Grant and Lafayette counties, Iowa, for a number of years. He spent several years in California; dying at his old home in Etna, Wisconsin, October 7, 1880. Mrs. Birkbeck was born in England, in 1831. Their children are—Turner, John W. and Anna; the latter born in Lafayette county, in 1868. The family all reside at Allison. Turner, of the above firm, was born in England, in 1858, and John W. in 1863. The Birkbeck brothers are young men of energy, and by enterprise and attention to business, are building up a fine trade in the promising town of Allison.

In November, 1881, G. M. Stockwell, in company with Emmett Laughlin, started a general merchandise store in the *Tribune* Building, No. 287, owned by the Dodge Brothers. They did a fair business for about one year, when they were closed by mortgages.

This stock was purchased by W. W. Pattee, who still continues to supply a large trade from the Craig & Smith building. Mr. Pattee is county recorder. A biography of him will be found in the article under that head.

Anderson & Harbert came from Shell Rock in the spring of 1881, and opened a stock of dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes, in the building now occupied by the restaurant. They moved to the Burbank Block on its completion, and at present handle clothing and boots and shoes.

The first drug store was started in 1880, by Dr. J. S. Riggs, who erected the neat store and office just opposite the Allison



Frank L. Dodge



Mrs Frank L. Dodge.

Hotel. In 1881 he took his brother, John A., as a partner in the business, and continued until September, 1882, when he sold his interest to Dr. S. E. Bourroughs, late of Grundy county. The firm name is J. A. Riggs & Company.

Dr. Burbank & Son started their drug store in the fall of 1882, erecting one of the best business houses in town, known as "Burbanks' Corner Block." One half of this is used by the drug store, and the other rented to Anderson & Harbert. Both of the drug stores carry a good stock and do a good business. The doctors are noted in the medical chapter.

The elevator was commenced early in January, 1880, by the Town Company, and completed early in the spring. George Woodward, of Minnesota, was first placed in charge, and, as stated, purchased the first wheat marketed at Allison, which was stored in the elevator. Mr. Woodward has removed to Dakota Territory, and at present James Dobbins has charge of the elevator.

The first blacksmith in Allison was Michael Weires, who commenced work April 8, 1880, and is still faithfully working at his trade. Another blacksmith came here for a time but has since removed.

Louis Pharo, from Galena, Illinois, was the first wagon-maker, and still continues this business here.

The first barber shop in town was opened by F. J. Smith. In the fall of 1882 he left for a new location in the northern part of the State. He is now in Waverly. Frank Elliott is the present knight of the razor.

The first furniture dealer in the town was John Bell. He was succeeded by C. B. Bishop, who still represents the trade, carrying a heavy stock and doing a good business. He settled here October 14, 1879. There was but one residence here at that time—that of George Martin. He was born in Cattaraugus county, New York, in 1842. When nine years of age he removed with his parents to Canada, and thence to Winona, Minnesota, in 1852. There was at that time only one house in that flourishing city. In the fall of the same year he moved to Wisconsin. His father, Jonas B. Bishop, now resides in Wood county, Wisconsin. Corydon B. Bishop enlisted in 1861 in Company F, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and served in the Iron Brigade for three years. He participated in the principal battles of the Army of the Potomac until the battle of the Wilderness, including the second Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredricksburg, Chancelorville and Gettysburg. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness. He went to Minnesota after the war, coming to Iowa from Wisconsin in 1868. He located at Osage and engaged in the business of joiner and carpenter. He lived for a time in other parts of the State, coming to this place from Nashua in October, 1879, and was the first carpenter and builder to locate here. He was in partnership with M. B. Butler in the building of the court house at Allison. He engaged in the furniture business in February, 1882, succeeding John Bell. His wife was Miss Hattie Bunder, born in St. Lawrence county, New York. They have three children—Lottie, Lulu N. and Gilbert Haven.

Early in the summer of 1881 Levi Baker opened the restaurant which he still runs.

The first harness shop was started by R. Pond & Company, and conducted by Henry Farnum.

The first millinery store was opened, and is still continued, by Mrs. Anna Myers. Business was commenced in May, 1881.

The abstract firms are Lathrop, Hyde & Levis, and Geo. M. Craig & A. I. Smith; the former being formed in 1880, and the latter in July, 1881.

The legal profession is represented by Lathrop & Davis, Craig & Smith, George A. McIntyre, and O. H. Scott, who are all noted at length in the History of the Bar.

Mettler & Elliott were among the first masons. Pattee & Levis opened an insurance office. C. B. Bishop was the first contractor and builder. E. S. Thomas, Esq., dealt out justice. J. B. Combellick started the first meat market in the winter of 1880–81.

HOTELS.

The first stopping place in Allison was at the residence of George E. Martin, who accommodated the weary traveler while the hotel was in process of erection; but he did not make it a business. There are, at present, two hotels in the town, the Allison House and the Digman House.

THE ALLISON HOUSE.

This was one of the first buildings erected in the village. It was built by the Allison Town Company, the contractor being Mr. M. Flick, of Dubuque, one of the most extensive hotel builders in Iowa. The architectural design was drawn by F. D. Hyde, of Dubuque. The building was commenced in September, 1879, and finished, as originally designed, just before Christmas, of that year. Its size was then 32x36 feet, three stories high, with Mansard roof, and had cost about $5,000. On the 2d day of January, 1880, the house was opened to guests, by C. W. Corwin, of Waterloo, who arrived and took charge of it. The house remained as originally built until August, 1881, when an addition was made to it, doubling its former size. The addition is 32x50 feet, three stories high, with Mansard roof, and a kitchen 20x28 feet, one and one-half stories high. These improvements cost about $6,000; the house was furnished at a cost of $2,000, making the total cost about $13,000. The interior of the hotel is admirably arranged, containing twenty-two sleeping rooms, of which eight are large double ones. The lower floor is divided into a ladies' parlor, office, sample rooms, wash room, and dining room, and all have been very tastily furnished by the company. The entire house is furnished with water by means of a force pump. In February, 1880, an excellent barn was erected at a cost of $1,000.

C. W. Corwin came to Allison and opened the Hotel, January 2, 1880, two weeks after it was completed. The house in general structure, excellence of finish, number of rooms and general convenience, is not excelled in this part of the State of Iowa, and does credit to the new and thriving town of Allison. Mr. Corwin is a native of Tompkins county, New York, where he was born in 1834. His parents removed to Schuyler county, in that State, when he was a boy, and thence to Lake county, in 1847. The family removed to Black Hawk county, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Fox township. His father,

Joshua C. Corwin, afterward removed to Waterloo, where he resided until his death. A brother of C. W. Corwin, I. T. Corwin, settled in Poyner township several years earlier. He was quite prominent among earlier settlers of Black Hawk county; he was one of the supervisors and justice of the peace of that county, for many years. He is now a resident of Sioux county and an extensive land owner near the town of Rock Valley. Mr. Corwin was deputy sheriff of Black Hawk county under sheriff W. F. Brown for several years, and was also notary public and collector. He is at present agent for the town lot company, at Allison. Mrs. Corwin was formerly Miss Alice McStay, born in the State of New York. They have one son—Williard H., and a bright little daughter—Daisy Pearl. Mr. Corwin is a genial popular landlord, and the Allison House, under his charge, has established an excellent reputation.

THE DIGMAN HOUSE.

This popular house was first built in Butler Center, by Franz Digman, now deceased. It was removed to Allison, after the re-location of the county seat, in the summer of 1881, and late in the fall opened to guests. Mrs. Digman is proprietress and Carl Frank, clerk. They are accommodating and pleasant and the house is justly popular.

BANK OF ALLISON.

This institution was organized on the 4th of April, 1880. The founders were, Ridgeway, Perrin and Slimmer. Messrs. Ridgeway and Slimmer, of Waverly, and Mr. Perrin, of Clarksville. The capital of the bank was nominally $7,000, yet was really unlimited. The bank was first opened in the drug store of J. A. Riggs & Co. The present bank building was soon after erected. It is a neat and tasty building, with glass front, standing nearly opposite the Allison Hotel. I. E. Lucas was the first and is the present cashier; a more accommodating and capable cashier never signed a draft. He was born in Carroll county, Indiana, in 1846, coming to Bremer county with his father, Parker Lucas, who settled on a farm in Lafayette township, in that county. Mr. Lucas was brought up on a farm, attending the public school at Clarksville for three years, and for one year a student at Osage College, in this State. He was engaged for a number of years in teaching in Bremer and Butler counties. For three years he was principal of the school at Clarksville, where he was formerly a student; also principal for a time of the school at New Hartford. On the organization of the Bank of Allison, April 4, 1881, he was made cashier. Mr. Lucas was a very successful teacher. Politically he is a republican.

Irving M. Fisher, the superintendent of the Iowa Central Stock Farm, lives in this township. He was born October 2, 1839, in Williamstown, Massachusetts. He is the son of Minot and Mary (Austin) Fisher, natives of the same State, but of English origin. His mother died when he was but five years of age. He then lived with an aunt two years. His father being again married, he returned home and remained there until thirteen years of age, during which time he attended school in his native State and also in Union village,

New York. Leaving home he went to Vermont, there making his home with Colonel Baker, attending school during the winter months and assisting on the Colonel's farm during the remainder of the year. In the spring of 1857 he removed to Columbus, Wisconsin, with Henry Baker, a son of the Colonel, with whom he remained until the following October, when he went to Bradford, Chickasaw county, Iowa. Here he remained two years. He then went to Nashua, in the same county, and was there when the rebellion commenced. On the 8th day of July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Seventh Iowa Volunteer Infantry. With his regiment he participated in the battle of Belmont and sieges of Forts Henry and Donelson. He was honorably discharged on the 22d of March, 1862, on account of disability. Recovering his health, on the 13th of October, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was one of the sergeants of the company. He was in the ordnance department with General A. J. Smith in the Red River expedition. At the close of the service he was again honorably discharged and returned to Nashua. On the 1st day of January, 1867, he was united in marriage at Bradford, Iowa, with Mary J., daughter of William and Elizabeth Biggar, a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, but of Scottish descent. Mrs. Fisher received an academic education, and while attending school ranked first in all her classes. She has taught in some of the best schools in Chickasaw county, and was a teacher in the public schools of Bradford at the time of her marriage. She still retains an interest in schools and school work. On the 6th day of January, 1875, Mr. Fisher removed to the Central Iowa Stock Farm, of which he has since been manager. Thrown upon his own resources at the age of thirteen, he has had a struggle in life, but success has crowned his efforts. He now owns a farm of 280 acres one and one-half miles from Allison. Mrs. Fisher also owns a small farm in Chickasaw county, three miles from Nashua. Mr. Fisher's father died in 1879 in his native State. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are members of the Congregational Church. In politics he is a staunch republican and a worker in the cause.

POST OFFICE.

The post office was established during the winter of 1879–80. The office was kept at the depot, with J. M. Daggett, postmaster, who was the father of E. W. Daggett, station agent. In May, 1881, the office was removed to the Williams building, just opposite the north of Burbank's corner block. On the first of November, 1881, E. S. Thomas was appointed postmaster, and on the first day of December, 1882, removed the office across the street, to the old office of the clerk of the courts. Mr. Thomas is still the incumbent, and makes a most accommodating and satisfactory officer. He was treasurer of Butler county four years. A sketch of him appears in connection with the article upon county officers. The office is a fourth class one, the business amounting to about $1,300 per year. About $900 worth of stamps are cancelled annually. It was established as a money order office in August, 1882.

INCORPORATION.

Allison was organized as a city municipality in the summer of 1881, the election for the city officers being held on Saturday, August 13, 1881. The campaign was quite active, the canvass showing eighteen candidates for official honors. The successful candidates and first officers were: Mayor, W. A. Lathrop; recorder, George A. McIntyre; trustees, George M. Craig, W. W. Pattee, Louis Pharo, J. K. Winsett, D. K. Harbert, and George Woodward.

The city council assembled for the first time, at the auditor's office, on August 22, 1881, with the following members present: Mayor, W. A. Lathrop; recorder, George A. McIntyre; W. W. Pattee, George M. Craig, Louis Pharo, George E. Woodward, J. K. Winsett. Mr. Craig moved that the recorder be instructed to draft rules and regulations for council meetings, to be presented at the next session. The motion prevailed.

The mayor appointed committees as follows: Ways and means—Pattee and Winsett; claims—Harbert and Woodward; streets and alleys—Craig and Winsett; ordinances and printing—Craig and Harbert; health—Pattee and Pharo; offices and accounts—Woodward and Winsett; supplies—Harbert and Pharo; judiciary—Craig, McIntyre and the mayor.

At the next meeting on August 29th, Levi Baker was appointed city marshal.

At the election in March, 1882, the following officers were elected and are the present incumbents: Mayor, W. A. Lathrop; recorder, George A. McIntire; council, W. W. Pattee, George M. Craig, Louis Pharo, Turner Birkbeck, J. K. Winsett and Charles Franklin; marshal, George Dopking, Meetings of the council are held at the office of Mayor Lathrop.

MASONIC.

Opal Lodge, A. F. and A. M., was instituted under dispensation, on the 1st of September, 1881. W. W. Pattee made W. M.; E. S. Thomas, S. W.; J. W. Ray, J. W.; C. H. Ilgenfritz, Treasurer; J. M. Daggett, Secretary; Levi Baker, S. D.; J. W. Davis, J. D.; and G. M. Dopking, Tyler. The charter members aside from the above named officers were, H. Farnum, James Scofield, A. I. Smith, A. G. Fellows, I. E. Lucas, J. W. Spencer, and G. M. Craig. The first meeting of the lodge was held on the 6th of October, 1881, and the following were raised under dispensation: J. K. Winsett, J. S. Riggs, George A. McIntyre, John A. Riggs, G. E. Franklin, W. A. Lathrop, Frank Baker, C. W. Lewis and Edward H. Burnham. A charter was granted the lodge in June, 1882, and A. I. Smith was appointed D. G. M. He called the lodge together, and it was organized under the charter on the 6th of July, 1882, at which time the following officers were elected: W. W. Pattee, W. M.; E. S. Thomas, S. W.; J. W. Ray, J. W.; C. H. Ilgenfritz, Treasurer; and J. M. Daggett, Secretary. The W. M. appointed L. Baker, S. D.; J. A. Riggs, J. D.; J. K. Winsett and C. W. Davis, Stewards; and Frank Baker, Tyler; all of whom were installed.

The regular meetings of the lodge are held on the Thursday night on or before the full moon, in each month. A commendable interest is manifested, and it is in a flourishing condition.

BRASS BAND.

The Brass Band of Allison was organized in August, 1881, consisting of the following musicians: F. L. Dodge, leader, E flat cornet; G. L. Anderson, first B flat cornet; Henry Farnum, second B flat cornet; C. W. Levis, first alto; Will Corwin, second alto; M. Weires, first tenor; Will Daggett, second tenor; W. E. Hyde, baritone; Ed. Lincoln, tuba; James Gillen, bass drum; Zena Thomas, snare drum.

The officers of the organization were as follows: President, G. L. Anderson; vice-president, Henry Farnum; secretary, W. E. Hyde; treasurer, C. W. Levis.

There has been but little change in the band, and its members have become very proficient in the use of their instruments.

PROHIBITION CLUB.

This club was organized during the agitation of the constitutional amendment. It had fifty members to commence with. The officers were: J. W. Davis, president; F. L. Dodge, vice-president; Mrs. G. M. Craig, secretary; Turner Birkbeck, treasurer. When the amendment was carried the work of the club ceased.

TERPSICHOREAN CLUB.

Early in December, 1882, a dancing club was organized with George A. McIntyre, president; F. L. Dodge, secretary; E. H. Burnham, treasurer; J. W. Spencer and O. E. Mullarkey, managers; J. W. Spencer, O. E. Mullarkey and J. K. Winsett were made a committee on membership and invitation. The Parkersburg Orchestra were engaged to furnish music for a series of five parties which it was proposed to hold during the winter.

CHORAL CLUB.

This musical society effected an organization on the 13th of October, 1882. George A. McIntyre was elected president; Mrs. J. W. Davis, vice-president; Mrs. Frank Burbank, secretary; Miss C. Daggett, treasurer; Mrs. Beck, Mrs. Evans and Mrs. Dodge, committee on meeting; and F. L. Dodge, musical director. Thursday evenings were decided upon for the meetings of the club.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized on the 15th of August, 1880, with the Rev. Laban Winsett officiating, and the following members: D. Bruce, Flora Bruce, F. Moore, C. B. Bishop, Hattie Bishop, Catherine McCleod, Christian McWilliams and Mary Cleaver.

The first officers were: Leader, D. Bruce; stewards, D. Bruce, F. Moore and C. B. Bishop; trustees and incorporators, I. M. Fisher, D. Bruce, C. B. Bishop, F. Moore, J. K. Winsett and C. W. Corwin. The first religious services for the denomination were held at McCleod's Hall, by Rev. Labon Winsett, who after filling the pulpit for about three months was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Records, who remained one year, and was followed by the present minister, Rev. J. M. Hedes. The neat church building was erected in the summer of 1881, at a cost of $2,200, and is a frame building, 30x50 feet in size.

The present officers are: Class leader, D. Bruce; stewards, John Bell, Mrs. Bell, T. Birkbeck, Mary Cleaver, Mrs. M. J. Davis; trustees, W. A. Lathrop, D. Bruce, F. Moore, C. B. Bishop, John Bell, T. Birkbeck, J. K. Winsett, F. L. Dodge and J.

W. Davis. The present membership of the church is sixteen. All the incumbrances or indebtedness is provided for, and the society is in a most flourishing and prosperous condition, with a future before it full of promise that much good will be accomplished.

The M. E. Sunday School was organized in May, 1880, with C. B. Bishop as superintendent, and has grown in interest from the first until it now has an enrollment of 70 scholars and an average attendance of about 30. The present officers are as follows: T. Birkbeck, superintendent; Frank Elliot, assistant; F. Moore, treasurer; L. Davis, secretary.

The church building was dedicated on the 14th of May, 1882, Rev. L. D. Parsons officiating.

FIRST OCCURRENCES.

The first birth within the thriving town of Allison, occurred on the 24th of April, 1880, a son to Frank and Mary Jane Elliott. The boy was christened Frank Allison, in honor of the town. The happy father is the genial barber of the town.

The first death occurring in Allison was that of a child of Mr. and Mrs. George M. Craig, on Tuesday night, August 16, 1881, the remains were taken to Butler Center for interment.

The first marriage of parties belonging in Allison, occurred in Waverly, and joined the future destinies of Michael Weires, of Allison, and Miss Nellie Morrow, of Wisconsin. Their child, Frank, was the third birth in town.

Charles Grasley, of Allison, was soon after married, in Waterloo, to a lady of that city. They now live in Waterloo.

The first marriage ceremony performed in Allison, was that uniting Mr. and Mrs. Coonley, of Bristow.

TOWN OF BRISTOW.

This town was formerly called West Point. George Lash and H. A. Early entered the land on which the place now stands. The original town was platted by them, consisting of 10 acres on section 18 and ten acres on section 19. The situation is a pleasant one on the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad, and on the west line of West Point township. The first business building was erected here in 1860, by Julius Huffman. It was a frame log house, in which, for about two years, he kept a small stock of goods, when he removed to Cedar Falls, and thence to Ackley, where he still remains.

The next party to embark in mercantile business at this point was James Butler, from Clarksville, who purchased a small dwelling house, converted it into a store, and opened a stock of goods in 1866. Like his predecessor, he remained but a short time, as in June, 1868, he sold out to H. J. Playter, and returned to the place from whence he came, where he died in 1880. Mr. Playter carried on the business until 1871, when he went to Butler Center. He returned, however, the following season and resumed business. In the fall of 1874, he again removed and tried Aplington as a business point for a season; but 1875 found him again at the old place in Bristow engaged in business with his son. They remained until 1877, when they closed out entirely. The son is still a resident of the town.

Henry J. Playter is station agent on the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad. He was born in England, in 1821. He has been a resident of Bristow since 1868. He went to Buffalo, New York, from Canada, in 1843, and removed to Dubuque in 1856. He was, for some time, in the service of the Union, during the war of the rebellion. He assisted in raising and organizing Company H, of the Twelfth Volunteer Regiment, and commanded the company in the field for about two years. On coming to Bristow he engaged in mercantile business, which he followed for several years. He has been station agent at Bristow since the railroad was completed. H. J. Playter, on the 1st of December, 1882, received an appointment as clerk in the war department, at Washington, where he now resides. His wife was born in the State of New York. They have three sons—Frank H., John B., and Edward A.

In 1872 Colvin & Arnold opened a general stock of merchandise. In 1874 this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Colvin remaining at the old stand, Mr. Arnold building, and opening a stock of his own. During the spring of 1880, Mr. Colvin closed out his stock, and removed to Plainfield, Bremer county. He is now in Dakota. After the dissolution of the old firm, Mr. Arnold formed a partnership with Mr. L. L. Hatch. This firm is yet in the trade.

Following them came Duboys Bros., who commenced business in 1878. They remained in the trade but a short time, when they made an assignment.

E. M. Haven came, also, about this time. He remains, and carries a general stock.

In 1882 H. A. Wheeler engaged in general merchandising, and still continues.

The harness trade was first represented by Kocker & Lichty, in August, 1878. This partnership continued until 1879, when Mr. Kocher purchased the interest of his partner and associated with him Mr. Holtz, who remained his partner until 1880, when the interest he represented was purchased by Mr. Kocher, Sr. This establishment is now doing business under the firm name of Kocher & Son.

The next to engage in this line of trade were Hoffman & Laster, from Wavèrly. They continued here in business about two years, when they removed their stock to Sumner, Bremer county.

Following them were Hultz & Connelly, who commenced business in October, 1880. They were in business but a short time, when C. L. Jones purchased the interest of Mr. Hultz. They are still in the business, under the firm name of Jones & Connelly.

Kocher & Kocher, father and son, dealers in hardware, at Bristow, entered into business here in 1879. Jeremiah Kocher was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1822. He removed to Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, in 1856, where he engaged at the trade of carpenter, and came to Butler county with his family in 1861, settling on a farm in Jackson township, three miles west of the village of Clarksville, purchasing the farm of Joseph Crawford, of Dixon, Illinois, continuing on the farm until 1880. He has seven children. John W., a partner with him in the business, was born in Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1848, and came to Butler county with his father. John W.'s wife was Miss Ida A. Ripsom. They have four children. J. W. Kocher is a tinner by trade and car-

ries on that line of business in connection with the hardware trade.

James Connolly, of the firm of Jones & Connolly, hardware dealers, is a native of Wellington county, Canada, where he was born in 1849. He came to Bristow in 1869. He is a blacksmith by trade, and was engaged in that business for ten years previous to engaging in his present business. His wife is a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of W. W. Royer, of West Point township. The firm of Jones & Connolly was formed in October, 1881.

Charles L. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Connolly, is one of the early settlers of West Point township. His residence in this county dates from November 27, 1855. He was born in Elmira, Chemung county, New York, in 1836. In 1852 he removed with his father's family to Linn county, this State, and came here in the fall of 1855, as stated. Mr. Jones purchased a farm of Mr. John Hewitt, on section 30, in this township, and engaged in farming until February, 1864, when he entered the army, as a member of the Second Iowa Cavalry. He served in the army until September, 1865, participating in a number of general engagements. He enlisted as a private, but later, was made sergeant. Mr. Jones resumed farming on his return from the army, which he continued until 1879, when he engaged in the sale of farm machinery, and in the fall of 1880, added the hardware trade to his business. Mrs. Jones, formerly Miss Catherine Hewitt, was a daughter of Mr. Thomas Hewitt. They have four children—William E., Eugene A., Elmer S., and Annie L.

Frank A. Jones, a brother, came several years later, and bought the farm of George Lash, This was the first farm settled in West Point township; a part of the plat of Bristow is included in this farm. He engaged in farming, and also in keeping hotel. He built the hotel known as the Jones House, in 1878. Another brother, Edward F., came here in 1867, and purchased a farm, which he sold in 1872, and removed to Jackson county, Kansas. Mr. Jones' mother died in Marion, Iowa, after which his father, H. Jones, returned to the State of New York, where he died in 1864.

A drug store was opened by D. F. Ellsworth, who remained in the business a short time, going to Dakota in 1881.

John B. Playter established his business in September, 1875. He is a son of Henry J. Playter, was born in Buffalo, New York, in 1855. He was educated at Cornell College, Iowa. He was married to Miss Mary Betzer, daughter of Peter Betzer, of West Point township. Mr. Playter is a gentleman of more than ordinary attainments, a careful and competent druggist, and possesses in the highest degree the esteem and confidence of the public.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by Mr. Hepner, who remained until 1865, and went to Cedar Falls. Barnett Neal was next to follow this business. He remained about one year. Then came Mr. Wagoner for a short time, when he removed to Pittsford township. During this time, 1869, James Connolly, from Canada, opened a shop but in 1882 he sold it to G. G. Coonly, who had been in business in another shop since 1876; he is still following the trade. Henry Underkafer came in 1879 and engaged in the same business which he continues.

On the 16th of November, 1881, an order was issued by the district court, appointing H. J. Playter, S. B. Uyrick, R. B. Lockwood, James Connolly and L. L. Hatch, a board of commissioners, to call an election for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people as to incorporation. An election was therefore called for the 15th of December, 1881, at which time the incorporation was decided upon, and the following officers were, on the 10th of January, 1882, elected: Mayor, T. E. Newbury; recorder, W. F. Early; trustees, Wm. Arnold, J. W. Kocher, James Connolly, A. H. Hitchcock and S. Gibson; treasurer, J. W. Kocher; marshal, S. Kennison; street commissioner, John Boston. At this election there was a tie vote for mayor, Mr. Newbury and Mr. Durand each having received thirty votes. The question was decided by drawing apples from a box, the one drawing the last apple being the successful candidate.

At the annual meeting held on the sixth of April, 1882, the following officers were elected: Mayor, F. E. Newbury; recorder, W. F. Early; trustees, W. B. Dubois, James Connolly; treasurer, C. T. Coonly; assessor, L. L. Hatch; street commissioner, John Boston; marshal, S. Kennison. The recorder left the town shortly after the election, and F. H. Playter was appointed to fill the vacancy.

EDUCATIONAL.

Upon the organization of school districts, Bristow was included in the territory comprising the entire township. An independent district was formed, June 26, 1876, and comprised four sections of land—17, 18, 19, and 20. The southeast quarter of section 13, and the northeast quarter of section 24, of Pittsford township, was annexed during the winter of 1881–2, by a special act of the legislature. The first school house, a frame building, 18x24 feet, was erected on the northeast of section 19, on land owned by F. E. Newbury. This building is still used for school purposes.

The second building erected was a structure of more importance, arranged for two departments, and desirable in all its appointments. It cost $2,200, and was completed in 1880. The first school in this building was taught by O. H. Scott, as principal, assisted by Miss Ella Gibson in the primary department. Mary Mellenger taught the school in the old building during the same time. There was an attendance of 41 in the higher department, 34 in the primary, and 25 at the old house, making a total attendance of 100. School is in running order, in all these departments, the present winter—1883—with Miss Hattie Ripson, principal; Miss Jennie Wray, assistant, and Mrs. Ella Gibson in the old building. There is an attendance of 119.

The schools are in a flourishing condition, and the educational facilties of this town speak well for the place.

HOTELS.

"Farmers' Home" was the title of the first place for entertainment in Bristow. This house was opened by George Trindal, in the fall of 1863. He continued as landlord until 1870, when he sold to Joseph Merrill, and moved on a farm, on section 31, where he still lives. The building is now used as a farm house.

The next hotel was kept by John A. Weeks, in 1865. It was, in part, built of

logs, by George Lash, in 1856. Mr. Weeks continued here until 1869, when he moved to Cedar Falls. He now lives in Dakota. He was succeeded by F. A. Jones, who purchased the property, and fed the hungry within its walls until 1878, when he erected a more commodious structure, now called the Jones House. He rented the same to F. A. Newbury, the present proprietor.

The Eagle House was built and opened during the fall of 1878, with E. J. Stoddard as landlord. He continued in the business until the spring of 1880. He was succeeded by William Refsnider, who remained until the fall of 1880, then Stoddard again had control until 1882, when the house was closed, and is now used as a residence.

F. E. Newbury, who succeeded Mr. Frank Jones as proprietor of the Jones Hotel in Bristow, on March 16, 1881, was born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, January, 1845, where he was brought up. His father, Henry A. Newbury, still resides on the farm where he settled when Wisconsin was still a territory. Mr. Newbury was a soldier in the army during the war; enlisting in Company G, Forty-third Wisconsin Infantry, in 1864, and serving until the close of the struggle. He has been a resident of this county since 1867, settling on a farm on section 19, which he still owns. His wife was Sophia Pierce, a daughter of Carleton Pierce, of Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where she was born. They have two children—Henry and Floyd. Mr. Newbury keeps a good hotel, and is a popular landlord.

Among other prominent business men and influential citizens in this thriving town are S. Kenison, H. A. Wheeler, J. H. Neal, Emmett M. Haven and Robert B. Lockwood.

Dubois & Kenison, lumber dealers in Bristow, are the successors of W. P. Smith, whom they succeeded November 7, 1881. Sevedra Kenison is the son of John Kenison, who was born in Canada, and removed when a young man to Illinois; thence to Alamakee county, in this State; thence to Grundy county, and finally to Butler county, in 1865, settling in West Point township on a farm now owned by Joseph N. Neal. He afterwards removed to Pittsford township, where he resided until his death. His wife is also deceased. They had six children, all of whom are living. Sevedra Kenison was born in Freeport, Illinois, and came to Butler county with his parents, and has been a resident of this county since that time.

Horace A. Wheeler, general merchant at Bristow, commenced business April 22, 1882. Mr. Wheeler was born in Boone county, Illinois, October 14, 1847. He came from Illinois to Butler county in 1872 and purchased a farm in West Point township of L. H. Yamwell, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He sold to Benjamin Bates and engaged in business as above stated. His father is Adam Wheeler, of Clarksville. His wife was Lucy Arnold, born in the State of New York. They have three children—Cora, Harmon, and Leon.

John H. Neal, harness-maker, Bristow, succeeded M. B. Wilson in the fall of 1881. He learned his trade with Mr. Wilson, who is now a resident of Wright county, Iowa. Mr. Neal is a son of Joseph N. Neal, of West Point township. He

was born in Monroe county, Ohio, in 1857. His wife was Miss Mary Hatch, of Bristow.

Emmett M. Haven, general merchant, of Bristow, established a grocery business here in November, 1879, and engaged in general merchandising in April, 1881. Mr. Haven was born in Illinois, and brought up in Rockford, Floyd county, Iowa. He has always been engaged in his present business, having been for many years a clerk. He first came to Butler county in 1870, and was a resident of Clarksville for about five years. Mr. Haven keeps a full assortment of general merchandise, has established a good business, and is having an excellent trade. His wife was Miss Sarah E. Hull, of Jones county, Iowa.

Robert Barrett Lockwood, of Bristow, was born in Durham county, England, in 1816. He resided in London for many years, where he held for some time the position of notary public, and was engaged in the practice of law for many years. He emigrated to the United States in 1857, settling on a farm in Dubuque county, Iowa. He was engaged in the cultivation of his large farm in that county for many years. Mr. Lockwood was a member, for some time, of the board of supervisors, of that county. He came to Butler county in 1875, and again located on a large farm, but has now retired. Mr. Lockwood is a gentleman of good education; has read extensively, and is possessed of much general information. He has twice married; his first wife died in Dubuque county. His present wife was Mrs. Chapline, widow of Charles J. Chapline, a prominent citizen of Dubuque. Mr. Lockwood has five children, two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Lockwood has three sons by her first marriage.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized during the summer of 1855, by Rev. Mr. Swearingen, from Clarksville. Among the first members of this class were John Lash and wife, P. Miller, and Mr. and Mrs. George Lash. Rev. Mr. Swearingen continued in charge, holding service once every two weeks, until 1857, when Rev. Alva Freeman, from Franklin county, ministered to the spiritual wants of the people, and a parsonage was erected for his use. He remained two years, when he removed to Grundy county. The society was then left without a pastor for some time. Afterward the United Brethren sent Rev. I. Shafer here, who remained for a time. They still have an organization, with Rev. George Benson as pastor, with a membership of about twenty-five, holding service once every two weeks in the Presbyterian Church.

Rev. George Benson was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1844. When three years old he went with his parents to Wisconsin, where receiving a good common school education, he grew to manhood. He engaged in the ministry in 1873, and in 1880 came to Bristow. Mr. Benson was married, in April, 1866, to Miss Millie A. Pond. They have two children, both of whom are members of the United Brethren Church.

The first Presbyterian Church was organized in Jamison's Grove, on the 31st day of October, 1857, and called the Pisgah Church, which name it still retains.

Rev. Williston Jones, a missionary from Iowa Falls, officiated on this occasion. The original members of this church were: Samuel Armstrong and wife, John A. Staley and wife, Mrs. Susanna Harlan, Henry Myer and wife and their two sons, Henry and Frederick; Mrs. Brotherton, Mrs. Hannah Moore, Mrs. Isabella Jamison, and Mrs. Diantha Wickham. Lemuel Armstrong was chosen ruling elder, and the church was connected with the Cedar Valley Presbytery. The first sacramental service was observed on the 27th day of December, 1857.

The first death was that of Diantha Wickham, April 18, 1858. The funeral service was conducted by Rev. Williston Jones. This pastor officiated twice each month and served the church for two years. On the 1st day of October, 1859, Rev. G. G. Renshaw was sent to administer to the wants of this people. He was in poor health and died in about one year. After this the church was without a pastor for two years. On June 2, 1862, a supply was found in Rev. Richard Merrill, who continued with this people for about six years. He was followed by Rev. George Graham, from Clarksville, and he in turn by Rev. German H. Chaterson on February 11, 1871. Then in June, 1871, came Rev. W. R. Smith. In 1872 this organization consolidated with the church at Butler Center, and both societies were incorporated as one, under the name of Pisgah Church, with the following officers: Francis McGeachy, A. Woodley and Lewis Nelson, trustees; Robert Smith, treasurer; Robert Given, secretary. In 1873 they built a church 42x60 feet, at an expense of $2,400, in the town of Bristow, the young people of the community donating a bell. The present officers of the church are: Francis McGeachy and Robert Smith, trustees; Charles H. Stewart, secretary and treasurer; James Harlan and William Wray, elders; Rev. John Gourley, pastor. There have been seventy-four members of this church, and at this date (January, 1883) but thirty-six. There was a Sabbath school organized during the spring of 1858 in a log school house located on section 19, with Lemuel Armstrong as superintendent and John A. Staley, assistant. Afterward, sessions of this school were held in another larger school house on section 20.

The first Sabbath school of Pisgah church in the town of Bristow, elected William Ray, superintendent; H. J. Playter, assistant; George Given, secretary and treasurer; William Smith, librarian. This organization was effected in 1874. There is now an average attendance of forty-five. The following are the officers: J. M. Graham, superintendent; H. J. Playter, assistant; J. W. Dubois, secretary; W. W. Robinson, organist.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

The Bristow Lodge, No. 33, I. O. G. T., was instituted March, 1882, under the direction of George Fisher, of Clarksville, with the following charter members: H. J. Playter, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Coonley, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Coonley, Mrs. F. H. Playter, F. P. Hurlbut, O. D. Miller, E. L. Turner, Mrs. M. Murphy, Mrs. R. E. Murphy, Lewis Coonley, S. G. Welcher, G. S. Welcher, Mrs. L. L. Hatch, Miss May Hatch and J. H. Neal. The first officers of the order were as follows: C. T. Coonley, W. C. T.; Mrs. L. L. Hatch,

W. V. T.; E. L. Turner, W. S.; F. H. Playter, I. W. C. T.; J. H. Neal, W. M.; O. D. Miller, W. F. S.; and Miss May Hatch, W. T. The office of President has been filled one quarter by C. T. Coonley, and two quarters by F. H. Playter. There has been but one death, which occurred in October, 1882—Mrs. G. G. Coonley. The present roll shows sixty-five members, which is the largest number since it has been instituted. The success of the lodge has been very good, far above the average of such societies, and the present condition of affairs is very encouraging.

ODD FELLOWS.

Garfield Lodge, No. 436, I. O. O. F,, was instituted at Bristow, November 17, 1881, by S. G. Blythe, D. D. G. M., with the following charter members: Peter Ebling, Jacob Krebbs, C. H. Wilbur, C. W. Smith and John Cline. Peter Ebling was elected N. G.; C. H. Wilbur, V. G.; J. Krebbs, Recording Secretary; W. R. Nichols, Treasurer, and T. M. Early, Permanent Secretary. These gentlemen held their offices until the first of July, 1882. At the election for the second term of 1882, the same persons were re-elected. The total membership since organization has been 43; the present membership is 42. The lodge has been a success both fraternally and financially, and is in a prosperous and growing condition, having within a year accumulated a fund of $62 for the widows and orphans.

Surfus Post, No. 105, G. A. R. was organized at Bistow, October 18, 1882, by Horace G. Wolf, Mustering Officer, Department of Iowa, with the following charter members: H. J. Playter, William Jay, H. H. Cass, F. E. Newbury, J. A. Fisher, S. W. Ferris, Peter Ebling, T. J. Hart, L. L. Hatch, L. Austin, Isaac Grove, S. B. Myrick, C. L. Jones, G. P. White, J. Davis, A. Moore, C. V. Surfus and C. Coonly. The following officers were duly installed: Lou Austin, P. C.; C. L. Jones, S. V. C.; T. J. Hart, J. V. C.; L. L. Hatch, Adjt.; S. W. Ferris, Q. M.; F. E. Newbury, Surg.; C. V. Surfus, Chap.; Peter Ebling, O. D.; C. T. Coonly, O. G.; James Fisher, S. M.; John Wieks, Q. S. M. Post meets every Wednesday evening in I. O. O. F. hall. The officers for 1883, were the same as those for 1882. The membership January, 1883, is twenty-six, with recruits coming in at nearly every meeting.

PROFESSIONAL.

This vicinity for a number of years was dependent upon Clarksville and Butler Center for medical treatment. Dr. Cline administered to these wants for a short time. He made his home with H. A. Early. The first regular practicing physician locating here was Charles McCormick, of the homœopathic school, who came in 1870, and remained until 1879, when he removed to Kansas. He was followed in professional labor here by E. L. Turner, M. D., who came in 1874, and still remains. In 1881, J. Krebbs, M. D., commenced practice here and still remains.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This chapter contains a few historical items, too short for a chapter, but of sufficient importance to be incorporated in the work.

THE STORM KING.

One of the worst storms in this section of Iowa, swept over the northern part of the county, on the evening and night of the 4th of June, 1878, carrying with it destruction of life and property. The *Butler County Press*, in speaking of it says: "During the afternoon a heavy black cloud lay in the north, and at about 7 o'clock in the evening a great bank of clouds came sweeping down the country, bringing wind and deluges of water. The wind blew terrifically for over an hour,and the rain came in torrents until late in the night. The water in the river rose rapidly. S. Thomas & Co. worked hard all night to secure their machinery. By 9 o'clock the water had reached its highest point, coming within about five inches of the high water mark of 1875. John Feyereisen's house, west side, was struck by lightning, and damaged somewhat, but no one was injured. The ice break above the mill was torn away by the angry elements as though it were but a toy; and much damage done to minor obstacles. The dam did not go out, but sustained considerable damage.

"West of the village the storm seems to have been still more severe. In Bennezette township, a house of Levi Sheets was unroofed, and his goods scattered. A granary of W. S. Starkweather was broken in, and about 500 bushels of oats blown away."

One of the saddest results of the storm was the drowning of Elias German and wife. The Greene *Press* describes the affair as follows: "Their house stood on the Coldwater bottoms of Walnut Grove. The creek rose suddenly and in a very short time was as high as the top of the stove in the room, when an attempt was made to leave the house in a wagon by Mr. German and wife, their two sons, and Andrew Anderson, son of Nelson Anderson, of this vicinity. In doing so the road was missed and the wagon upset. The oldest boy swam ashore. The younger swam and caught hold of a tree, when he asked his brother what to do, and was told to throw off his clothing and swim to where he heard his voice, as it was so dark that nothing could be seen. Anderson clung to the wagon box while it floated down some two or three miles, where it lodged and he was rescued the next morning. His escape is considered miraculous, as he could not swim and was subjected to frequent severe immersions during his perilous journey in the dark among the

trees and stumps. The neighbors state they heard him crying for help in the night, but were powerless to render him any assistance. He was rescued by means of a raft, and was found to be all right, though thoroughly chilled from being in the water so long. Mr. German and wife were drowned, and no one can tell of their efforts to escape. The team was also drowned at the same time by becoming entangled in the harness. The body of Mrs. German was not found until Monday, and Mr. German's not until some time after."

George Beaver's house was blown down, and catching fire from an overturned stove, burned.

William Lovell's barn was blown to pieces, and two of his horses killed.

John Schimmerhorn lost a valuable horse by a rail being driven into the barn and through the animal.

The top of P. J. Thornton's granary was blown off, and a quantity of grain scattered. W. Thields also lost a lot of grain in the same manner.

A house belonging to a Mr. Berry was blown down in such a manner as to leave him and his wife sitting in their chairs on the floor. The contents of the house were carried off and destroyed.

Philip Lovell's barn, containing eight horses, was blown away. The next morning all of the animals came back to the house uninjured. A wagon tire was blown off the wheel of Mr. Lovell's wagon. These two items are given on good authority.

Shepard Berry had a narrow escape from drowning. He was returning from work with a team of horses when the storm struck him; and in endeavoring to cross a stream, his horses became unmanagable; he was thrown into the current, and as he could not swim, would probably have drowned had he not fortunately grasped one of the horse's tails, and thus pulled ashore in an exhausted state.

Fred Smith's new two story house was blown over, also a two story house of Isaac Dubois, who lives just over the line in Coldwater township. Fred Schuman's house was taken off its foundation.

A great many bridges were carried away, among them the one across the Coldwater, west of town. It stood about twenty feet above low water mark.

In Scott township, Floyd county, a great amount of damage was done by the same storm, and several persons badly injured, a babe fatally. Mr. John Johnson, who lives in that vicinity, gave the following particulars:

Mr. Church's house was torn to pieces by the gale, and everything they had swept away. All the members of the family were more or less hurt, some of them quite seriously.

The destruction of property on John Waller's place was very great. Four of his tenant houses blew over, together with a large barn. A German, living in one of the houses, had his leg broken in two places. His wife's jaw sustained a double fracture, and two of their children were badly hurt, the younger so much that it died on Tuesday morning.

The wing of Mr. Oaks' house was torn away and his sulky plow carried a mile distant.

The large school house in District No. 17, was carried over ten rods from its foun-



R. Priest.

dation. Trees four inches through were twisted off like pipe stems.

A house belonging to Mr. Johnson, a Swede, was prostrated, and he was caught by some of the timbers and seriously injured.

East of Greene the storm was also quite severe. The upper story of Thomas Montgomery's house was torn away and several of the remaining windows broken by large hail.

The house of James McAbee, who lives on Flood Creek, was torn all to pieces. The inmates miraculously escaping.

On the Root farm, south of town, the water ran so high that it carried off several thousand tons of hay, entailing a heavy loss to the owner, Mr. Bedlong.

Richard Kival, who lives a few miles northwest of town, had a lively time when the storm struck his place. The boys were just coming in from milking; before reaching the house the roof went off and part of the building was carried over, upsetting a stove, which set fire to the floor.

A man in Bennezette was going home with his team of horses hitched to a wagon, and seeing the storm approaching, unhitched his team and got under the wagon box. When the wind struck, it turned the wagon over several times, but he hung on and came out uninjured. The wagon was blown against some trees, where it lodged. His horses went with the gale.

On the Iowa Central at Rockwell, a great amount of damage was done and several lives lost. A railroad bridge was swept away and a freight train coming along shortly afterwards, went headlong in to the abyss, with the exception of a few rear cars. The engineer, fireman and front brakeman jumped into the stream and succeeded in escaping with their lives.

Thomas Federspiel's house was destroyed, himself badly injured, and his youngest child killed. His wife and hired man also sustained severe injuries. G. N. Brough's house was turned over and set on fire by the stove. The furniture and everything was burned.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The constitutional amendment, section 26, is as follows: "No person shall manufacture for sale, sell, or keep for sale, as a beverage, any intoxicating liquors whatever, including ale, wine and beer. The General Assembly shall, by law, prescribe regulations for the enforcement of the prohibition herein contained, and shall thereby provide suitable penalties for violations of the provisions hereof."

The vote in Butler county on the adoption of the amendment, stood as follows:

Townships.	For.	Against
Fremont	46	60
Dayton	70	26
Coldwater	130	130
Bennezette	38	17
Pittsford	99	40
West Point	139	45
Jackson	90	36
Butler	174	73
Shell Rock	270	66
Jefferson	60	56
Ripley	35	23
Madison	19	54
Washington	.....	.....
Monroe	112	49
Albion	180	63
Beaver	170	24
Totals	1,632	762

Majority in county for amendment.....875

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dr. A. O. Strout, of Parkersburg, is a native of Maine, born in Durham, September 29, 1849. He worked on his father's farm in summers, and attended school from eight to ten weeks each winter, till the fall of 1865, when he taught a term of school in Pownal, Maine. In the fall of 1866, he removed to Indiana, where he taught school the greater part of the time during the first year. In the fall of 1868 he entered the Cook County Normal School, then situated at Blue Island, Illinois, and graduated from that institution, July 3, 1871, when he entered upon the active duties of a professional teacher, at Forty-seventh street, Chicago, Illinois. During the first year he employed three assistants, and had 225 pupils in attendance. In two years the school had increased to over 600 pupils, and ten assistants. The second year he ran this large school, he commenced the study of medicine. In September, 1873, he entered the Chicago Medical College, graduating therefrom March 16, 1875. In the fall of 1875, he located at Anamosa, Iowa, where he soon acquired a large practice. On the first day of April, 1876, he was appointed prison physician for the State penitentiary, located at Anamosa, which position he held till the spring of 1879, when he resigned. He settled in Parkersburg the following fall, since which time he has continued in the active duties of his profession. Dr. Strout is the present Master of the Masonic Lodge at Parkersburg, one of the strongest in this section of the State. He has been twice elected town councilman.

Milton Wilson was born at the village of Wilson, Niagara county, New York, July 22, 1826. The place of his birth was first settled by his grandfather, Reuben Wilson, in 1810. Reuben Wilson was the father of twelve children, six sons and six daughters. Three of the sons are yet living, but the daughters all died before reaching the age of twenty-five. Calvin Wilson, the father of Milton, was born in Canada West, in 1800, and died in 1878. His mother, Hannah (Sherwood) Wilson, was born in Vermont, in 1804. and is yet living Her parents, Nathaniel and Lucinda Sherwood, located at Wilson in 1813. Her father died there at the age of fifty-six, and her mother at the age of seventy-six. Calvin and Hannah Wilson were the parents of thirteen children, four sons and nine daughters. The sons are all living, and four of the daughters. Milton was the third child, but first son. He was reared on a farm, and spent his entire life in his native State engaged in agricultural pursuits, with the exception of two years in the city of Lockport, where he was in the mercantile trade. In 1850 Milton Wilson and Adaline Freer were united in marriage. Mrs. Wilson was born July 25, 1829. Her father, Solomon Freer, was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1799, and in 1824 married Mary Ann Snyder, who was born in 1808, in Ontario county. In 1826 they moved to Niagara county, New York. where they located, and raised a family of nine children, two sons, and seven daughters, all of whom are living, save one daughter. Mr. Freer died in 1879; Mrs. Freer in 1878. In the fall of 1856, Mr. Wilson sold his farm in, Niagara county, New York, and on the 26th of May, 1857, with his family, started west. [See page 476.]

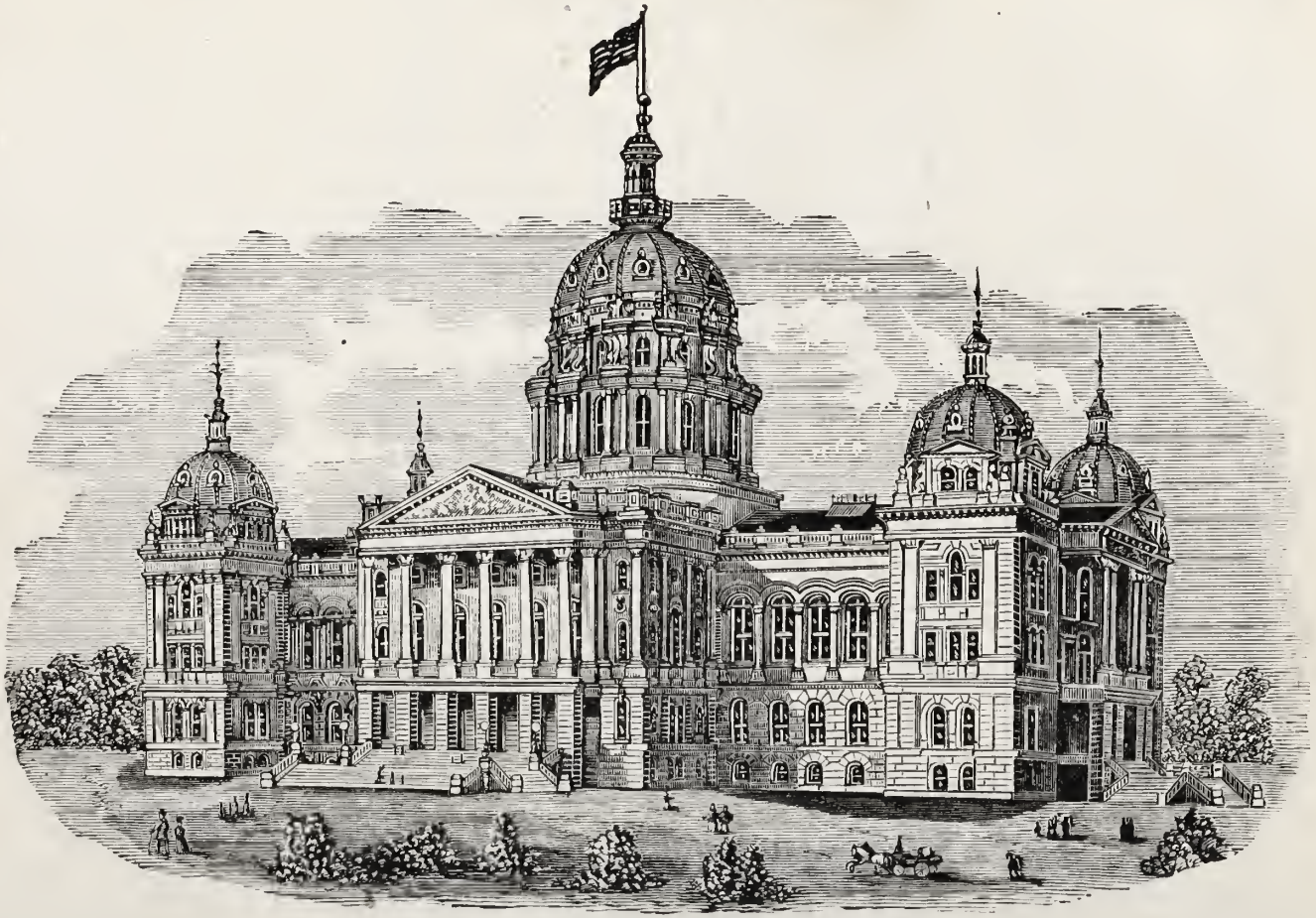
DIPHTHERIA.

In the spring of 1878 this dread disease broke out in Greene and for some time continued to rage. The physicians were of the opinion that it originated from a local cause, as the town was not at the time entirely free from filth, and from the few cases thus produced was carried on by contagion. About the first case was that of Charles H. Fugle, on the 20th of March, and although severe, was not fatal. Soon after this the family of C. H. Stranahan was taken down, and within a few weeks his wife and two of his three children were taken away by the hand of death. Edward Jordan's family were sick, but all recovered. The home of Mr. Atherton was invaded and two children taken. About the same time Charles Ramsey lost two of his children.

After this there seemed to be a lull in the ravages of the disease for several months, and no very violent or fatal cases appeared until late in the fall, when cold weather began to set in. Then it again appeared, and the family of G. B. Lathrop, in Dayton township, lost two of its members; eight of Henry Wagner's family had the disease, one proving fatal; Robert Prindle's household was despoiled of two of its members, and many others were taken with the disease. It is claimed that within two months there were as many as seventy-five cases in Greene and vicinity. In May, 1879, it broke out in the family of W. H. Crouse, west of Greene, leaving only two of the family of six children.

About the last cases were Pearlie Samson, Anna Harlinske and Minnie Sutton who contracted the disease at the same time, while attending a public gathering, and all died. A rigid quarantine was then established throughout the town, the schools were closed, public gatherings of all kinds were prohibited and it was finally brought under subjection. The last case was in March, 1879.

It is estimated that there were about two-hundred and fifty cases in all, of which at least seventy-five proved fatal. This estimate includes the town of Greene and surrounding country within reach of the practice of Greene physicians, who were at the time, Doctors C. C. Huckins, V. C. Birney and William Young.



STATE CAPITOL, DES MOINES, IOWA.

HISTORY

OF

BREMER COUNTY,

IOWA.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

ONE of the most interesting, as well as the most useful, studies to the youthful mind, as well as the advanced thinker, is that of general and local history. Especially is this true when the historian treats of a country as it existed in its primitive state; tells how it was peopled, and enters somewhat into detail in relation to the manner and life of the pioneers. There is a peculiar fascination about the rude life of the early settlers of a new country. The freedom of action, the unconstrained manner with which he receives one and all, and the generous hospitality, is indeed commendable.

Less than a half century ago, that part of the State of Iowa comprising the county of Bremer was an unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by the wild beasts of the forests, wild birds of the air, and no less wild red men, who roamed at will over the broad prairies, fishing in the Cedar and Wapsipinecon rivers, or hunting the game that everywhere abounded, seemingly caring nothing for the morrow, and only living in the ever present. The thought of the "palefaces" penetrating this beautiful country had not yet disturbed them, and so they continued on in their daily life of hunting and fishing, with occasionally a short war between tribes, to relieve the monotony of their lives. But the time was soon to come when they would surrender up the lands and move on toward the setting sun. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed; when the fair prairies, with their beautiful flowers, painted only by the hand of God, must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the use of civilized man sown therein.

Forty years ago, still all was a wilderness; the soil had been unvexed by the plow, and the woodman,s ax had never been heard; the cabin of the settler, with its smoke curling heavenward, with an air

inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was not to be seen, nor even the faintest trace of civilization, but, instead, boundless emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

"These, the gardens of the deserts—these,
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
And fresh as the young earth ere man had sinned.
Lo! they stretch,
In airy undulations, far away,
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all his rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

The prairies, indeed, were a grand sight—in the summer, "clothed in verdure green;" in the fall, in that color that too well tells of the departing years. If a grand sight to see the prairies, as the tall grass waved to and fro, it was a magnificent sight, in the fall of the year, to see the annual prairie fire as it sweeps over all. A correspondent of an Eastern paper, in an early day, in traveling West, witnessed one of these fires, and thus describes it in a communication to his paper:

"Whilst enjoying the sublimity of the scene, night threw her mantle o'er the earth, and the sentinel stars set their watch in the skies, when suddenly the scene was lighted by a blaze of light, illuminating every object around. It was the prairie on fire. Language cannot convey, words cannot express to you the faintest idea of the grandeur and splendor of that mighty conflagration. Methought that the pale Queen of Night, disclaiming to take her accustomed place in the heavens, had dispatched ten thousand messengers to light their torches at the altar of the setting sun, and that now they were speeding on the wings of the wind to their appointed stations. As I gazed on that mighty conflagration, my thoughts recurred to you, immured in the walls of a city, and I exclaimed in the fullness of my heart:

'O fly to the prairie in wonder, and gaze,
As o'er the grass sweeps the magnificent blaze;
The world cannot boast so romantic a sight,
A continent flaming, 'mid oceans of light."

Behold, how changed the scene! Where the rude wigwam of the red man once stood, a palatial-like residence is seen; where once the sons of the forest gathered together for the worship of Manitou, the "Great Spirit," the handsome church edifice is erected in which assemble those of another race worshipping the God of their fathers. Change is written upon every hand. How this change was wrought, the various steps by which the wilderness has been transformed into habitations for civilized man, is the duty of the historian to show; and in the following pages the attempt is made, with the hope that his efforts will be appreciated, and that the facts contained therein may be of interest, and the lessons of the past may be instructive to each and every reader.

CHAPTER II.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the readers of local history, the chapter pertaining to the early settlement of a country is of general interest, especially is this the case with pioneers themselves, those who have witnessed the changes that have been made, who have seen a trackless wilderness transformed into a beautiful country, and filled with an enterprising, happy people. He here reads, slowly and critically, every word, recalling memories of the past, which for a generation have been buried among a host of recollections, which now arise before him like a dream. His old associations, the deeds, the trials and battles against hunger and cold, while the settlers were few and far between, and wolves howled about the little log cabin, sending a chill to his heart; and the wind driving the sifting snow through the crevices—all now arise vividly before him. Often is it with pleasure, he can recall these recollections, viewing with satisfaction the thought that he has lived to see a thrifty and wealthy land, dotted with school houses and churches, villages and cities.

But again it will be, with sadness that the past is recalled, as thoughts spring up of the dark and painful side of early days. How a wife, whose virtues, bravery and simplicity will always be remembered, or a child, prattling in innocence, being called from earth to the eternal home, laid away under the cruel sod, in solemn quietude, by the rough but tender hands of hardy pioneers. Time had partially allayed the sting, but the wound is now uncovered by the allusion to days gone by, and the cases are not a few, where a tear of bitter sadness will course down the cheek in honor of the memory of those who have departed.

Notwithstanding the many disadvantages, and even sorrows attendant upon the first steps of civilization, the adversities to be encountered; the pioneers led a happy life. The absence of the aristocratic and domineering power of wealth and position, must have been a source of comfort and satisfaction. Merit alone insured equality, and this could not be suppressed by traditions. The brotherhood of man was illustrated in a sincere and practical way, and hospitality was not considered so much a christian trait as a duty to humanity.

Prior to 1845, the territory now comprising the county of Bremer was a vast expanse of prairie and timber, uninhabited by aught save Indians, and wild animals. The confines of civilization had not much more than crossed the Mississippi, and a journey through the territory west of the "Father of Waters," was a tedious, and justly considered a dangerous task.

This county, lying as it does in the Cedar and Wapsipinicon valleys, had no doubt been visited by white men, for these

fertile valleys had long been the trail of the hunter and trapper before actual settlers made their appearance. This part of the State was known as an Indian reservation, belonging to and occupied by various tribes. Those in actual possession, it is claimed, were the Winnebagos. Yet there were also members of the tribes of Musquaukees and Pottawatomies. There were about five hundred of the Winnebagoes who had quite a large village on sections 22 and 23, in Jefferson township. The Musquaukees numbered about one hundred, and the Pottawatomies about fifty. During the summer season they would leave their homes here and push northward for game and fish, leaving only their sap troughs, log shanties covered with bark, and their brass sugar kettles. The latter they buried where they would not be discovered by passers by; and it is not improbable that there are many of these brass utensils yet hid in the woods in Jefferson township.

The Indians did not, as is generally imagined, cultivate land, plant corn, or raise vegetables, but lived a life of indolence. The three tribes were intermixed and lived together in comparative harmony. The most notable chiefs were Womanokaker (often spelled Wananoker), Four Eyes, Pukatuk, Winnesheik, Hanahetaker, and Big Way (sometimes spelled Big Wave). Womanokaker (or Wananoker) was the great war chief; and the tradition has been handed down that he got his name from the fact that he had at one time stolen the woman of a white man—thus the name, "Woman-okaker." He is remembered as having the end of his nose shot off by a bullet. He lived on section 23, Jefferson township, near where H. C. Krech now resides, and his counsel had much weight among the Indians.

After the settlement of this county by whites began, the Indians became quite troublesome, stealing anything they could lay their hands upon. Finally, in the fall of 1848, two of the settlers made complaint to the government authorities, and, shortly afterward, the entire body of Indians were removed by a detachment of United States troops, from Fort Atkinson.

In the spring of 1845, the first settlement by white men was made in the territory now comprising Bremer county. Charles McCaffree was the first white man to locate, making claim to the whole of section 34, township 91, range 13, on what has since been known as Quarter Section Run, in Jefferson township. Mr. McCaffree is of Irish descent, born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, and during a portion of his early life was engaged as a boat hand on the Mississippi. After a few years of this life he went to southern Missouri, but in a short time turned his face northward, and settled in Lee county, Iowa.

In the spring of 1845, as stated, he came to Bremer county and located upon section 34, in what is now Jefferson township, put up a little log cabin in a small grove about fifty rods from the creek, on land now owned by Henry W. Briden, northeast of the present residence of Mr. Briden. During the first year of his residence, McCaffree broke about fifty acres, and raised considerable sod corn. Soon after McCaffree settled, there came to the county, Jerry O'Conner, an Irishman, who had for a time been making his home in Lee county, who took a

claim embracing all of section 33, adjoining McCaffree's, and together they kept bachelor's hall. O'Conner broke and fenced about five acres and raised some corn, near where the house of H. D. Gould now stands. After this McCaffree and O'Conner went back to Lee county. The former soon returned, but the latter never came back. O'Conner during the season was accustomed to do but little clothes-washing; when his shirt became worn and dirty, he would tear off the sleeves and collar, and put on a new shirt. When he started for Lee county he had on the bodies of not less than five shirts. The weather being cold when they started, they wore their overcoats. O'Conner, having neither boots nor shoes, made a sorry appearance traveling bare-footed with an overcoat and five shirts on. The following year, McCaffree was married to Cynthia, a daughter of John H. and Mary Messinger, who were then residents of the county. They went to Independence to have the marriage ceremony performed. They had a family of ten children—Hardin, Floyd, Mary, Hannah, Laura, John, Hestina, Lewis, Owen and Elbert. Mr. McCaffree and wife remained in the county after marriage for about eight years, when they removed to Spring Creek, where they remained three years, then returning to Bremer county. In about one year he went to Missouri, where he lived nine years, until the rebellion drove him from that State, when he again settled in Bremer county, in 1862. He died about 1872, and was buried in the burial ground of Jefferson township. Mr. McCaffree was a man of good impulses, genial and social in disposition, and of much integrity. He made many friends among the pioneers. Mrs. Cynthia McCaffree, his wife, is still a resident of the county, living in Jackson township. She is the oldest female settler living in the county.

In the fall of 1845 Charles McCaffree brought his brother Isaac and their mother to Bremer county as permanent settlers. Isaac now lives somewhere in Missouri, having left Bremer county before the war. About the same time—September, 1845—Jacob Beelah and his family and son-in-law, Andrew Sample, moved into the county and took claims which, after the survey, turned out to be on section 35, township 91, range 13, now constituting Jefferson township. A log cabin was erected by them on the premises now owned by David Marquis. Not much is remembered of Beelah, as he did not remain long, removing to Floyd county. Andrew Semple, however, is remembered better, although he left about 1851. He is said to have been a disagreeable, quarrelsome fellow, nearly always in trouble with some of his neighbors. He moved into Chickasaw county, where he was a part owner in the town site of Nashua. He won a hard name there by his drinking, carousing and lawlessness, and finally left for Missouri, where he was when last heard from. Jacob Beelah has not been heard from since he left the county, but the grove he settled in, near the southern line of Floyd county, has since borne his name, though slightly corrupted, being called Beelar's Grove. Thus the first settlement in the county was made.

Early in the spring of 1846, a party came to the county from Marion county,

Indiana, consisting of J. H. Messinger, with a large family of girls and boys; George Tibbetts, with a like family; T. Fisher and P. Miller. They all came with ox-teams, spending a number of weeks in the journey.

J. H. Messinger took a farm on sections 35 and 36, township 91, range 13, and he and his wife lived there for twenty years, until called away by death. The family consisted of four boys and five girls. Elias J. was the oldest son, and now lives at Waterloo, where he owns a part of the mill power of the Cedar river. John was the second, and lives two miles north of Waterloo. Robert P., the third, still resides upon the old homestead, and is the earliest settler now living within the county. Henry M. C. was the youngest son. In 1878 he went to Oregon, where he still lives. Of the girls, two of them married the Tibbetts boys, one married Charles McCaffree, and one is now Mrs. H. B. Boyd, of Jefferson township. The youngest married Isaac Conner, and is now dead. Mr. Conner is in Kansas.

George Tibbetts located on section 24, —the present site of Jefferson City. His family consisted of four boys and four girls. About 1851 he ran away to Minnesota to avoid arrest. He has never returned, unless in secret. It is reported that he died a number of years since, with small-pox. His wife was a good woman, and much liked by all who knew her. For a number of years she lived with members of her family, finally going to Minnesota, where she died. Wesley Tibbetts, the oldest son, located on the north side of the Big Woods, on section 15, in what now constitutes Jefferson township, and the next son, Henry, took a place adjoining, on section 16. When the survey was made, the section line passed directly between their houses. Wesley sold his place, and now lives in Kansas. Henry also went to Kansas, but has since removed to California, where he yet lives, engaged in fruit culture. Jeremiah, the third son, removed to Minnesota, where he still remains, upon land given him by his brother Henry. Luther also lives in Minnesota. Jerry was peculiar in dress and actions, spending most of his time praying in fence corners. He never shook hands, his manner of salutation being a groan.

T. Fisher and P. Miller, who are mentioned as coming with this party, did not remain longer than the ensuing fall.

The year 1847 witnessed the addition of a number of pioneers to the little settlement in Bremer county. So far, nearly, if not all, had settled in and about the "Big Woods," of Jefferson township. The settlers had already commenced tilling the soil and were raising various products. Game of every description abounded, and much time was spent by the pioneers in hunting.

The arrivals of 1857 who can be recalled were, Charles Frady, Ezra G. Allen, Joseph and James Fee, each of whom made a claim.

Charles Frady was a son-in-law of George Tibbetts, and is supposed to have come from the same place. In a few years he moved to other parts. A son of his remained in the county a number of years but finally removed to Nebraska.

Ezra G. Allen settled upon the farm now owned by S. F. Shepard, on section 25, township 91, range 14, now Jackson town-

ship. Within half a dozen years he removed to Horton, and, in 1856, went to Kansas, where he has since died.

Joseph and James Fee were brothers, and were known as "Joe and Jim." Where they were from is not known. They settled near the Tibbetts family, and after remaining a short time, removed to Chickasaw county.

In the spring of 1849 John Clark came from Delaware county, Ohio, and made a claim on section 8, township 91, range 13, now a portion of Washington township. After selecting this claim he returned to Ohio, making the entire trip upon horseback. In the fall of 1849 he returned to Bremer county with his family, bringing the same horse which he had rode in the spring. Mr. Clark cut out the first wagon road from the north side of the Big Woods to Janesville. He was really a frontiersman—no one living north of him in this section of the State, nor west of him this side of Sioux City. Quasketon, forty miles distant, was the nearest grist mill, and Cedar Falls, then called Sturgis Rapids, was the nearest post office. At this time there was not a tradesman nor a professional man within the limits now constituting Bremer county. John Clark was born in Pennsylvania in February, 1796. At an early day, in company with his parents, he went to Delaware county, Ohio. He was brought up on a farm, and received a common-school education. He lived in Delaware county until 1849, when, in company with his wife and eight children, he came to Bremer county. There were but eleven families in the county when they arrived. The first spring, Mr. Clark and the boys tapped 400 maple trees and made 1,100 pounds of sugar, which they sold for six cents a pound. When they first came to the county they brought a little flour, which was soon borrowed by the neighbors, and Mr. Clark was obliged to go to Cedar Rapids for more. The family parched corn and ground it in a coffee mill, living upon this until his return, usually being about a week on the trip. Mr. Clark was one of the first justices elected in the county. He died at his home in December, 1855. His wife is still living at the advanced age of seventy-eight. Seven of the eight children are yet living. Mr. Clark was a man of grand impulses, upright and honest in all of his dealings, and when death removed him from among the pioneers, they lost one of their best and most respected members.

David Clark, son of John and Jane Clark, was born in Delaware county, Ohio, November 3, 1831. He came with his parents to Bremer county, in the fall of 1849. Mr. Clark received a liberal education and in the winter of 1853–54, taught school in Polk township, completing an unfinished term. This was the first school taught in Polk township. On coming to this county, he made a claim, but did not live upon it, remaining at home with his parents until 1858, when he located at Waverly, engaging in the boot and shoe trade, and operating a tannery at the same time. In this line of trade he continued about one year. From 1859 to 1869, he was in the real estate business, and subsequently, for about five years in the hardware trade. On account of failing health, he has not been very actively engaged for some years, spending much of his time

in Nebraska. In 1860 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary C. Lyman, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children, two girls and three boys—Mary, the oldest, living at home; John L., now at Eagle Grove, in the drug business; Ernest C., Grace and Arthur B. Mr. Clark has been assessor of the town, a member of the school board, deputy collector of internal revenue of this district, and has held various other offices of honor and trust. He has taken an active part in every enterprise looking to the advancement of the city of Waverly, and has sacrificed great personal interests for its benefit.

In 1850 the arrivals were numerous, among whom were, John T. Barrick, Heman A. Miles, William Payne, William Thorp, Samuel Armstrong, J. H. Martin, Jacob Hess, Charles N. Martin, J. H. McRoberts, William Hinton, and Frederick Cretzmeyer.

John T. Barrick made himself at home on section 35, township 91, range 14, where he subsequently erected a saw mill, and platted the town of Janesville, naming it in honor of his wife, Jane. Here he remained until late in the sixties, when he removed to Kansas, where he still lives. His son, Isaac T. Barrick, still lives near Janesville. Mr. Barrick was a genial and pleasant old gentleman, and made many warm friends among the old settlers.

Heman A. Miles, who was for many years identified with the progress of the county, located in Lafayette township. A letter from him, in connection with the chapter upon reminiscences, gives particulars of his early settlement.

William Payne came with Mr. Barrick, and also settled, with his family, near Janesville. He came from Indiana, and after making improvements, remained six or seven years, then moved to Dallas county, this State, where he still lives. He was an ardent Methodist, and was a man of good principles and many friends.

William Thorp, another pioneer of this year, settled with his family upon the place now occupied by Charles Thies in Jefferson township. In about four or five years he sold out and removed to Franklin county, this State. He was well-known among the early settlers; was a good kind of a man, but very passoniate, and when excited would commit acts that in his more sober moments he would sincerely regret. One little incident is recalled in which he figured conspicuously. On a certain occasion when his daughter—having just been married—came home, a party consisting of Matthew Farrington, the Messinger boys, Loren Gilbert, and some others made arrangements to serenade "the folks." Accordingly, a number of musical instruments, such as tin pans, shot horse-fiddles, etc. were obtained, and the party repaired to the scene of action. The performance began, and the din was almost unbearable. Thorp got angry, then mad, then wild, until, taking down his rifle, he swore the annihilation of the whole *posse*. Just as he was about to open the door preparatory to beginning his bloody work, the thought chanced to strike him that possibly the serenaders might object, and it might result in their "cleaning him out." The thought was enough, his courage failed, and putting up the rifle, decided to sit down quietly and listen to the balance of

the "concert." When the entertainment was through the orchestra departed. During the cermonies M. Farrington mounted a stump, and in a spirited speech dwelt particularly upon the text that "anger rested only in the breast of fools."

Samuel Armstrong settled upon a farm on the south side of the Big Woods, in Jefferson township. He had a family and is remembered as a good neighbor and a conscientious man. He only remained upon his first farm a few years, then moved further up the river, and finally, in 1854, removed to Minnesota.

J. H. Martin and his brother came with their father, Rev. Charles N. Martin, and their good mother, Elizabeth. The old gentleman was a minister of the gospel, a man of much integrity and well esteemed by all who knew him. He settled upon the southwest quarter of section 13, of township 91, range 14, now Washington township. His wife, Elizabeth, was a great doctress, and rode all over this region healing the sick. The old folks went to Fayette county, where they have since died. John H. Martin located on section 26, on the road between Janesville and Waverly, in Jackson township. He was the first school fund commissioner of Bremer county.

Jacob Hess came with the Martins. He made his home on section 2, township 91, range 14, now a portion of the city of Waverly. His first log cabin was built near the site of the present stone house of G. R. Dean. He remained here for a number of years, but in 1864 went to Oregon.

J. H. McRoberts erected a log cabin upon the claim he made, on section 1, township 91, range 14, now a part of Washington township. A few years after his settlement, he was drowned in the Spring Branch. In company with Mace Eveland he had gone hunting, became fatigued and finally gave out all together. Mr. Eveland left him while he went for a conveyance to take him home. While he was gone it appeared that McRoberts had crawled to the edge of the brook for a drink, and, while in the act of drinking, fell forward on his face into the water. The water was only about six inches deep, but nevertheless, when Mr. Eveland returned, he found him cold in death.

In the fall of 1850, William Hinton and family came. Mr. Hinton made claim to a part of section 1, township 91, range 14, Washington township. After a number of years sojourn in Bremer county, the old folks moved to Kansas. Lorenzo and Shadrach, two of the sons, are yet residents of the county.

During the spring of 1850 quite a party arrived and were made welcome as valuable acquisitions to the settlement. The party consisted of Israel Trumbo and family, William Baskins, Joe Kerr and Aaron Dow; the latter bringing the family of Mr. Trumbo. All here secured homes. Israel Trumbo had a family of nine or ten children. He had previously visited the county, and made a claim on section 16, Jefferson township, where he remained until about 1861, when with his family, he removed to Dakota, where he and his wife have since died. He was a man of fair education, of good motives, genial and popular. He was one of the first justices of the peace in Bremer county, and was the first surveyor.

William Baskins was his nephew, and was a single man at the time of his arrival. He is still a resident of the county.

Joseph Kerr was a relative of the parties whom he accompanied. Being a young and single man, he soon began to look for a partner. He was soon afterward married to Martha Clark, and settled upon a place near the city of Waverly. He remained in the county until his death, which occurred in 1882. His wife is also dead, and the children scattered.

Aaron Dow, who came with the family of Israel Trumbo, like the rest, was a native of Ohio. Shortly after his arrival in Bremer county, he claimed a piece of land on section 5, in what now constitutes Washington township, erecting his log cabin in what has since been known as Sturdevant's Grove. He was an odd fellow, both in manner of speech and dress, but was honest and reliable in every respect. He was a nephew of Lorenzo Dow, and partook somewhat of the peculiarities of that good, though eccentric minister of the pospel. Aaron remained there until 1851, when he went south.

After this, the settlement became rapid. The details, as to the early settlement, will be found in connection with the histories of the various townships.

Among the early settlers of the county, who are still citizens, are the following: O. C. Harrington, C. R. Hastings, Abner Scott and brother, M. R. Flood, T. Clarey, P. Burgess, Watenpaugh, Adam Brodie and brother, M. F. Gillett, James Leaman, S. F. Cass, A. L. Stephenson, O. S. Hatch, J. B. Yerton, A. Macomber, George Watts, Isaac Barrick, Allen Sewell, Frank Coddington, S. F. Shepard, Joel Loveland, George Daniels, Matthew Farrington, John Foutch, John Stears, P. Bredow, Winne, Stumme, Fred Bruntz, N. C. Peck, R. V. Dibble, John McRae, Patrick O'Dea, Fred Hildebrand, G. N. Bowers, J. N. Johnson, Andrew Carstensen, Hiram Lester, Asa Martin, John Chapin, James Sturdevant, H. H. Case, W. B. Ingersoll, Moses Robinson, Mason Eveland, William Pelton, James Andrews, Stannard, R. J. Ellsworth, W. P. Harris, Moses Lehman, James Wood, and D. A. Long. These old settlers are mentioned merely as an index of what will be finished in the township histories.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first white child born within the limits of what now comprises Bremer county was on the 15th day of January, 1848—Zachary T., a son of E. J. and Catherine Messinger. It is said that the Indians would sometimes get the boy and carry him off, and it was with difficulty that Mr. and Mrs. Messinger could keep them from claiming him as their own.

The first marriage in the county is described by a local writer as follows: "The first marriage among the young white settlers of the settlement was Isaac McCaffree to Rebecca Beelah, in 1847. The twain started for Linn county to have the ceremony performed. On their way they encamped at Spring Creek, in Black Hawk county, and were snow bound five days and nights. So it will be seen that it was under difficulties that they got to their destination. But, nothing daunted, they wended their way after the storm, and the ceremony was performed, though some days later than they had anticipated."

Charles McCaffree and Cynthia Messinger, who were the contracting parties in the second marriage, went to Independence, Buchanan county, to have the ceremony performed.

The first death in the county was that of Mrs. Fee, who was the mother of Joseph and James Fee, and her remains were carried to Linn county for burial.

The first burial and second death was an infant son of Isaac McCaffree. The child was buried upon the land which now constitutes a part of M. Farrington's farm in Jefferson township.

The first person naturalized in the county was William Gonld, who on the 29th of June, 1854, renounced all allegiance to Great Britain, before Judge T. S. Wilson, now of Dubnque.

The first sermon preached in the county was by Rev. Mr. Collins, a Methodist Episcopal Divine, in the winter of 1850, at the house of E. J. Messinger in Jefferson township. The second minister to visit the county was a Rev. Mr. Vail, of the same faith.

The first frame house in Bremer county was erected in 1852, for a Methodist parsonage, on the farm of William Payne, near Janesville, lately owned by Judge M. Rowen.

The first marriage license issued in the county was by Judge Jeremiah Farris, and united Jonas Mishler and Sarah Michael. It bore the date of August 20, 1853. They were married the same day by the judge. The parties still live in Jefferson township.

The first deed upon record was dated October 4, 1853, and was given by John T. Barrick and wife, Jane, to Frank Codington, James M. and E. E. Moss. The acknowledgement was taken by John M. Bennett, justice of the peace.

The total amount of the first tax, levied in 1853, was $653.52. The following year it amounted to $1,194.75.

The first store opened in the county was by John H. Winter and Asbury Leverich, at Janesville.

The first probate proceeding of record in the county, related to the appointment of Simeon F. Shepard as administrator of the estate of James McRoberts, and bore the date of November 19, 1852. The Honorable O. H. P. Roszell, county judge of Buchanan county, required Mr. Shepard to give a bond in the sum of $2,000.

The first house in the county was erected by Jacob Beelah, in the fall of 1845, in Jefferson township.

Janesville was the first town laid out in the county, and the plat thereof was the first filed for record. The survey was made in the spring of 1853, and the plat recorded July 22, 1854.

The first school in the county was taught by Richard Miles, a brother of Herman A. Miles, in the winter of 1852–3, in a little log hut in Jefferson township, belonging to John Clark.

The first post office in the county "Neutral," is thus spoken of by a local writer:

"The first post office in the county was established in 1850, J. H. Messinger, postmaster, the route being from Cedar Falls to Neutral. It is said that when the office was established, the way it received its name was as follows: The decision was to give the office a significant name, and as all the county was on what was known as "Neutral land," hence the name

Neutral. After a while Mr. Messinger became tired of the duties of the office (without pay), and, at his request, M. Farring took charge, and the name was changed.

Politieal partyism was becoming very strong, *neutral positions* therein were held in just eontempt. Doeuments from Washington came plainly addressed to "Neutrille," and he favored the change and used the new name. After a while, reasonably enough, by mistaking *a* for *e*, it gradually assumed the present name "Nautrille," by which name it has since been known. The offiee was diseontinued in 1879.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

For years prior to any thought of the existence of a Bremer eounty, all this territory of Iowa eonstituted a portion of the Winnebago Indian Reservation, and the territory partieularly eomprising Bremer, was oecupied by various tribes, as stated elsewhere. The settlement began in 1845, and in 1847 the eounty was surveyed into eongressional townships. Somewhat later it was sectionized, and in about 1851 the land came into market. Just prior to this the Indian reservation was purehased by the United States Government, and the Indians, who were yet inhabiting the county, numbering about three hundred, with the three chiefs who were left—Big Wave (or Way), Winneshiek, and Wananokaker (or Womanokaker)—were removed to Crow River, Minnesota, one hundred and fifty miles north of St. Paul. In the meantime —some time in 1850—the territory of Bremer was attached to Fayette for judicial purposes; but as there was hardly any intercourse between the two eounties, and no road was broken conneeting this settlement with Fayette, these relations were soon dissolved, and in the winter of 1850–1 Bremer was attaehed to Buehanan county for eivil and judieial purposes. Preparations were made for a township organization, and the entire county was made a civil township. On the 29th day of April, 1851, the first eleetion in the county was held at the house of John H. Messinger, in Jefferson township. The judges of this election were John Miles, George Tibbetts, and Elias J. Messinger; and the clerks were Heman A. Miles and Aaron Dow. The township officers eleeted were as follows: Israel Trumbo and Chas. N. Martin, justiees of the peace; Heman A. Miles and John H. Martin, eonstables; George Tibbetts, John Clark, and John H. Messinger, trustees; Elias J. Messinger, treasurer; Aaron Dow, town elerk.

Fortunately the poll book is yet in existenee, and is in the possession of Elias J. Messinger, of Waterloo. The following is a full list of the voters at this election: Israel Trumbo, William Payne, John H. Messinger, Joseph Kerr, Peter Hohyner. Wesley Tibbetts, Jaeob Beelah, John Clark, William Hinton, John Miles, Samuel Beelah, Jacob Hess, William Thorp, Ezra G. Allen, Samuel Armstrong, John H. Martin, William Baskins, George Tibbetts, James H. MeRoberts, John T. Barrick, Heman A. Miles, Elias J. Messinger, Henry Tibbetts, Charles N. Martin, and Aaron Dow.

This made a total of twenty-five voters, and of the entire number, only one is still a resident of the eounty—William Baskins, who resides just east of Waverly. Five of them are sleeping the last, long sieep in Breemer county soil, and the rest have been seattered. The five

buried here are, Charles McCaffree, John Clark, J. H. McRoberts, J. H. Messinger, and Joseph Kerr.

At this time O. H. P. Roszell was county judge of Buchanan county.

In April, 1853, the second election was held. This election was held at the house of Israel Trumbo, on section 16. Among the officers chosen was John Clark, justice of the peace. The clerks of the election were Matthew and Walter Farrington. The latter carried the returns to Independence, the county seat of Buchanan county. There were sixty-eight votes cast, an increase of twenty-seven over the former election.

It was now believed there were a sufficient number of inhabitants in the county to organize. Accordingly, in May, 1853, James W. Wood, John T. Barrick and O. H. P. Roszell, commissioners for that purpose, located the county seat at Waverly.

In July, 1853, a convention was held at the red cedar stake, which marked the location of the county seat, just north of where the court house in Waverly now stands, and candidates for the various offices were nominated. The convention was called regardless of party lines, and nearly all of the voters were present. When a party was proposed for any office, an opponent would also be named, and the mass would then separate, the friends of the two candidates ranging themselves upon opposite sides, and the "heaviest file" won the nomination. At this time the office of county surveyor was the most lucrative of any county office, and, after reviewing the field it was found that there was only one citizen of the county fully competent to discharge the duties. This was Matthew Farrington. But he was a "William Lloyd Garrison abolitionist," and declared he would not take the office. He mounted a wagon, and addressing the convention, stated that, as "the constitution of the United States upheld slavery, he could not take an oath to support it, and would accept no office conditional upon taking such an oath." Heman A. Miles and others who were prominent factors of the convention, assured him that it was not necessary for him to take such an oath, and he finally consented to accept the nomination. But before the day of the election he learned that the oath must be taken, and upon that day he again mounted the wagon and stated that he should not accept upon such a condition. He illuminated his house in honor of the occasion and invited all his abolition friends, within four or five miles, to take supper with him, at his home in Jefferson township.

In August, 1853, the organization of the county was made permanent by the election of county officers. At this election, which was held at the house of Fred Cretzmeyer; there were only eighty votes polled, and the following officers were elected: County judge, Jeremiah Farris; sheriff, Austin Farris; treasurer and recorder, John Hunter; clerk of courts, Heman A. Miles; school fund commissioner, John H. Martin; surveyor, Israel Trumbo. This brought Bremer county into official existence. At this time the property in the county listed for taxation amounted only to $43,437, which is a marked contrast to the $3,168,229 of property assessed in 1882.

The first court house in Bremer county was a little frame building that stood just north of the present fine court building. It was erected in 1854, and has long years since rotted to the ground. During the summer and fall of 1857, the present court house was erected in the eastern part of Waverly, upon a beautiful elevation overlooking the city, at a cost of about $23,000. It is constructed of brick, is forty-three by sixty-three, and is two stories in height above a stone basement. It is surmounted by a handsome dome, which adds much to its outward appearance. In the basement is contained the sheriff's apartments, and necessary cells for the confinement of prisoners. The court room in the second story is forty-one feet in width by fifty-one in depth.

On the first day of January, 1858, the erection of this building was celebrated within its walls by a "Bremer County Ball," at which about 150 persons of both sexes attended. The basement was appropriated to the purpose of a supper, the hall and offices on the first floor to the reception and seating of guests, the court room to dancing, and the offices connected therewith to dressing-rooms. For some years after its erection the court house was the scene of many gatherings, social, religious, political, literary and otherwise. In September, 1869, however, the board of supervisors directed the Sheriff to exclude from the building "all parties except political and county societies."

The fire-proof building constructed of brick and iron, 32x48 feet in size, and one story in heighth, is located upon the south side of the large square which incloses the court house, to which it is conveniently adjacent. It was erected at a cost of about $5,000, in the summer of 1870, for the better accommodation of county officers, and to ensure the safe preservation of the public records. Though unpretentious in style, it is a neat and commodious structure, and contains the offices of the county auditor, recorder, clerk of courts, and treasurer.

THE COUNTY'S NAME.

The territory comprising Bremer county was originally a part of the Winnebago reservation. It subsequently became a part of the "Neutral Land." On the passage of the act creating the counties in the northern part of the State, the name Bremer was bestowed upon this territory, at the suggestion of Governor Hempstead, in honor of Frederika Bremer, a noted Sweedish authoress.

CHAPTER III.

PIONEER LIFE.

One of the most interesting phases of national or local history, is that of the settlement of a new country. What was the original state in which the pioneer found the country, and how was it made to blossom as the rose?

Pioneer life in Bremer county finds its parallel in almost every county in the State, and throughout the entire West. While some of the customs here given may not be entirely applicable to pioneer life in Bremer, they are a truthful representation of pioneer life in general, and are thus worthy a place in this volume. When Charles McCaffree, Jacob Beelah, and others of that noble band of pioneers settled here, they found an unbroken wilderness. Wild beasts, and but little less wild savages, roamed at will over the prairie, through the forests, and along the waters of the Iowa river and its numerous tributaries. Forests were to be felled, cabins erected, mills built, and the river and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Are they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

The Bremer county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to the forest homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally the "promised land" was reached.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how so great a change could take place in so short a time. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were

built seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light, and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of dwelling houses.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs; with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridgepole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fireplace, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two crosspieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catching on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with flitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fireplace were collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were

made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder horn and hunting pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bedrooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin" being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long-handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when a stone wall formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" were baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with the dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with hot embers and ashes. When the bread was done it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same oven for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in both hands, it was moulded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness. In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness in the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded of honey, and of this the early settlers had an abundance the year round. For some years after settlements were made, the corn meal formed the staple commodity for bread.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine; for, as de-

scribed, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of Bremer county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The inexhaustible forest supply, the fertile prairies, and the many improvements constantly going forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independence of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions and opinions. There was scarcely a State in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way and embrace; and the society thus newly organized and constituted, is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and, of course, more affectionate, than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown, out of which to make the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the settlements, but after the sheep had been introduced, and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for an entire family. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccasins were much worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut, and from this came the term "butternut," still common throughout the West. The black and white wool mixed, varied the color, and gave the name "pepper-and-salt." As a matter of course every family did its own spinning, weaving and sewing, and for years all the wool had to be carded by hand on cards from four inches broad to

eight and ten inches long. The picking of the wool and carding was work to which the little folks could help, and at the proper season all the little hands were enlisted in the business. Every household had its big and little spinning wheels, winding-blades, reel, warping-bars and loom. The articles were indispensible in every family. In many of the households of Bremer county, stowed away in empty garrets and out-of-the-way places, may still be found some of these almost forgotten relics.

The preparations for the family clothing usually began in the early fall, and the work was continued on into the winter months, when the whirr of the wheels and the regular stroke of the loom could be heard until a late hour of the night. No scene can well be imagined so abounding in contentment and domestic happiness. Strips of bark, of the shell-bark hickory, thrown from time to time in the ample fire place, cast a ruddy, flickering light over the room. In one corner, within range of the reflected light, the father is cobbling a well-worn pair of shoes, or trying his skill at making new ones. Hard by, the young ones are shelling corn for the next grist. The oldest daughter whirls the large spinning wheel, and with its hum and whirr trips to the far side of the room, drawing out the thread, while the mother, with the click of the shuttle and the measured thump of the loom, fills up the hours—the whole a scene of domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

It is well for "Young America" to look back on those early days. It involved a life of toil, hardship, and the lack of many comforts, but it was the life that made men of character. Bremer county today has no better men than the immediate descendants of those who built their cabins in the forest, and by patient endurance wrought out of the wilderness the landmarks for a prosperous commonwealth. One of these writes that "the boys were required to do their share of the hard labor of clearing up the farm, for much of the country now under the plow was at one time heavily timbered, or was covered with a dense thicket of hazel and young timber. Our visits were made with ox teams, and we walked or rode on horseback, or in wagons, to 'meeting.' The boys 'pulled,' 'broke' and 'hackled' flax, wore tow shirts, and indulged aristocratic feelings in fringed 'hunting-shirts' and 'coon-skin caps, 'picked' and 'carded' wool by hand, and 'spooled' and 'quilled' yarn for the weaving till the back ached."

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was then no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. The hard toil made men old before their time, but beneath their sturdy blows they saw not only the forest pass away, but the fields white with the grain. Change and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture, and, stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair, with closed eyes, and dreams of the scenes of the long ago.

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude canoe
Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led
Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their hands
And murder in their hearts. The light of day
Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
Like some dark pall across the water's face,
And folded all the land in its embrace;
The panther's screaming, and the bear's low growl,
The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild howl,
The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
In alternation with the Indian's yell,
Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
That were enacted in the early days.
"Now, o'er the visiön, like a miracle, falls
The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like prop
Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top,
The 'coon-skin, battened fast on either side,
The whisps of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangled in among
The morning-glory vines that clambered o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
The happy mother humming with her wheel
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care,
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of winter time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon floor,
And made a golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the lovliness
Of dimpled cheek, and limb, and linsey dress.
The bough-filled fireplace and the mantle wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,
Where, perchance upon its shoulders 'neath the joists,
The old clock hiccoughed, harsh and husky-voiced:
Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not then for diet, but for show:
The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops;
Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
The flask of camphor and vial of squills.
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills.
And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife,
Reflectively reviews the scenes of early life.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day, the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and, after due preparation, departed *en massee* for the "mansion" of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey; and to insure merriment, the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage cermony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four-handed reels,

or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what the pioneers called "jigging"—that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called "cutting out"—that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company, without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends, This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same department, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if the seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infair was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life, which every old settler will vividly recall, was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it was variously called. It was a terror to new-comers, for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sallow, as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of Bremer county. The impurities continued to absorb from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body becomes saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on, in some cases, each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first;" it was a burning hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect—indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency—not even a wedding in the family would stop it. It was imperative and tyranical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better, you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing machine, jarring machine, and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore, and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of

fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe-begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing. You didn't think much of yourself and didn't believe that other people did either, and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined even the dogs looked at you with a sort of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole State as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginny," the "Jarseys," Maryland or Pennsylvania.

"And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cabin, see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just within my silent door,
Waiting for the "ager," seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The foregoing is not a mere picture of imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase of what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not a member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

WOLF HUNTING.

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like mosquitos, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the real depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, gathering, not only wolves, but also deer and many smaller "varmint." Five, ten or more wolves, by this means, would be killed in a single day. The men would be organized with as much system as a small army, every one being posted in the meaning of every signal and the application of every rule. Guns were scarcely ever allowed to be brought on such occasions, as their use would be unavoidably dangerous. The dogs were depended upon for the final slaughter. The dogs, by the way, had all to be held in check by a cord in the hands of their keepers until the final signal was given to let them loose, when away

they would all go to the center of battle, and a more exciting scene would follow than can easily be described.

BEE HUNTING.

This wild recreation was a peculiar one, and many sturdy backwoodsmen gloried in excelling in this art. He would carefully watch a bee as it filled itself with the product of some sweet flower or leaf bud, and notice particularly the direction taken by it as it struck a "bee-line" for its home, which, when found, would generally be high up in the hollow of some tree. The tree would be marked, and in the fall a party would go and cut down the tree and capture the honey as quick as they could before it wasted away through the broken walls in which it had been so carefully stowed by the busy little bee. Several gallons would often be taken from a single tree, and by a very little work, and pleasant at that, the early settlers could keep themselves in honey the year round. By the time the honey was a year old it would turn white and granulate, yet be as good and healthful as when fresh. This was called by some "candied" honey.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, bloodsnakes, and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milksnakes, garter and watersnakes, and others. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately turn and crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kind. It was a common practice, in order to exterminate them, for the men to turn out in companies with spades, mattocks and crowbars, attack the principal snake dens and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid, and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as a specific for rheumatism. Another method for their destruction was to fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grapevine attached, so that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements were necessarily rude, and the agriculture of a corresponding character. The plow used was called a "bar-share" plow, the iron point of which consisted of a bar of iron

about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which was attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. In the spring time, when the ground was to be prepared for the seed, the father would take his post at the plow, and the daughter possession of the reins. This is a grand scene—one full of grace and beauty. The pioneer girl thinks but little of fine dress; knows less of the fashions; has probably heard of the opera, but does not understand its meaning; has been told of the piano but has never seen one; wears a dress "buttoned up behind;" has on "leather boots," and "drives plow" for father. In the planting of corn, which was always done by hand, the girls always took a part, usually dropping the corn, but many of them covering it with the hand-hoe.

In the cultivation of wheat, the land was plowed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implement used to cut the wheat was neither the sickle nor the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood with long, bending teeth or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradles would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there put in stack. The threshing was performed in one of two ways, by flail or tramping with horses, generally the later. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped, the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning-mill, or sometimes, before fanning-mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the hight of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board.

If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not ashamed to own it. He could truthfully sing

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his fathers, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. If a Methodist, he was one to the fullest extent. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.

CHAPTER IV.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

As stated, on its creation Bremer was attached to Fayette for judicial purposes. It was subsequently attached to Black Hawk for the same purposes, and was duly organized in 1853. At this time the powers of the present board of supervisors was vested in the county court. This court consisted of a judge, a county prosecuting attorney and the sheriff. The judge had entire jurisdiction in all matters which could not properly be brought before the District court, and he was, therefore, to a certain extent, "supreme ruler" in local matters. The office was the most important one in the gift of the people of the county.

The records of the county court commence with the first session, held at Waverly, in the fall of 1853. The first court consisted of Jeremiah Farris, county judge; Austin Farris, sheriff; and Hon. W. P. Harmon, prosecuting attorney.

ACTS OF THE COUNTY COURT.

The first entries upon the records of the county court, were orders fixing the amount of bond required of the various county officers elected August, 1853. The date of the record is August 15, 1853. The bonds of the treasurer, recorder and sheriff, were each fixed at $5000.

The first regular session of the county court upon record, was held in December, 1853. The only business transacted was the issuing of several county warrants, the first being in favor of William Powell, for services rendered as judge of election, at the August election, 1853, for the sum of one dollar, and for making return of said election, for six dollars and forty cents. The second order was in favor of John S. Jenkins, for the sum of two dollars, for services rendered as judge of election. The third warrant was in favor of William Pattee, for the sum of $100.75, for

furnishing books for the various county offices.

Various entries are made upon the first page of the record of the county court, of different dates, the order in which they are recorded going to show that they were not entered at the time specified.

On the 6th day of February, at a regular term of the county court, the county was divided into election precincts, as follows:

Township 91, 92, 93, range 11, and townships 91, 92, 93; range 12 constituting the first precinct, and known as Bremer precinct.

Township 93, range 13, and township 93; range 14 constituting the second precinct to be known as Polk precinct.

Township 92, range 13, and township 92, range 14, constituting the third precinct, to be known as Washington precinct.

Township 91, range 13, constituting the fourth precinct, to be known as Jefferson precinct.

Township 91, range 14, constituting the fifth precinct, to be known as Jackson precinct.

On the sixth day of March, 1854, the county court being in session, the name of Bremer precinct was changed to Frederika.

At this time, the county court issued an order for the regular April election.

The county seat having been located at Waverly, by the commissioners appointed for that purpose on the 29th of June, 1854, the first record is made of the county court being held at that place.

The county judge, at this time appointed Phineas V. Swan prosecuting attorney, *pro tem.*, for the district court then in session.

On the 3d of July, 1854, court being in session, an order was drawn upon the county treasurer, for the sum of $147.60, in favor of Richard Miles "for building and completing the court house in Waverly." Mr. Miles was also allowed $1.25, "for services in clearing the ground, and furnishing seats for court room."

On the 15th day of June, an order was made that lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 be sold at public auction on Tuesday, July 4, 1854, in block 25, in the town of Waverly.

On the 4th, court was convened, and the following record was made:

"Ordered by the court that Edward Tyrrell sell at public auction, lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in block No. 25, in the town of Waverly, in the county of Bremer, Iowa.

Lot No. 1 was sold to Moses Layman for the sum of $40; lot No. 2 to Silas Walters for $24; lot No. 3 to Moses Layman for $26; lot No. 4 to P. W. Koukle for $53; lot No. 5 to Daniel Layman for $76; lot No. 6 to Edward Tyrrell for $50; lot No. 7 to Moses Layman for 57. Mr. Koukle, failing to pay according to terms of sale, his bid was declared null and void by the court.

On the 15th of July, 1854, the following order was entered upon the records:

"Comes into court, Edward Tyrrell, one of the trustees of Washington township, in Bremer county, Iowa, and stated that on the 15th day of July, 1854, Sarah Ingersoll, a resident of Washington township, made application to him, the said Tyrrell, for a portion of Hiram Ingersoll's property to be secured for the support of Catherine Ingersoll, a daughter of the said Hiram Ingersoll, which from sickness and disease is unable to contribute or provide for her

support, and that the said Hiram Ingersoll is about to abscond and leave the said Catherine Ingersoll without leaving any means for her support; the said Tyrrell therefore requests that the court issue a warrant authorizing the trustees of said township to sieze the property of said Ingersoll. Due proof being made to the court that the said Ingersoll was about to abscond and leave his family, or a portion of them, in such condition that they would be likely to become chargeable upon the public, the court therefore ordered that a warrant issue authorizing the trustees of said township to sieze the aforesaid property. The warrant was accordingly issued."

On the 17th of July, Hiram Ingersoll and his wife, Sarah, appeared before the court, when the latter made statement that if the former would pay to her the sum of $60, she would give bond to the county, that Catherine Ingersoll should not become a charge to the county. The court thereupon ordered that when the sum of $60 was paid to Sarah Ingersoll, and the execution of her bond, the property of Hiram Ingersoll be released.

On the first day of August, 1854, the following record was made by the court:

"The amount of fees received by the judge, treasurer and clerk of Bremer county, from the 15th day of August, 1853, up to the 1st day of August, 1854, as allowed by law, amounts to $143.50, of which $112.60 was paid to the treasurer, and $30.90 paid to the clerk, which was divided between the aforesaid officers as provided by law, paying to each of said officers the sum of $47.83."

This was certainly a small amount received to enable the officers to sport the dignity of their respective offices.

On the 19th day of December, 1854, an order was issued for advertising the letting of a contract to build a county jail, and on the 26th of December, the contract was awarded to James W. Wood for the sum of $1194.

On the 25th day of August, 1855, the following record was made:

"Ordered by the county court, that Michael Currier, of Jackson township, Bremer county, Iowa, be and is hereby appointed county agent, to sell intoxicating liquors, for said county, for medicinal, mechanical and sacramental purposes, and no other purpose, from the 25th of August, 1855, till the first day of May, 1856, and that the said Currier give bond in the sum of one thousand dollars, and to purchase liquors to the amount of $211.31."

Jonathan N. Fowler, of Le Roy township, was also made county agent for the same purpose, and required to give bond to the same amount. He was permitted to purchase a bill amounting to $69.66.

It would appear from the foregoing that the citizens of Jackson township were not in as healthy a state as those in Le Roy township, or else they were of a scientific turn of mind, and required a large amount of liquor for mechanical purposes.

G. C. Wright, ex-officio county judge, on the first day of April, 1857, issued a proclamation, calling an election in the various townships, on the 4th day of May, 1857, for the purpose of voting upon the question whether the county of Bremer should vote the sum of $100,000 to aid in the con-

struction of the Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Railroad.

The election was duly held, resulting in favor of issuing the bonds by a vote of 385 for, and 234 against.

The same ex-officio judge, on the 4th of March, 1857, issued a proclamation to the qualified voters; that an election would be held, in April, of that year, for the purpose of voting upon the question as to whether hogs should be allowed to run at large. The election was duly held on the 6th of April, 1857, and resulted in adopting a law whereby hogs were to be restrained, the vote standing 429, to 108. The canvass of votes was signed by George W. Ruddick, prosecuting attorney of the county.

Under the date of May 13, 1857, appears the following entry:

Now comes into court B. F. Perkins and makes the following as his report as liquor agent of Bremer county, which report is accepted:

Paid out for liquor and handling..... $417.05.
Twenty-five per cent. of which is..... 145.05.
Remaining on hand of said liquor..... 200.00.
Twenty-five per cent. of which is..... 50.00.

Which said $50.00 substracted from $145.05, leaves $95.05; salary allowed agent by judge, $30.00; leaving a balance of $65.00 to be paid to the county treasurer by me.

[Signed] B F Perkins.

Immediately following this is the record of a new license issued to Perkins as agent of the county, to sell liquor for medicinal and mechanical purposes, in Washington township, and states that he shall not dispose of liquor except for the purposes mentioned. Perkins was a lawyer who had located at Waverly.

On the 24th of September, 1857, county warrant No. 884 was issued to I. M. Preston for the sum of $7,000, to be paid in one year, for services rendered in securing to the county the title to the swamp or overflowed land, according to a contract which had been made. On the same date an additional amount of $500, was issued in warrant No. 885. There is some mystery as to the date of this, as it bears two dates, *i. e.*, August 24, 1856, and August 24, 1857; both appearing in connection with the same paragraph. The matter evidently gave rise to some trouble, as two pages further on, in record, appears the entry, under the date of August 24, 1857, in which it culminates as follows:

"Ordered by the county court that warrant No. 884, for the sum of $7,000, and warrant 885, for the sum of $500, that were issued to I. M. Preston, on the county treasurer, on the 10th of August, 1857, be and the same are hereby declared null and void, on the ground that no services have been rendered the county by the said I. M. Preston, and that said warrants have been issued without Bremer county having received any value therefor."

It was also ordered that the treasurer be notified not to pay any money on the warrants, and the contract made with Preston was annulled. A few days later the warrants were presented and cancelled by the county judge, George W. Maxfield.

In 1858, the taxes levied on the taxable property of Bremer county, was as follows: For county, state, school, road and bridge purposes, ten mills on the dollar; road tax; one dollar; county poll tax, fifty cents.

On the sixth day of June, 1859, applications were made to the county judge, by J. J. Smith and Miles P. Comstock, for licenses to operate a ferry across the Cedar river, at Waverly, the former on Ellsworth

street and the latter on Jefferson street. The proper notices having been posted, Judge George W. Maxfield ordered that licenses be granted to the parties. The following is a copy of the license:

STATE OF IOWA, }
BREMER COUNTY. }

To M. P. Comstock:

You are hereby licensed to run a ferry boat for the transportation of persons, teams, goods, wares, merchandise, etc., across the Cedar river, at the foot of Jefferson street in the town of Waverly. The rates of toll hereby allowed are as follows:

Trip for double team, same day.....25 cents.
Trip for one horse and carriage, same day.....15 cents.
Trip for man and horse, same day.....10 cents.
Transient person trip, same day..... 5 cents.
Persons in the habit of crossing may commute at the rate of from...15 to 50 cents.
For crossing cattle over five in number per head..... 2 cents.
Less than five in number..... 3 cents.

Ferry to be run from 6 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock at night.

[Signed.] GEORGE W. MAXFIELD,
County Judge.

Several petitions were presented to the judge shortly after this, for a license to run a ferry across the Cedar river at Janesville. Asbury Leverich and R. Morehouse were among the applicants, and Asbury Leverich was successful. It later appears, however, that the case was appealed, and the application of the Morehouse petition was allowed.

On the 1st day of September, 1859, Judge G. W. Maxfield issued a proclamation to the effect that at the October election the question would be submitted to the people as to whether the county of Bremer should use the Swamp Land Fund, then in the county treasury, and apply it to the following purposes, viz:

$250 on the road and bridge in Franklin township, where the road leading from Waverly to Fairbanks crosses the Wapsipinicon river, in said township. $150 on the road on bridge known as Titcomb's bridge in Fremont township. $200 on the road and bridges leading from Martinsburgh, in Frederika township, to Bremer in LeRoy township. $291.25 towards the construction of a bridge in the town of Waverly.

The election was duly held and resulted in a majority favoring such use of the Swamp Fund, the vote standing 599 for, to 145 against the proposition.

Under the date of October 1, 1860, appears the following entry upon the records of the county court, and it was undoubtedly hailed with feelings of gratification by the county officials:

"The amount of salary allowed the county officers has been increased by the taking of the United States census, from five hundred dollars per year to five hundren and fifty dollars, the number of inhabitants of the county exceeding five thousand.

GEO. W. MAXFIELD,
County Judge."

On the 24th of October, 1860, a case came before Judge Maxfield, in which Rhoda Harmon was charged with insanity by her husband, J. W. Harmon. Sheriff Ellis was directed to bring the accused before the court, and Dr. O. Burbank, J. W. Harmon, Mary Jane Harmon and D. Mills were subpœnied as witnesses. Evidence was taken which all went to substantiate the charge, and the testimony of Dr. Burbank

was to the effect that Mrs. Harmon was laboring under temporary insanity and that with medical treatment, suitable care and attention, she would soon recover. The judge then says, that—

"Having taken the testimony of W.W. Norris, J. G. Ellis and J. W. Harmon, in regard to the value of the property of J. W. Harmon, the husband of the said Rhoda Harmon, after deducting what is exempt from execution, which said testimony established the fact that the property of said J. W. Harmon was worth less than one thousand dollars. It is therefore ordered by the county judge that the cost and expense growing out of the charge of insanity of the said Rhoda Harmon be paid by the county, and, inasmuch as there is no poor house in said county, and further as the county jail is not in a suitable condition for keeping the said Rhoda Harmon, that she be taken in charge by the said J. W. Harmon, and kept by him until further order of the court, or until information shall be received that the Insane Asylum is open for the reception of patients; and that while she remains in the charge of said J. W. Harmon, he receive such an amount as is allowed by law, not to exceed the sum of $50 per year, and that she also receive such medical attendance as may be necessary for her speedy recovery."

What finally became of the case the record does not state.

During the winter of 1859–60 an act was passed by the General Assembly, which was approved by the Governor, changing the mode of local government, and creating the board of supervisors of the county. This board took charge, and had all the powers formerly vested in the county court, excepting the issuance of marriage licenses, probate matters, and civil cases.

The county court still held its sessions, and continued so to do until 1869, when it was abolished by law; but nothing of interest transpired, as the time was all spent in routine matters. (See chapter on county representation.)

The board of county supervisors consisted of one member from each township. The election for members occurred at the general election, in November, 1860.

The first meeting of the board was held on the 7th day of January, 1861, at the auditor's office, in the court house, at Waverly. The members were all present and took their oaths of office before Louis Case, clerk of the district court, who, by virtue of his office, was also clerk of the board. Mr Case filed his bond, in the sum of $1,000, for the correct performance of his duties. The board then effected an organization by electing L. J. Curtis president. Ballots were then drawn to ascertain the length of term to be served by the various supervisors, resulting as follows:

B. M. Reeves, two years.....Washington
Barnes Thompson, one year.....Polk
T. V. Axtell, one year.....Jackson
David Marquis, two years.....Jefferson
N. M. Smith, one year.....Warren
John Aken, two years.....Douglas
E. J. Walling, one year.....Frederika
P. H. Wilson, two years.....LeRoy
Otis Clark, two years.....Fremont
William Mathias, one year.....Maxfield
Ichabod Richmond, two years.....Franklin
L. J. Curtis, two years.....Dayton
L. M. Sholes, one year.....Sumner
R. J. Stevenson, one year.....Lafayette

After attending to a few preliminary matters, the board adjourned until the following day, when rules and regulations were adopted.

On the third day of this session, the bond of the clerk of the board was increased to $5,000.

On the 10th of January, from the report of the committee on school funds and lands, it appears that the funds for school purposes were in bad shape. Their report says that they "find a large proportion of the school fund, notes and mortgages, confined to a small portion of the county, and indifferently secured by irresponsible persons, and secured by real estate of but little value, and of a perishable nature, and recommend that the district attorney commence prosecution against all delinquents at the earliest practicable period, and that the district clerk and board of supervisors distribute the loans hereafter made as much as possible through the county, and place every possible safeguard about our school fund."

About the same time the matter of the bond of the clerk of the board was again brought up, and it was reduced to $1,000.

On the 11th day of January, 1861, a report from the committee appointed for the purpose, states that they find a large deficiency in the accounts of the ex-county treasurer and recorder, and recommend that the district attorney be requested to collect the same at once.

This, apparently, had the desired effect, for, under the date of the 3d of April, the following entry appears:

"In reply to the representations made of the delinquency of W. B. Hamilton, late treasurer of Bremer county, the district attorney is of the opinion that Hamilton paid over to the county the amount named in the indictment as found against him by the grand jury, and hence the prosecution was discontinued. But if anything further remains due the county he will attend to it at once."

Everything was satisfactory, and the matter was accordingly dropped. During the same session a committee which had been appointed at a previous meeting to investigate as to whether the court house had been erected according to contract, reported finding considerable fault with the way it had been built, and setting forth that G. W. LeValley and H. F. Beebe had not complied with the plans and specifications which were a part of the contract. This committee was composed of N. M. Smith, E. J. Walling and P. H. Wilson.

At a meeting on the day following, a compromise was presented by the contractors in question, which was accepted and the matter was dropped.

On the 3d of April, 1861, the following entry appears:

Resolved, That hereafter no bills presented for tobacco furnished paupers will be allowed by this board.

It is to be supposed that since that date Bremer county paupers have paid for their own chewing and smoking tobacco.

On Thursday, June 6, 1861, the board of supervisors unanimously passed the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Certain patriotic citizens of the county of Bremer have volunteered their services to maintain the constitution and Union of our common country, and as there is a possibility that families thus deprived of their natural protectors may suffer for the need of succor and protection; therefore,

Resolved, That the county of Bremer take all such families under their especial care and protection, and for the purpose of carrying this resolution into effect, the chairman of this board is instructed to appoint a committee of three (who in all cases shall serve without compensation) whose especial duty it shall be to look after

such families and see that they are supplied with all the necessary comforts of life, while their fathers and husbands are in the service of the United States.

O. C. Harrington, of Horton; J. T. Barrick, of Janesville; L. J. Curtis, of Dayton; E. J. Walling, of Frederika; and B. M. Reeves, of Waverly, were appointed as a committee to carry into effect the foregoing resolutions. The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the board of supervisors of Bremer county appropriate the sum of $500, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the benefit of families of volunteers who have enlisted or may enlist in the service of our country; that we also request those persons having paid subscriptions for the benefit of volunteers, and who wish the county should reimburse them, in whole or in part, shall make out and present their bills therefore, at the next meeting of the board for action at that time.

On the 15th of October, the following appears as entered upon the record:

"Motion by John Acken, that the committee on volunteer fund report, how, when, where, and to whom the volunteer fund had been expended, and that the same be published. Whereupon there was considerable discussion among the members, it being the understanding of a majority that the names of the recipients of said fund were not to be published, and that when said committee report, they report the amounts distributed, having taken receipts therefor."

The vote on the matter was as follows: ayes—Acken, Mathias and Stephenson; nayes—Thompson, Richmond, Axtell, Marquis, Sholes, Reeves, Walling, Clark, Curtis.

At a session on the 21st of August, 1862, the board of supervisors passed a resolution to the effect that the clerk of the board should be authorized to issue a warrant for the sum of $50.00 to each volunteer that had or should thereafter enlist from Bremer county, "under the present call of the Governor of Iowa, as soon as they have been received and mustered into the service" The vote on the resolution was close, being decided by a majority of one.

This gave rise to the following resolution, which was at once adopted:

"Resolved, that the county of Bremer, through its board of supervisors, will levy a tax two mills additional, at its September meeting, to cover ordinary and extraordinary expenses incurred by reason of the present rebellion and ask the Legislature to legalize the same."

Shortly afterward the record says that warrants were issued to the following named volunteers, viz:

H. F. Beebe	$50
E. C. Dougherty	50
E. L. Brown	50
S. Kinyon	50
T. Orthmann	50
Ellis Shaw	50
H. H. Bartlett	50
W. O. Butler	50
P. H. Smith	50
Jacob T. Renn	50
Geo. A. Michael	50
Samuel Downs	50
Francis Henston	50
J. O. Jones	50
Henry Smith	50
J. M. Farris	50
Adam Fleisher	50
Geo. A. Brown	50
Samuel Wilson	50
S. F. Beebe	50
Richard Currier	50
E. M. Dougherty	50
S. S. Reynolds	50
Fred. Leege	50
Casill Sharp	50
Geo. W. Baskins	50
H. McHenry	50
L. H. Lowe	50

W. M. Baskins	$50
T. A. Stearns	50
J. F. Messinger	50
Charles E. Smith	50
William Ogden	50
Francis Kerr	50
Cyrus Robbins	50
Shadrach Hinton	50

Others followed in rapid succession. The above list includes many of the first warrants issued for war purposes.

In 1864, the board first met on the 4th of January, and organized by the re-election of L. J. Curtis as chairman. The new members who were present and took their seats were:

Eri Terry	Polk
P. Ingersoll	Lafayette
W. C. Dove	Jackson
L. C. Prince	Frederika
Wm. S. Detrick	Maxfield
D. R. Hatch	Sumner
D. Wenrick	Warren

One of their first official acts this year was to grant a license, for twenty years, to J. Ackerson Taylor, permitting him to build a toll bridge across the Cedar river at Janesville.

At the January session, this year, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, that a county bounty of $100 be given to every volunteer who shall enlist from Bremer county to fill the present call for 300,000 men.

This carried by a vote of eleven to three.

At the June term, in 1864, this resolution was amended as follows:

Resolved, that the record of the action of this board at the January session, A. D., 1864, for granting bounties of $100 to volunteers to fill the President's call for 300,000 volunteers, be so amended to give or grant the same bounties to soldiers that have enlisted in the three years service since that call, whether veterns or new recruits, provided that they are accredited to this county, and that the county warrants be delivered to the families of said soldiers; or if they have no families to the order of the volunteer.

It was also resolved that the members of the board mutually "pledge themselves to levy a tax of three mills on the dollar, for the benefit of soldiers' families." This was to be done at the September session.

The following apportionments of the Relief Fund to the several townships was made at the June term, viz:

Polk	$200 00
Douglas	25 00
Frederika	25 00
LeRoy	100 00
Sumner	125 00
Dayton	100 00
Fremont	150 00
Maxfield	75 00
Warren	50 00
Lafayette	150 00
Washington	400 00
Jackson	350 00
Jefferson	550 00
Franklin	150 00

In 1865 the board commenced their work on the 2d of January, with all the members present save John Troy, of Douglas township. The board then proceeded to organize, by the election of William C. Dove, of Jackson, as chairman. The newly elected members were as follows.

E. J. Messinger	Jefferson
John Buckmaster	Warren
John Chapin	Fremont
David Chadwick	Dayton
Ichabod Richmond	Franklin
B. M. Reeves	Washington
A. Brodie	LeRoy

In June, 1865, $250 was appropriated to repair the bridges over the Cedar river at Janesville.

At the September session, in 1865, of the board, the recompense to those who had served in the war was made more general and more liberal. The resolution was presented by D. C. Hatch, and was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the county issue orders, at the rate of $100, for three year-enlistment soldiers, who have enlisted or been drafted, and served from Bremer county: *Provided*, said soldiers have not received a bounty from another county, and that such sum or sums as have been paid to soldiers as bounty by this county be deducted from said $100, and the balance be paid in the following manner, to-wit: In three equal annual payments of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the whole amount due The clerk of this board shall issue said bounty to said soldiers, or their heirs or their legal representatives, on proof presented from the Adjutant General's reports, certificates of Provost Marshal, discharge papers, and other legal evidence; and the clerk shall commence paying the said bounties on and after the 20th of this month.

At the October session, Mr. Dove vacated the chair, and tendered his resignation as supervisor from Jackson township. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Reeves took the chair.

On New Year's Day, 1866, the board of supervisors convened at Waverly, and the following members elect, appeared, qualified and took their seats:

Elias Congdon.....Sumner
N. A. Reeves .....Lafayette
W. S. Dietrich.....Maxfield
John K. Head .....Polk
W. C. Dove.....Jackson
John Henry..... Frederika
B. F. Call.....Franklin

On ballot being taken, N. A. Reeves was chosen chairman for the ensuing year.

For the year 1867, the board of supervisors first convened on the first Monday of January, and commenced routine business. The following members elect from their respective townships, qualified and took their seats:

N. J. Moore .....Douglas
George Parker..... Dayton
John Bingham.....LeRoy
Thomas Fountain.....Jefferson
B. F. Call .....Franklin
John Mohling.....Maxfield
C. Morse.....Washington

W. C. Dove took the chair *pro tem* and the matter of electing a chairman for the ensuing year was taken up. Six ballots were taken before a choice was arrived at, but finally the election of W. C. Dove was made unanimous.

At the June session, this year, a resolution was presented, proposing to submit to a vote the question of purchasing a poor farm. The resolution was defeated. It was then resolved that a committee be appointed to purchase a poor farm for Bremer county. Accordingly the committee was appointed, consisting of C. Morse, J. K. Mead, N. J. Moore, Thomas Fountain and D. R. Hatch, who were instructed to purchase the farm. But before the board adjourned, one of the committee moved that the last resolution be reconsidered, and upon vote, the former was adopted, submitting the matter to the people and a committee was appointed to inquire the price of suitable farms. This matter is treated elsewhere in this volume.

During the session a petition was presented to the board, praying that the boundaries of Sumner township be changed, and sections 6 and 7 be annexed to LeRoy township. It was soon followed by a remonstrance and the matter was laid upon the table.

During 1868, the matter was again taken up and it was decided to make the west half of section 7, and the southwest quarter of section 6, a part of LeRoy township.

The years' work of 1868, was inaugurated by the board at a session on the 6th of January. N. J. Moore was elected chairman for the ensuing year, and the following members-elect appeared and qualified:

F. Coddington.....Jackson
M. F. Gillette.....Frederika
John Mohling.....Maxfield
A. Gerry.....Polk
G, C. Stephenson.....Lafayette

John Smalley appeared and presented his appointment as supervisor from Warren township, which was duly approved.

It was also stated that Sumner was not represented. Henry Lease, Jr. was elected but resigned.

The first meeting in 1869, was held on the 4th of January, and A. J. Tanner was elected chairman for the ensuing year. The following members took their seats:

N. J. Moore.....Douglas
A. J. Tanner, chairman.....Washington
John D. Woodruff.....Warren
Patrick O'Dea .....LeRoy
Hiram Lester.....Fremont
C. S. Wellman.....Jefferson
Jocob Ward.....Franklin
John Kehe.....Maxfield
George Parker.....Dayton

Mr. Tanner presented the credentials of appointment of J. N. Johnston, as supervisor of Frederika township, and he was accordingly sworn in.

During this year the name of Louis Case as clerk of the board of supervisors drops from sight and again appears signing the records as "county auditor," that office in the meantime having been created.

At the June term the committee appointed to confer with the officers of Bremer county in reference to the safe keeping of public records reported—

That after making examination, and advising with said officers, we have come to the unanimous conclusion that it would be unwise to attempt a reconstruction of the court house for that purpose. We therefore recommend a separate building from the court house to be erected on the court house square, and we would further recommend that a committee of one be appointed to apply to a good architect to draw a plan for said building and make a probable estimate of the cost of the same to be submitted to this board at its next session, all of which is most respectfully submitted.

[Signed.] N. J. Moore,
Adin Terry,
J. N. Johnston,
Committee.

The report was accepted, and Louis Case appointed as committee of one, to attend to the matter.

The members-elect of the board for the year 1870, were as follows, and appeared at the January session, and duly qualified:

Otis Clark.....Lafayette
John Kehe.....Maxfield
R. Morehouse.....Jackson
A. L. Stephenson.....Sumner
J. N. Johnston.....Frederika
Adin Terry.....Polk

A. J. Tanner was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

This was the last meeting of the board of supervisors, represented by a member from each township, as the General Assembly passed an act changing the system, and providing that the board should consist of three members, elected at large, instead of one member from each township.

The first meeting of the new board was held on the 2d day of January, 1871, at Waverly, and the members-elect—S. P. Curtis, M. Farrington, and John Chapin—were duly qualified. John Chapin was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

The board for 1872 consisted of John Chapin, S. H. Curtis, and M. Farrington. Mr. Chapin had been re-elected, and qualified by taking the usual oath. The board first met on the 1st of January, and proceeded to the election of a chairman for the ensuing year, which resulted in the choice of S. H. Curtis.

During this session the auditor of the county was directed to issue orders on the iron bridge fund, in payment for the King iron bridge, which had been erected at Waverly, in amounts as follows:

One due January 4th, 1873	$200 00
One due March 1st, 1873.....	3,466 00
One due March 1st, 1874	3,667 00
One due March 1st, 1875	3,667 00
Total...	$11,000 00

The whole to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent.

The board evidently did not propose to have the county come out behind, passed the following resolution at the same session:

Resolved, That Messrs. Ellis, Slimmer, Ridgeway, and Gillette are released from their bond for the cribbing of the Stockwell bridge piers, on condition that the stone got out by them for that purpose be donated to the county.

The salary of the county auditor was fixed at $1,200 and the fees of the office, he to pay the necessary clerk hire.

It was also resolved that the delinquent tax lists for 1861, 1862, and 1863, be cancelled, as it was deemed that all had been collected that could be.

At the September session, the following was presented by Mr. Farrington which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The census board of the State of Iowa, in accordance with chapter 26, of the General and Public Laws of the Fourteenth General Assembly, have filed with this board the following statement, viz:

STATEMENT

Showing the length in miles of the several railroads in Bremer county, Iowa, on December 31, 1871, and the assessed value thereof per mile, as fixed by the census board on July 31, 1872.

The Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad, operated by the Illinois Central Company, has 19.47 miles of road in Bremer county, which is assessed at $3,000 per mile.

The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railroad has 4 5 miles of road in the county, assessed at $3,800 per mile.

Therefore, it was resolved by the board that the total assessed value for all purposes of the former road should be for the year 1872, $58,410; of the latter, $17,100.

For the year 1873, the board comprised the same gentlemen as of the year before, Messrs. S. H. Curtis, M. Farrington and John Chapin, the first named having been re-elected. He was also chosen chairman for the ensuing year.

In 1874 the board consisted of S. H. Curtis, John Chapin and Marvin Potter,

The chairman chosen for the year was S. H. Curtis. Routine business occupied the attention of the board during this year.

At the June session, in 1874, the board of supervisors divided the county into supervisor's districts, by passing the following resolution:

Resolved, That Bremer county is hereby divided into supervisor's districts, comprising territory as follows:

District No. 1, to embrace Washington and Jackson townships, having a population of 4,251.

District No. 2, to embrace Polk, Douglas, Warren, Lafayette and Jefferson townships; population, 4,214.

District No. 3, to embrace Frederika, LeRoy, Sumner, Dayton, Fremont, Maxfield and Franklin townships; population, 4,052.

This division of the county is still in force.

The board held a session on the fourth of January, 1875. S. H. Curtis and Marvin Potter answered to their names and A. L. Stevenson, the new member, qualified and took his seat. The chairman this year was S. H. Curtis.

The board of supervisors was the same during the year 1876, S. H. Curtis being re-elected and again chosen chairman.

By the report of the county auditor to the board, at its January session, it was shown that during the year just closed $20,051 worth of county warrants had been issued, and the assets and liabilities of the county, balanced.

In 1877, the new member was Barnes Thompson, of Polk township, who qualified and took his seat. S. H. Curtis and A. L. Stevenson, answered to their names. Mr. Curtis was re-elected chairman.

During this year, a resolution was passed offering, as an inducement for residents to plant trees and hedges along public highways, an exemption of $300 from assessed value of taxation for each mile of hedge or shade trees.

At the September session, in 1877, the following was adopted and entered upon the records:

Resolved, that a vote of thanks is hereby tendered to the retiring member of this board, Mr. A. L. Stevenson, for the uniform courtesy he has always shown during the sessions of this board, and for the very efficient and prompt manner in which he has attended to all official business entrusted to him during his term of office as county supervisor.

In 1878 the board first met on the 7th of January, when the old members, S. H. Curtis and Barnes Thompson, took their seats and the member elected in place of Mr. Stevenson, Andrew Carstensen, qualified and took his seat. The same chairman was elected for this year that served the year previous.

During the January session a vote of thanks was tendered to the retiring county treasurer, George Morehouse, for his courtesy, carefulness and efficiency.

The following resolution was also presented and adopted at the October session of the board:

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Bremer county are due S. H. Curtis, the retiring member of this board, for the very able and tireless manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office during his long term of service, and that the remaining members will miss his genial good nature and guiding counsel.

The members of the board for 1879 were, Barnes Thompson, Andrew Carstensen and C. Cadwallader, the latter being the new member. Barnes Thompson was elected chairman for the year.

In 1880 the board consisted of Andrew Carstensen, C. Cadwallader, and T. P. Wilson. Andrew Carstensen was chosen chairman.

The following report from Mr. Rice, steward of the poor house, was presented for the year 1880:

Total number of paupers at poor house during year	12
Greatest number at any one time	8
Number on January 1, 1881	6
Average number kept	6

Health good.

In 1881 the board was the same as in 1880, Mr. Carstensen being re-elected chairman.

For the term commencing in 1882, James S. Conner was elected in place of Mr. Cadwallader, and Andrew Carstensen was again chosen chairman.

The only change for the year 1883, is that John Homrighaus takes the place of T. P. Wilson. This makes the present board of supervisors as follows: Andrew Carstensen, chairman; James S. Conner and John Homrighaus.

Andrew Cartstensen, the present chairman of the board of supervisors, was born in Germany, on the 14th day of August, 1823. He came to Ameriça in 1852, and soon after his arrival, settled on a farm in Will county, Illinois, and there lived until 1869, when he came to Iowa, and settled on a farm on section 15, Fremont township, where he now owns 340 acres of land. In 1881, he removed from his farm into the village of Tripoli, and is now engaged as a stock dealer and farmer. In 1878, he was elected to the office of county supervisor, and in 1881, was re-elected. In 1854, he was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Butler,a native of Germany, who bore him six children, of whom five are now living—George Peter, John, Andrew and Ella. Mrs. Carstensen died in 1866. Mr. Carstensen was again married, in 1868, to Miss Mary Johnson, and they have four children—Reka, Matilda, Henry and Herman.

CHAPTER V.

OFFICIAL MATTERS.

In this chapter are presented various matters gathered from the county records and other sources.

POPULATION.

In 1845 the population of Bremer county was about four. In 1850 this had increased to probably twenty-five, although in the census of these two years no notice was taken of this region. In 1860, just prior to the breaking out of the rebellion, the census gave this county a population of 4,915. By the census of 1870—ten years later—this had increased to 12,528. By

the last census taken, in 1880, it had 14,081 inhabitants, which has probably been increased to 15,000. Its American and foreign population is almost equally divided, the German element predominating among those of foreign birth or descent. The American inhabitants emigrated mostly from New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and they are as a whole, an enterprising people. The German inhabitants emigrated almost exclusively from the northern part of the German Empire. As a class they came poor, bought land at low rates on long time, making small payments and by industry and frugality have since become thrifty and substantial farmers. Comparatively few of the Germans in the county are engaged in trade or mercantile pursuits, the various departments of which are conducted principally by Americans.

BREMER COUNTY POOR FARM.

After the close of the war it became evident that the county was in need of a place for the care of its poor, and at the June session of the board of supervisors, in 1866, it was resolved to submit the matter to a vote of the electors of the county, to ascertain if they would vote to authorize the purchase of a poor farm in the county. It was shown that during the last preceding six months, $1,698.77 had been expended for the support of the poor. Nothing resulted from this action. The matter again came up in 1867, and the board appointed a committee "to purchase a poor farm for the county." A re-consideration of this action was taken at the same session, and it was resolved to have the matter submitted to a vote of the people. At the same time a committee was appointed to procure information respecting the price of farms suitable for a poor farm, the cost of maintaining the poor of the county, and any other information important in the premises. At the September session of the board, in the same year, the committee orally reported, re-committing the general subject to the board, but reporting the cost of maintaining the poor for the years named, to have been as follows: In 1860, $780.75; 1861, $1,256.38; 1862, $967.48; 1863, $810.87; 1864, $944.96; 1865, $891.66; 1866, $1,347.67; 1866, up to the 19th of June of that year, $1,841.95; grand total, $8,841.72. At the latter session, also, a committee was appointed to draft and submit, in its proper form, to the legal voters of the county, a proposition to purchase a poor farm at a cost not exceeding $5,000. The proposition was so submitted at the next ensuing election, and was carried by a vote of 944 in the affirmative, to 261 in the negative. Accordingly, at the meeting of the board in October, 1867, immediately succeeding the election, still another committee was appointed to seek a location suitable for a poor farm, and ascertain the prices thereof, with instructions to report at the following January meeting. At the time directed, the committee reported that they were unable to agree, and asked to be discharged, adding the recommendation that another committee be appointed, to examine improved and unimproved lands within five miles of the geographical center of the county, and report at the next June meeting. The report and recommendation were accepted. Nothing further was done in the matter until the meeting of the board in January,

1869, when, the committee last appointed having failed to report, another committee was appointed, for the like purpose of examining lands within the limits mentioned, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the board. The last committee, consisting of N. J. Moore, A. L. Stevenson and J. D. Woodruff, faithfully and promptly discharged their duties. In June, 1869, they reported in favor of purchasing the southeast quarter and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 24, township 92, range 13, Warren township, comprising 240 acres of land, at the price of ten dollars an acre. The report was adopted, but nothing was done regarding it. The next action was taken in 1872, when, in June of that year, a committee was appointed to have the poor farm surveyed, stones set at corners, forty acres on the south side broken, and a strip eight feet wide, around the farm on the fence line, also broken for the purpose of planting trees thereon. At the January meeting of the board, in 1873, 1,400 seasoned fence posts and 15,000 feet of lumber were ordered for fencing the farm. At the same session another committee was appointed, to let the farm for that year; also, to procure plans, receive proposals, and to contract for building a house upon the farm; for which latter purpose the sum of $1,500, or so much thereof as should be necessary, was appropriated. Pursuant to this action, the present tenement house was erected.

CIVIL TOWNSHIPS.

The fourteen civil townships in the county were organized upon the following dates, viz:

Jackson township, on the 9th of March, 1857.

Dayton township, on the 10th of February, 1858.

Jefferson township, on the 17th of February, 1858.

Douglas township, on the 22d of May, 1858.

Frederika township, on the 22d of May, 1858.

Sumner township, on the 27th of July, 1858.

LeRoy township, on the 27th of July, 1858.

Maxfield township, on the 6th of September, 1858.

Franklin township, on the 6th of September, 1858.

Lafayette township, on the 6th of December, 1858.

Polk township, on the 6th of December, 1858.

Warren township, on the 21st of February, 1859.

Washington township, on the 21st of February, 1859.

Fremont township, on the 21st of February, 1859.

TOWN PLATS.

The plats of the several towns in Bremer county were filed for record upon the following dates, viz:

Janesville was the first, and was filed on the 22d of July, 1854. The second plat of it was filed on the 20th of January, 1857.

Waverly—the original plat—bore the date of April 14, 1855. The last of several subsequent additions was filed February 29, 1860.

Horton was filed on the 6th of December, 1856.

Jefferson City was filed on the 20th of March, 1856.

Tripoli was filed on the 27th of December, 1865.

Deanville was filed on the 16th of June, 1868.

Plainfield was filed on the 18th of June, 1868.

Sumner was filed on the first of July, 1873.

Frederika was filed on the 29th of July, 1873.

These matters are treated at length in the township and village histories.

MARRIAGE RECORD.

Marriage licenses have always been required in this State and the greater portion of the facts here found were taken from the clerk's record of certificates issued.

The first license issued in Bremer county bore date of August 20, 1853, and authorized the proper person to legally unite Jonas Mishler and Sarah Michael. This cermony was performed on the same day by Jeremiah Farris, county judge.

The second license was issued on the 23d of August, 1853, to Joel Bartlett and Miss Mary H. Dean. They were married by Judge Farris on the 25th of the same month.

Licenses, during the year 1853, were issued to the following persons:

Johnson Ovelerug and Debby Farris, August 23. They were married on the same day, by Judge Jeremiah Farris.

George W. Baskin and Mahala McHenry, November 9. They were married on the following day by Israel Trumbo, a justice of the peace.

John Powell and Rebecca Thorp, November, 14. They were married on the 17th by Jeremiah Farris.

This comprises all the licenses issued during the year 1853. During the year 1854 the list increased materially:

James Elliot and Eleanor Buckmaster, February 6. Married February 16, by by Judge Farris.

Pyront McGee and Mary Webster, February 6. Married on the 9th, by Judge Farris.

Frederick Cretzmeyer and Julia Bellkerrys, February 20. Married on the 23d, by Israel Trumbo, justice of the peace.

James Moore and Eliza Blockey, March 25. Married by Rev. Elias Pattee, on the 26th.

Phelix Cretzmeyer and Jemima Scott, May 28. Married on the same day by Rev. S. W. Ingham.

David Dewey and Ann Dudgeon, July 24. Married on the following day by Judge Farris.

Peter Heery and Abigail J. Gibson, July 22. Married by Judge Farris, July 23.

Jehial Hamory and Rhoda Boardmore, August 10. Married August 13, by Stephen D. Jackson, Esq.

Spencer W. Jackson and Margaret A. Pool, September 18. Married by Stephen D. Jackson, Esq., on the 20th of the same month.

Henry B. Boyd and Lucinda Carberry, December 23. Married on the 24th of the same month, by Rev. Isaac Waterhouse.

Lafayette Sturdevant and Sarah A. Ogden, December 23. Married on the 25th by Judge Farris.

Robert Messinger and Sarah Michael, January 2, 1855.

J. N. Fowle and Ann Page, February 5, 1855.

Burlin Stephens and Juliann Hinton, March 3, 1855.

Jonathan H. Goforth and Celia A. Webster, March 15, 1855.

Henry Deckmeyer and Sophia Bockhert, April 25, 1855.

James Edgington and Elizabeth Null, April 30, 1855.

Arial Rimon and Harriett P. Freeman, May 5, 1855.

Marquis F. Gillett and Olive A. Wolling, March, 1855.

Eron E. Herdy and Emma Smith, May, 1855.

Henry J. White and Elizabeth Richmond, April, 1855.

James Wells and Caroline Beath, July, 1855.

Daniel Hutchinson and Mary Buckmaster, August, 1855.

George A. Michael and Elizabeth Trumbo, December, 1854.

Henry Messinger and Mary Buckmaster, August, 1855.

LeRoy Shippy and Susanna Mishler, July, 1855.

Cristopher Frink and Mary Ebey, August, 1855.

Daniel Clayton and Cyrena Moore, October, 1855.

Henry Griffiing and Lydia A. Thorp, August, 1855.

Henry Stears and Hannah Thurston, September, 1855.

John T. Dicken and Aldine Auney, March, 1856.

N. A. Reeves and Rhoda A. Willey, March, 1856.

Samuel Henderson and Beda Goforth, August, 1854. This license was never returned.

William Rowen and Mary Cleavey, September, 1854. Immediately following this entry are written, in a scrawling hand, the words, "backed out;" so it is to be presumed the parties changed their minds.

Richard Miles and Adaline Phelps, September, 1854. This license was never returned.

Solomon Belden and Maria Buckmaster, March, 1855. Never returned.

Francis M. Codner and Armeldo McHenry, August, 1855. Never returned.

Norman Miller and Mary Rengory. Never returned.

Henry P. Moore and Clarinda Bussy, November, 1855.

W. E. Andrews and Frances Briggs, November, 1855.

Amos Hurst and Samantha J. Clayton, November, 1855.

James Hunter and Elizabeth Koop, November, 1855.

Essex Farris and Catherine Mishler, November, 1855.

Seymore Ayers and Margaret Hinton, January 1856.

John Johnson and Jane Creyton, January, 1856.

David Down and Patience Luther, February, 1856.

Thomas R. Ponde and Emeline Bennett, February, 1856.

W. J. Michael and Miss Campbell, April, 1856.

William Mullin and Orvilla Boyed, May, 1856.

George Meeder and Barbara Snider, 1856.

Nelson Lockeber and Lucinda Reddington, S. H. Curtis and Sarah Couse, June 30, 1856. Married on the same day by Rev. E. D. Lamb.

G. R. Baskins and Harriett Page, June 30, 1856.

H. F. Kline and Hannah Wright, June, 1856.

Lavinus Phelps, and Mary E. Eldridge, July, 1856.

But this is sufficient. Many of the names will be recognized by the settlers of later years.

The following table will show how the number of marriages, per year, has varied, and how the matrimonial market is affected by the state of the times.

1853	5	1868	130
1854	15	1869	123
1855	26	1870	111
1856	30	1871	118
1857	43	1872	100
1858	33	1873	136
1859	28	1874	108
1860	32	1875	134
1861	33	1876	144
1862	49	1877	118
1863	43	1878	112
1864	49	1879	128
1865	62	1880	120
1866	97	1881	128
1867	103	1882	130

MARRIAGE UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

A local paper in Waverly is responsible for the following:

"A couple of children, aged fourteen and eighteen years, came over from Butler county Tuesday, with matrimonial intentions. The would be head of the family walked up to the clerk's office with all the gravity of an old man, and called for a 'pair of license.' Charley Cooper asked him who wanted them. The young man from Butler answered, 'Me and Sary Ann wants them.'

"Charley looked at him with the steady gaze of a granger, and at the same time gave him the sign of 'distress.' But the work was lost, for the young man had never crossed the 'rubicon.' Says Charles, 'young man, you are not old enough to marry. Go back to Butler county and tarry there until your mustache has grown out, then come and I will see what I can do for you.' The young chap said: 'Look here, mister, I am a man. I have chawed tobacker and swore for more than two years. Now none of your fooling; give 'em to me.' But it would not answer, and Charley told them they must have a guardian appointed before they could slip under the same blanket. They marched down town and Hi Brown made out the necessary papers and they went back to Butler County to get a stick for guardian timber. They came back and Charley issued the papers and they were joined in wedlock, and such Poetry has no echo more sonorious and prolonged than the heart of youth in which it is fresh born(?)."

ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENTS

FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TOWNSHIPS.	CATTLE.			HORSES.			MULES AND ASSES.			SHEEP.		
	Number	Total assessed value	Per head	Number	Average value	Assessed value	Number	Value	Per head	Number	Value	Per head
Dayton	1,935	$17,500	$9 04	522	$28 68	$14,970	2	$80	$40 00	48	$48	$1 00
Douglas	1,910	17,576	9 20	638	30 50	19,450	18	625	34 72	86	86	1 00
Franklin	1,739	14,590	8 45	509	31 70	16,133	9	322	37 33	73	73	.....
Frederika	789	7,881	10 00	232	28 30	6,561	14	420	30 00	7	7	.....
Fremont	2,322	19,542	8 41	617	21 60	13,325	2	50	25 00	99	102	.....
Jackson	959	9,424	10 14	414	19 80	8,178	8	142	17 75	100	100	.....
Jefferson	1,466	13,887	9 47	459	21 30	9,767	.....	.....	.....	108	125	.....
Lafayette	1,805	13,078	7 25	492	17 60	8,612	10	160	16 00	5	5	.....
LeRoy	1,234	10,792	8 75	269	18 30	4,916	.....	.....	.....	88	88	.....
Maxfield	2,609	22,317	8 55	637	19 60	12,510	.....	.....	.....	92	92	.....
Polk	1,999	19,399	9 70	734	27 15	19,932	22	780	35 50	108	108	.....
Sumner	1,609	15,376	9 56	548	25 75	14,113	4	95	23 75	29	29	.....
Warren	2,258	18,652	8 26	629	21 23	13,352	3	85	28 33	120	120	.....
Washington	1,211	12,812	10 58	409	26 00	10,582	6	110	18 33	12	12	.....
Waverly	333	2,572	7 72	423	23 50	9,910	8	155	19 37	17	17	.....
Average	.....	.....	$8 92	.....	$24 20	.....	.....	.....	$28 53	.....	.....	$1,02
Totals	24,176	$215,698	.....	7,532	.....	$182,311	106	$3,024	.....	992	$1,012	.....

Abstract of Assessments—Continued.

Townships.	Swine.			Vehicles.			Merchandise—Value of.....	Manufacturing Capital.....	Moneys and Credits.....	Taxable Household Prop'ty
	Number.....	Average value...	Assessed value..	Number.....	Average value...	Assessed value..				
Dayton.....	2,146	$2 00	$4,450	35	.....	$1 50	$2 25	$10	$700	.....
Douglas.....	1,805	1 42	2,561	9	.....	2 20	2 00	.....	3,700	.....
Franklin.....	1,783	1 45	2,580	44	.....	6 51	.....	.....	5,199	$1 92
Frederika.....	670	1 67	1,120	17	.....	3 20	1,000	.....	800	.....
Fremont.....	2,299	99	2,281	30	.....	4 65	8,900	.....	2,760	.....
Jackson.....	11,10	1 72	1,911	51	.....	8 38	5,270	.....	4,112	4 65
Jefferson.....	1,728	1 83	3,149	62	.....	1,146	2 05	1 30	35,949	5 13
Lafayette.....	1,472	1 80	2,658	8	.....	202	.....	.....	4,525	.....
LeRoy.....	501	1,88	9 42	5	.....	1 05	.....	.....	2,300	.....
Maxfield.....	2,739	1 96	5,371	43	.....	6 15	.....	6 45	23,472	1 70
Polk.....	2,169	1 74	3,772	69	.....	1,226	2,055	1 25	15,421	367
Sumner.....	1,281	1 41	1,806	90	.....	1,386	10,675	50	3,500	.....
Warren.....	3,533	1 73	6,270	42	.....	840	.....	.....	11,272	135
Washington.....	873	1 77	1,546	21	.....	270	.....	.....	5,650	65
Waverly.....	138	1 50	2 01	2 28	.....	4,735	36,090	2,670	67,381	3,285
Average.....	.....	1 68	.....	.....	$10 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	24,247	.....	$40,618	7 54	.....	$13,769	64,620	3,630	$186,741	$5,192

Abstract of Assessments—Continued.

Townships.	Corporations Stocks.....	Taxable Farm Utensils....	Other Taxable Property..	Total Value Assessed.....	Lands [Assessment of 1881].			Value of Town Property, 1881.....
					No. of acres.....	Average value....	Value.....	
Dayton	.....	.....	$637	$39,370	22,821	$6 37	$164,943	.....
Douglas	.....	$50	50	44,518	23,309	5 98	139,300	.....
Franklin	.....	.....	543	40,283	22,856	6 31	163,784	.....
Frederika	.....	50	390	18,549	11,703	4 98	58,226	$3,556
Fremont	.....	.....	2,555	49,980	23,130	7 22	185,414	8,491
Jackson	$150	.....	315	31,205	14,997	8 51	141,692	13,501
Jefferson	.....	155	131	65,157	15,124	9 67	146,248	1,670
Lafayette	.....	225	88	29,553	19,457	9 15	178,659	.....
LeRoy	.....	.....	.....	19,143	13,713	4 58	57,206	.....
Maxfield	.....	210	.....	65,402	22,514	8 73	144,223	.....
Polk	.....	.....	1,354	64,539	23,019	8 63	197,694	15,799
Sumner	.....	.....	320	47,350	20,192	7 41	118,152	15,200
Warren	.....	.....	160	50,886	23,121	8 17	188,918	.....
Washington	.....	.....	60	31,107	16,711	9 19	153,584	.....
Waverly	1,300	.....	2,800	131,116	1,959	19 94	33,966	129,780
Average	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$7 56	.....	.....
Total	$1,450	$690	$9,403	$728,158	276.726	$7 56	$2,077,059	$187,997

OTHER ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In addition to the abstract, a number of other items taken from the auditor's reports, are here given:

Lands, exclusive of town property, in acres	272,385
Total exemptions for trees planted	17,050
Valuation of above, after deducting exemptions	$2,093,474

The value of realty in the towns of the county, as per assessment of 1882, is as follows:

Frederika and Tripoli	$3,416
Tripoli	7,647
Janesville	12,162
Jefferson	1,670
Bremer	77
Plainfield and Horton	15,499
Sumner	18,489
Waverly	150,706
Aggregate	$210,666
Total value of railroad property	134,689
Total value of personal property, including horses, cattle, etc	728,158
Total valuation of the county	$3,166,987

LIVE STOCK.

	Number.	Valuation
Cattle assessed in the county	24,176	$215,698
Horses " " "	7,532	182,311
Mules " " "	106	3,024
Sheep " " "	992	1,012
Swine " " "	24,247	40,618
Valuation of live stock		$442,662

TAX LEVIED.

The total tax levied in the county, in 1882, was $75,453.73.

FINANCIAL.

The following items shows the value of taxable property, and tax levied each year, from 1863 to 1882:

1863.

Value of lands in the county	$927,987
Value of town lots	78,234
Value of personal property	182,469
Total as'es'd value of all property	$1,188,690
Total tax levied	$22,874

1864.

Total value of lands	$933,573
Total value of town lots	78,881
Total value of personal property	254,683
Total assessed value of county	$1,267,137
Total tax levied	$30,408

1865.

Value of lands	$973,939
Value of lots	88,034
Value of personal property	340,834
Total valuation	$1,402,807
Total tax levied	$47,019

1866.

Value of lands	$976,954
Value of lots	87,779
Value of personal property	380,037
Total assessed value	$1,444,770
Total tax levied	$51,179

1867

Number of acres	$269,658
Value of lands	$1,398,909
Value of lots	210,511
Value of personal property	374,718
Total assessed value	$1,984,138
Tax levied	$76,797

1868

Number of acres assessed in the county	271,012
Assessed value of land	$1,399,031
Assessed value town lots	211,761
Assessed value personal property	411,663
Total valuation	$2,022,455
Total tax levied	$60,990

1869.

Value of land	$1,446,933
Value of town lots	221,913
Value of personal property	427,146
Total value all property	$2,125,992
Total tax levied	71,923

1870.

Value of land	$1,452,996
Value of town lots	221,873
Value of personal property	479,996
Total value of all property	$2,154,865
Total tax levied	61,197 25

1871.

Value of lands	$1,736,119
Value of town lots	246,282
Value of personal property	395,471
Total value of all property	$2,377,872
Total tax levied	$139,356

(This includes the railroad tax which was collected in 1872, of $50,000.)

1872.

Total value of lands	$1,735,211
Total value of town lots	246,526
Value of personal property	476,585
Total value of all property	$2,458,322
Total tax levied	$92,956

The following was the way in which the total value was divided among the various townships:

	Total value.
Dayton township	$ 95,092
Douglas	113,387
Franklin	114,902
Frederika	59,352
Fremont	124,718
Jackson	243,711
Jefferson	160,638
Lafayette	209,956
Le Roy	67,413
Maxfield	154,018
Polk	260,084
Sumner	$102,369
Warren	180,547
Washington	218,676
Waverly City	353,509

1873.

Value of land	$1,846,781
Value of lots	188,143
Value of personal property	516,013
Total value of all property	$2,550,937
Total tax levied	$77,015

1874.

Value of land	$1,843,238
Value of lots	188,254
Value of personal property	504,909
Total value of all property	$2,536,401
Total tax levied in 1874	$84,546

1875.

Value of land	$1,974,795
Value of lots	214,612
Value of personal property	564,218
Total value	$2,753,625
Total tax levied	$74,714

1876.

Value of land	$1,969,722
Value of lots	214,704
Value of personal property	588,146
Total value of all property	$2,772,572
Total tax levied	$82,957

1877.

Value of lands	$2,093,042
Value of lots	209,514
Value of personal property	587,689
Total value of property	$2,890,245
Total tax levied	$81,558

1878.

Value of land	$2,090,429
Value of lots	210,764
Value of personal property	608,437
Total value	$2,909,630
Total tax levied	$85,202

1879.

Value of lands	$2,007,739
Value of lots	210,997
Value of personal property	645,369
Total value	$2,864,105
Total tax levied	$67,665

1880.

Value of lands	$2,005,700
Total value of lots	210,702
Value of personal property	688,804
Total value of property	$2,905,206
Total tax levied	$78,982

1881.

Value of lands	$2,092,999
Value of lots	208,916
Value of personal property	815,183
Total value of property	$3,117,098
Total tax levied	70,050

1882.

Value of lands	$2,089,747
Value of lots	208,826
Value of personal property	869,656
Total valuation	$3,168,229
Total tax levied	$75,453 73

The different townships show total value of all property as follows:

Dayton	$ 186,510
Douglas	182,817
Franklin	186,764
Frederika	80,201
Fremont	236,501
Jackson	209,525
Jefferson	212,929
Lafayette	222,895
LeRoy	84,385
Maxfield	267,467
Polk	296,790
Sumner	221,444
Warren	252,202
Washington	198,904
Waverly	328,895
Total	$3,168,229

TREASURER'S REPORT.

By the last report of the county treasurer, S. F. Baker, the following is a summary of cash on hand for the county, and credited to the various funds, as follows:

SUMMARY OF CASH ON HAND.

State revenue	$ 581 20
County	850 87
County school	188 72
Bridge	2,724 20
Insane	373 09
Incorporation	384 81
Dubuque & Dakota Railroad	439 47
Penal Fines	32 51
Institute	133 50
Sanitary	5 41
Road	326 87
Teachers	2,116 99
Contingent	798 86
School house	206 19
Permanent school fund	4,068 62
School fund interest	1,435 37
School fund apportionment	720 76
Total cash on hand	$15,387 44

REGISTRY OF DEEDS.

As has already been stated, before its organization, Bremer county was attached to Buchanan county. The first transfers of land therefore were recorded in the books of Buchanan county, and were afterward transcribed into Bremer county books.

The first entry affecting land in Bremer county was recorded as being filed March 13, 1852, and conveyed from Samuel and Tabitha Armstrong to William Thorp, the east half of the northwest quarter of section 34, in township 90, north of range 13 west, for the consideration of $100. This was witnessed by Israel Trumbo, justice

of the peace for Bremer township, on the 25th of February, 1852.

After Bremer county was organized, books were procured and records kept at Waverly, William Hunter being the first recorder of deeds. These differ very much from those now in use in the county. As a fair sample, the first record is here given as it appears upon the books, the original spelling retained:

"Know All men by these presantz, that i, William Thorp, of the County of Breemer and State of iowa, am held and firmly Bound unto Richard Holtom, Henry Stears and John Stears, of the County of S. T. Irsep, State of Mishigan, in the Sum of five hundred Dollarz, lawful money of the United states, to Bee paid to the Said Richard Holtom, Henry Stears and John Stears, their Executors, Administrators or assigns, for which payment well and truly to Bee made, i Bind My Self, my heirs, Executors, Administrators and Each of them, firmly by these Presants. sealed with my Seal, this 20 day August, A. D., 1853."

The document then goes on to state the conditions, which, as the record says are "as-fowloing."

There are now thirty-five books of deed records, the recorder now using No. 35, having run through the alphabet and then taken numbers.

The first mortgage recorded bears the date of March 20, 1856, in Book A, of Mortgages. In the sum of $400, Philander and Cornelia Olmstead mortgaged certain lots in the city of Janesville, to William McHenry. This was recorded March 27, 1856, by W. B. Hamilton, and was satisfied in October of the same year.

There are now twenty-four books of mortgages, being nineteen of real estate and five of town lots.

The following is a list of the various plats that have been recorded in the plat books of the office:

Waverly proper, Cretzmeyer's addition, Gothard's addition, Hess' addition, incorporation of Harmon and LeValleys, Wm. Sturdevant's addition, Bremer, Horton, Janesville, Jefferson City, Monroe, Syracuse, Tripoli, Deanville, Plainfield, Sumner and Frederika.

Particulars of each appear in their proper places,

The whole number of record books in the office at present is 122.

CHAPTER VI.

REMINISCENCES OF PIONEERS.

In this chapter are given the personal experiences of the pioneers of Bremer County. These articles are written or related by the pioneers, and when written, the compiler has in no case attempted to change the style of the writer, it being

the design to show the peculiarity of the writer as well as to record the facts narrated. The expressions of an individual in writing show his character and peculiarities, as much as his features painted upon canvass, or printed from steel or stone. These reminiscences are interesting and well worthy of perusal.

By Charles McCaffre.

The following from the first settler of Bremer county—Charles McCaffre— to a Waverly paper, explains itself :

MR. EDITOR.—Seeing a Historical Sketch of the early settlements of Bremer county in the *Bremer County Independent* of January 5th, 1871, and, as it was incorrect in many particulars I, the undersigned, thought I would endeavor to make a few corrections through the columns of your paper for the information of the present inhabitants of Bremer county. I commenced work in Bremer county about the 5th day of May, 1845, followed shortly after by brother Isaac September following, Jacob Beelah moved to the county. Early spring of 1846, Calvin Frady, Goliver Fisher, John H. Messinger, accompanied by his son, E. J. Messinger, George Tibbits, accompanied by his sons Wesley and Henry, settled in this county, and between then and the time that John T. Barrick and A. H. Miles settled in the county, the following named persons came in: Joseph and James Fee, Aaron Dow, Ezra Allen, Philip Miller, Andrew Samples, Harry McRoberts, John James, Collier and Israel Trimbo. Although it is an acknowledged fact that some of these named above did not remain in the county very long, but they made claims, erected cabins, consequently were actual settlers. And it was also asserted in the *Independent* that John T. Barrick and H. A. Miles are the only one of the settlers that are present residents of the county which is incorrect, for the widow of said John H. Messinger, although quite young when they came here, is still a resident of the county. Also John Clark's widow is a present resident of the County, and also David Clark's son is a citizen of Waverly. Besides there are several others I could mention.

The first birth and death in the county occured in the Fee family. The first marriage was Isaac McCaffre and Rebeca Buler.

CHARLES MCCAFFRE.

INDIAN HISTORY.

M. Farrington.

There were three tribes of Indians represented in this township at the time the whites began to settle therein—the Winnebagos, the Misquakees and Pottawatomies. The Winnebagoes were about 500 in number, and their town was mostly in sections 22 and 23. The Misquakees were about 100 in number, and about 50 of the Pottawatomies. During the summer season they went north and west for sap-troughs, and leaving nothing here but their log shanties, covered with bark, and their brass sugar kettles, which they buried. There are probably many of their kettles still buried in the timber. They cultivated no corn nor anything else, and their ponies were subject to browsing for their living in winter. The three different tribes were considerable intermixed and lived much together. Womanokaker, Four Eyes, Pukatuk, Hanahetakes, and Big Way were the five chiefs here. Womanokaker lived on the west side of the creek, in section 23, near where H. H. Ketch now lives. He was the great war chief and had the end of his nose shot off by a bullet.

The Indians were quite troublesome to the whites in stealing things which they might want, but never in the night, as they were too great cowards to sally out

in the night for any such purpose. They were removed from here by a detachment of U. S. troups from Fort Atkinson, in the fall of 1848. They took the Indians by surprise and disarmed and drove them off like so many cattle. The white settlers had secretly informed the government authorities that they wished the Indians removed, and the soldiers came without the knowledge of the unsuspecting Indians. Had they known whom of the whites had carried the information against them, their blood would doubtless have atoned for the act. Two of the settlers went one night and returned the next, and the Indians were entirely ignorant of the matter.

By Heman A. Miles.

LERADO, TEXAS, Dec. 15, 1882.

Sister Elector:

For the past three weeks I have not been able to use my right arm at all, and can just barely write now by resting on the table and moving the paper to and fro to suit my hand, and dipping the pen in the ink with my left hand. I should be pleased to answer all your questions in detail, and give in full the incidents of my civil and military life, which as Mr. N. C. Deering once remarked to me, as I gave him a brief sketch of my life, that it would make a history of itself that would interest any one and surprise my acquaintances, and if I could see the man who is getting up the history of Bremer and Butler counties, with its early pioneers, I could give him many important and interesting points, but as it is I shall have to be very brief, as I can only write a few moments at a time, having to stop and rest my arm. In many instances I shall have to leave dates blank as I cannot remember them.

My mothers maiden name was Mary Jennings. She died in Sheffield, Vermont, in 1831, aged 37 years and 6 months. My father's name was Mastain Miles. He died October 12, 1863, in Owatonin, Minnesota, aged 66 years, 1 month.

I was born in Sheffield, Vermont, on the 6th of September, 1825, and was married on the 29th of December, 1844, to Jane Hall. My wife's father's name was William Hall. His mother's maiden name was Jane Crocker, both were born in England. He died at Pike's Peak in 1859, aged 55 years. Her mother died in Milville, Massachusetts, Nov. 1872, aged 67 years. I emigrated to Iowa in 1847. I resided in Linn county for upwards of two years, and then went to Bremer county in March, 1850. I moved my family there in September, 1850, at which time there were only fifteen families in the county, consisting of the Messingers, Tibbetts, Fees, Samples, Colliers, Beelers, Dows, Trumbos and J. Clark, all of whom are now dead, if I am correctly informed, except Henry Tibbets, Wesley Tibbets and Elias Messinger, and I am informed that they have all left and sought homes in other parts like myself. Many of the children of these early pioneers are now living in Bremer county, married there and have raised families. Our nearest post office was Cedar Falls, sixteen or seventeen miles distance away. Our nearest flouring mill was at Quasqueton, a distance of forty miles. Quite a number of Indians infested what was known as the Big Woods, for a time, but were not in any way hostile. They only stole a few chickens and pigs occasionally, from the settlers. In the spring of 1851, it rained, more or less, for thirty-nine days in succession. The whole county was flooded and it was almost impossible to get to a neighbor's, much less to mill, and the result was that many of us got almost entirely out of provisions. I remember very distinctly that myself and family lived on hulled corn alone, for nearly three weeks The first two years of my stay in Bremer county, I run a breaking team. I have broken prairie from the fork of the Shell Rock and Cedar River, on nearly every farm along and adjoining the Big Woods on the south and east sides to nearly the north line of the county.

I was appointed assessor, and made the first assessment of property that was ever made in Butler and Bremer counties. I taught the first

school that was taught in Bremer county. I built the first house that was built from sawed lumber in the county. I was elected the first constable and first clerk of the district and county court, one of the first school directors, one of the first law graduates, started and published the first newspaper, called together the citizens and organized the republican party, and have had the honor of filling the only county office in the county that has never been filled by a democrat. I have acted as justice of the peace, mayor, constable, road supervisor, town trustee, school director, secretary of the school board, postmaster, schoolmaster, sheriff, auctioneer, farmer and lawyer. I had charge of building the first school-house in the town of Waverly, which was built of stone. I built the peers and abutments for the second bridge across the Cedar River at Waverly. I done more to break up and close the whisky shops and gambling dens in Waverly, than any other man, for which my life was sought and threatened, my office gutted, books, records, and everything burnt up and thrown into the river.

I have two children, both young men, of whom I feel proud. The oldest one's name is Mostoin William—named after his two grandfathers. He was born in Linn county, Iowa, on the 14th day of June, 1850. The youngest one's name is Charles Sheridan—named after my oldest brother and General Sheridan. He was born in Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, on the 20th day of July, 1860.

For two years I was law partner of the Hon. G. W. Ruddick, who came to Waverly a young man, seeking out a place to establish himself in his profession. When he arrived in Waverly, and made known his purpose, he was referred to me. I at once formed a very favorable opinion of him, and took him into my family, and furnished an office for him. He remained in my family until he married. The longer I knew him the more I loved and esteemed him. To-day he is one of Bremer's most noble men. In the fall of 1861 I sold out to him, and enlisted in the Union army, to sustain the flag of my country. I enlisted first on the 1st of October, 1861, and by false representations and fraud, the Governor of Iowa consented and permitted the company I enlisted in to be taken to St. Louis, Missouri, to make up a regiment, to be called the Lyon Regiment, said to have been organized by permission of the War Department, at the request of General Fremont, in memory of General Lyon. It was represented that General Fremont had secured the organization of this regiment, to be composed of one company from each of the western States in his department, and one company from Connecticut, General Lyon's native State, to be armed and equipped with extra arms, and each company to be credited to the State from which they enlisted. After reaching St. Louis, the place designated as the headquarters for organizing said regiment, we were held in quarters for a time, and then mustered into the Third Missouri, at which we all demurred, but in vain. Governor Kirkwood, Governor Gamble and the Secretary of War were appealed to by a resolution passed by the Legislature of the State of Iowa, to have us transferred to an Iowa regiment, but it was all to no purpose.

We left St. Louis, I think, in March, 1862, and under Gen. Curtiss took up our march down through Arkansas. Landing at Helena, we were not provided with any tents, and the weather for some time was quite cold, rainy with slight snow. This was quite severe on the soldiers. Before we reached Helena our supplies were cut off and we suffered much for want of proper rations. On this march, near Red River, Arkansas, in crossing a small stream of water on a log, while the Company was on a forced march to relieve a party that had been attacked by the enemy; the log broke and I fell on the rocks at the water's edge, dislocating my shoulder, elbow and fracturing my collar-bone. From here I was taken to Helena in an ambulance and after a short time discharged on account of my injuries. I returned home to Waverly and, as soon as I sufficiently recovered I recruited another Company and went into the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry. When we were

taken out on the Meridian raid, under Gen. Sherman, from there back to Memphis, then up the Red River to join Gen. Banks. On the march up Red River I was not able to go with my Company, but remained in the hospital at Memphis, with chronic diarrhœa contracted on the Meridian raid. On the return of the Regiment to Memphis I joined them when we were taken to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., from there my Company, Capt. Lucas, and Company H., accompanied Gen. Ewing, as an escort, to Pilot Knob. Soon after our arrival we were notified of a raid made by the enemy into Ironton, about two miles distant from the Fort. We pursued the enemy with our little force consisting of about 400, with 60 mounted men and two pieces of artillery. Just about dark our mounted men run into Price's army, estimated at from 15,000 to 20,000 men, which caused us to fall back to Ironton, where we remained during the night. At daybreak the next morning the enemy moved forward and caused our hasty retreat. We held the enemy for some time in the pass between the Sheperd and Knob mountains, distributing our forces along the sides of the mountains on each side of the pass, as the enemy advanced along the pass we fired into them from the sides of the mountains, when they became panic-stricken and confused. Soon, however the enemy sent forces along two sides of the mountains and forced us to retreat to the Fort. Major Williams and some of his men were captured from the Sheperd Mountain in their attempt to retreat and were delivered over by Gen. Price to one Jeffreys, who took them out and in cold blood shot them down. They made several assaults upon the Fort, meeting with continuous repulses and severe losses. Their attacks upon the fort continued until dusk, when they fell back and went into camp, being surrounded by a force of fifteen or twenty thousand men, with our communications and supplies cut off, having only six or seven hundred men, we determined to make good our retreat and took up march about 1 o'clock at night, when we quietly left the Fort and made our way through the enemy's lines undiscovered. Next day we were pursued by about 5,000 of the enemy's cavalry and when overtaken were in heavy timber, where, for one whole day we fought the enemy on a retreat. Reaching Leesburgh, a point on the Railroad, about dusk, fortifying ourselves the best we could and dispatching a messenger to Rolla for reinforcements. The last charge made upon us by the enemy before reaching Leesburgh was a very determined one and we lost several men in wounded and killed. My First Lieutenant, John Broclan, was mortally wounded in this charge. I was slightly wounded at the Knob in retreating to the Fort so that I was compelled to ride most of the way on our retreat from the Knob to Leesburgh.

Just after our arrival at Leesburgh there was a heavy train of cars come in from St. Louis loaded with quartermasters and company stores for the post at Rolla, which were soon unloaded and put in a position to burn, except the liquors, which were emptied out on the railroad track; it was thought that the small force we had there could be put aboard the cars and escape to St. Louis, but before everything was aboard, a fire was discovered down the track. The engine run down and found the enemy had sent a force around and fired the railroad bridge. Not having sufficient headway to prevent the engine from crossing, it run across and went on to St. Louis; so we returned to our post determined to do the best we could to defend our lives, expecting every moment the enemy would take us in. It being very dark, and in order to prevent the enemy from marching upon us in the darkness of the night, one of the boys from Captain Lucas's Company, Jerome Sampson, volunteered to go out near the enemy's lines and fire a hay stack and a log building, which lit up the whole line of the enemy, and burned nearly all night. This gave us an opportunity to see if the enemy attempted to advance upon us during the night. The next morning, about 9 or 10 o'clock, we received reinforcements from Rolla, of about 600 cavalry, who soon after their arrival charged on the enemy's lines, and to our surprise,

found that the enemy had retreated early that evening, in double quick haste, the cause of which was soon learned that a good Union man residing at Leesburgh, had gone over into the enemy's lines early in the evening, and represented himself to be a full fledged rebel, whereupon some of the rebel officers inquired of him what the train of cars that just arrived brought in, when he replied, that it brought in seven or eight thousand more of them Lincoln hirelings and damned Yankies; this saved us from being captured, also all the stores that were intended to be burned we moved from there to Rolla, thence to St. Louis. While at St. Louis I was detailed as officer of the guard to take out a certain number of rebel prisoners a short distance from the city, to be shot in retaliation of the men that were shot by Jeffries, who were captured at Pilot Knob.

My company was mustered out in 1864, at Davenport, Iowa. When I returned home to Waverly, I then served one term as mayor of the city of Waverly, after which I received the appointment as postmaster at Waverly, and on account of poor health resigned the place and came to Texas, in September, 1873, during which time I have enjoyed the best of health. I should be pleased to give in detail the incidents of my pioneer life, also of my military life, together with a complete detailed account of the incidents connected with the early settlement of Bremer county, but I am hardly able to write at all, and doubt very much whether you can read half I have written. Remember us to our friends; we are as well as usual. Love to all.

Yours truly,

H. A. Miles.

P. S. If any further questions you wish answered, let me know.

INCIDENTS OF EARLY DAYS IN BREMER COUNTY.

By S. F Shepard.

On the 20th of March, 1851, William Hale, Orrin O. Pitcher, John H. Shepard and myself left DuPage county, Illinois, for Iowa, to look for homes for our families. We arrived at Janesville, as it is now called, the last of March, and stopped with John T. Barrick some two or three weeks, while looking the country over. We found Mr. and Mrs. Barrick very agreeable folks to stop with. Mr. Barrick offered to give Mr. Hale the water power in Janesville, if he would come there and improve it. Mr. Hale said it was too far from land, and the country would never be settled to any great extent. My brother and I bought a claim—one half section—of Ezra G. Allen, on which I now reside. Forty acres of it were broke and fenced, on which was a log cabin 18x20 feet. We paid for the whole $250. In October, 1851, I moved to the claim with my family, and went into the house with Mr. Allen's family of seven, which, with my family of four, made a house full. Only one room, and a very low chamber, and not one light of glass in two sash, six lights, each filled with greased paper. Some time in January, 1852, Mr. Allen moved up to Horton, six miles above Waverly, on the east side of the Cedar river, and was the first settler in Horton. Mrs. Allen said in the winter of 1849–50, they ground three bushels of corn and fourteen bushels of buckwheat in their coffee mill, there being no grist mill nearer than Quasqueton, ten miles below Independence, in Buchanan county, and forty-five miles distant from Janesville. In 1852 the snow commenced falling on the 9th of November, snowing for three days, in succession, the snow being about twelve inches deep. On the 13th, two of my neighbors, Mason Eveland and James McRoberts, went out hunting deer. They soon came upon a fresh track, and

followed it nearly all day before they killed the deer, fording or wading through the Cedar river twice during the day, and after dressing the deer and hanging it up they started for home, but McRoberts complained of being faint and hungry, and after traveling something like a mile, he became so much exhausted that he fell behind, unable to keep up with Mr. Eveland. Mr. Eveland took his gun, and carried it for him, and took him by the arm, and led him, until they came down near the mouth of Spring Branch, where it empties into the Cedar river, when McRoberts said he could walk no farther, and sat down on a log. Eveland said, "Now, stay right here until I send some one for you." Eveland got down to my house about dark, and said he wanted me to go after McRoberts. I said that I never had been up the river to that point yet, and did not know the way, "but," I said to Eveland, "you go over to McRoberts' house, and have one of his boys go with me." I harnessed my team, and in the course of a half an hour his oldest son, Thomas McRoberts, was at my house, and we started with the team around the road, a distance of five or six miles to the creek. We hitched the team and started with a lantern and finally came to the track where they crossed the creek. We followed their tracks until we came to the log where Mr. McRoberts had been left. He was not there, he had tried to follow Mr. Eveland's trail, but was unable to walk only a few steps without falling down and wallowing around in the snow; he got along in this way some twenty or thirty rods, and, as the ground was descending toward the creek, he naturally took that direction until he reached the water. He left his rifle on the bank of the creek and made his way to about the middle and lying, or falling, on his back was drowned. This was at the mouth of the creek, where it empties into the Cedar River. I said to Thomas McRoberts, "there is your father out there in the creek and drowned." I waded out to him, took him up and brought him to the shore. I found him lifeless and cold. I cut a pole and we thought we could carry him to where we left the team. We laid him across the pole and his rifle to carry him. but we could not carry him and the light, and I carried him back again to where I found him, so that the wolves could not find him, and we started for home again, getting home about 1 a. m., the next morning. I went with my team and three of the neighbors and brought him home to his children, five in all (no wife living). November, 1852, a gentleman farmer, living near Anamosa, Jones county, by the name of Berry, followed the Waubesipenican river up, doing the threshing for the farmers as he came to them along the river, until he came into Bremer county, and then came down through the Big Woods to S. F. Shepard's farm to do his threshing and other jobs. While he was threshing for S. F. Shepard it commenced snowing and in the course of two or three days the snow fell to the depth of about thirty inches. Mr. Berry and his hands shoveled away the snow, finished S. F. Shepard's threshing and then moved the threshing machine to Mr. John T. Barrick's. While there he sold the threshing machine to John H. Martin and S. F. Shepard, and they finished the threshing for that winter.

The next season Martin and Shepard done all the threshing in the west half of Bremer county, and all the threshing that was done in Black Hawk and Butler counties, when Shepard bought out Martin's interest and done the threshing in the west half of Bremer, and all in Black Hawk and Butler county, until the fall of 1856. The price for threshing was four cents for oats and six cents for wheat. I have had a threshing machine, or an interest in one ever since, and threshing, more or less, every year since, until 1876. From 1852 to 1855, we had to go to Dubuque for repairs and heavy blacksmith work. In the fall of 1853, the Overman Brothers, at Cedar Falls, got a pair of burr mill stones, and put them into a part of their saw mill; then we could get our grinding done there. But there was no gearing to run the bolt and those who brought wheat to grind had to turn the bolt by hand, at least it was so in my case. Andrew Mullarkey had a small stock of dry goods, in a room about twelve feet square, at Cedar Falls, and the only store for three or four years at Cedar Falls. In 1851 there was only six or seven houses in this place, not a house in Waterloo, not one in Waverly, not one at Shell Rock and not one at Clarksville. All of these towns have grown to their present size in the course of thirty-one years.

In the fall of 1853, there was a great scare and fright among the white settlers and Winnebago Indians, near Clear Lake. A man by the name of Hewitt lived there; he harbored some Winnebagoes about him and some of the Sioux Indians came to his (Hewitt's) house one morning and wanted a Winnebago Indian boy to go out with them to hunt the Sioux Indians' ponies. The boy started out with one of the Sioux Indians, and when they had got out a short distance from the house the report of a gun was heard. The Sioux Indian had shot down the Winnebago boy. This was the first of the fright. Several of the Sioux Indians went to Mr. Hewitt's house looking for the rest of the Winnebago Indians. They searched Hewitt's house all over, up-stairs and down, but could not find them, for they had fled. They came down the Shell Rock River and frightened the whites as they came along, saying the Sioux Indians were after them and would kill all the whites. It made a general stampede of what few settlers there were from Cerro Gordo county, until they reached Janesville. They took their household goods, what they could carry, with their families and started, driving what live stock they had with them; stopping with friends and neighbors. The excitement by this time was at its highest pitch, and abount ten o'clock in the evening, after most of the families had come to Janesville, I heard some one galop up near the house. My dog began to bark; I got up and went out to see what was up. Squire Rowen had sent his hired man, Mr. Rumsey, to my house to warn me of my danger. He said the Indians were coming down the river, that they had divided their band some ten or twelve miles northwest of Janesville, and some were coming down the Cedar River and some down the Shell Rock, and would be upon us before morning. He wanted me to go out east to William McHenry's and to Samuel Jennings and let them know, and after he had given his orders like a major-general, he galloped off to headquarters at Janesville,

and I went back into the house and went to bed. My wife asked me what was the matter. I said to her that Mr. Rowen had sent his hired man here on an errand; she soon dropped to sleep again.

The next morning found all in my family alive and well, no depredations or massacres committed. The next day my brother, then living in a small cabin on McHenry's place, came to my house to see whether we were all alive, and in the afternoon we went down to Janesville to see what the conclusion was. We found them building trenches, hauling slabs from the saw mill, setting them up endways and filling in the dirt again to hold them there. We went to work with them, until nearly sundown, and then went home; and Henry Moore and wife came home with us, to stay until the scare was over. Three families of us, nine in number, in one cabin, 18x20 feet square, and only one room below and a very low chamber above. When the Winnebago Indians came down to Janesville, they wanted to stop and have the whites protect them, but the whites said, no, you must go on to Cedar Rapids. Mr. James Moss and family, with an infant child, only two days old, left Janesville with his team to go to Cedar Rapids, his wife caught cold and only lived a short time. Some families below Janesville, and some at Waterloo went down to Cedar Rapids, and some on the road moving into the country, turned around and went back to Independence, and stopped there until the scare was over. While the excitement was up to fever heat, John F. Barrick started out with his team and a load of men, guns and amunition to meet the foe. Captain Eads started out with a squad of men from Cedar Rapids to the seat of war. They went up to Clear Lake, or near there, and finding no enemy to fight, turned the opportunity into a jolification and a social dance at Mr. Hewitt's.

CHAPTER VII.

THE COURTS OF BREMER COUNTY.

Man is an imperfect being, and as such, requires that laws shall be enacted for his government. When the Almighty placed Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, he gave laws for their observance, with penalties attached for their violation. The children of Israel, after leaving the Egyptian land, were given the "ten commandments," the principles underlying which have probably been the basis of all laws from that time to the present. The existence of laws necessarily implies the exist-

ence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined. This fact being determined, the framers of the State constitution instituted certain courts of justice with well defined powers. Changes have been made in the jurisdiction of these courts from time to time, but the rights of every citizen of high or low degree have ever been maintained.

DISTRICT COURT.

When Bremer county was organized it became a part of the Second Judicial District, composed then of the counties of Buchanan, Cedar, Clayton, Clinton, Delaware, Dubuque, Fayette, Jackson, Jones, Muscatine, Scott, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Black Hawk, Butler, Grundy and Bremer. Chickasaw and Howard were subsequently added, and various counties were taken from it, so that in 1858, when the district was abolished under the new constitution, it consisted of the counties of Black Hawk, Bremer, Buchanan, Delaware and Dubuque.

The first term of the district court held in Bremer county was in June, 1854, and presided over by Thomas S. Wilson, Judge of the Second Judicial District. There were present besides the judge, Austin Farris, sheriff, and H. A. Miles, clerk of the court. Among the attorneys present, were P. U. Sevan, I. M. Preston, B. W. Poor and Older Lee.

The sheriff returned the following named who composed the first grand jury in the county: T. J. Sewell, J. Queen, James Michael, Jacob Benard, Lafayette Sturdevant, Ira Earl, John S. Jenkins, George K. Baskins, Culver Tuttle, Chandler Eveland, William Powell, Claudius Albee, Alexis Jackson, James Null and William Baskins.

The first petit jury was composed of the following named: J. D. Jackson, William Edgington, Enos Lewis, George Kerr, William Westerveldt, Samuel Jennings, Washington Thorp, W. P. Harmon, George Cagley, Nathan Payton, G. W. Baskins, Westley Tibbetts, John Pattee, Elijah Kendall and Loren Rima.

The first case upon the docket was a petition for divorce filed by William Baskins against his wife, Mary Baskins. It is presumed that William repented of his rash act in asking the court to sever the marriage tie,and therefore by his attorneys, asked leave to withdraw his petition. The request was granted, and the costs of the suit were entered against him, which it is presumed he willingly paid

There were eight civil cases on the docket at this term of court.

The grand jury found one bill of indictment against Calvin Tuttle, for selling intoxicating liquors, whereupon the accused was brought before his honor, Judge Wilson, who required him to give bond in the sum of $200 for his appearance at the next term of the court. Tuttle was a member of the grand jury which indicted him.

Tuttle's case being continued, and there being no further business requiring the aid of a petit jury, it was discharged. Before time for trial the defendant escaped, so the matter was dropped.

On motion of I. M. Preston, Esq., Phineas N. Swan, Esq., an attorney from Vermont, was admitted as an attorney, and Mr. Swan appeared and took the necessary oath. This was the first admission to the bar.

Nothing further appearing court adjourned.

On May 1, 1854, William Gough, an Englishman, was granted naturalization papers by Heman A. Miles, clerk of court.

The second term was held in September, 1855, and was presided over by the same officials. One of the first acts was the admission of John B. Wyle to the bar, on motion of B. W. Poor.

James Shaultz was indicted at this term for murder. The case was never tried, the prisoner escaping. An account of this murder is found in connection with the history of the city of Waverly.

The third term of the district court was held at Waverly, in June, 1856. A few naturalization papers were issued, and, for some reason, the attorneys aggreed that all legal matters which had come up for this term should be postponed. This agreement was signed by L. L. Ainsworth, I. M. Preston, Smith, McKinly & Poor, J. T. Lovell, Adams & Lovell, D. S. Lee, A. F. Brown, P. V. Swan, and G. C. Wright. Judge Samuel Murdock, of the Tenth District, presided.

At the September term, in 1856, Judge T. S. Wilson was on the bench; J. G. Ellis, sheriff, and Heman A. Miles, clerk. A number of minor suits came up at this term. The record states "as P. V. Swan, the prosecuting attorney, is sick, and unable to attend, B. F. Perkins is appointed in his stead for this term."

The next term was held in March, 1857, and was presided over by Thomas S. Wilson, judge of the Second District; J. G. Ellis, sheriff, and Heman A. Miles, clerk.

In 1858, Bremer county became a part of the Tenth Judicial District, which was composed of Alamakee, Bremer, Butler, Clayton, Chickasaw, Fayette, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell, and Winneshiek counties. At the October election, of 1858, Elias H. Williams was elected judge; was re-elected in 1862, and served until 1865.

On the 4th of July, 1864, the Twelfth Judicial District was created, and comprised the counties of Bremer, Butler, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Hancock, Mitchell, Winnebago, and Worth. The counties composing the district, however, remained connected with their former districts, the Tenth and Eleventh, for the purpose of holding court, until January, 1865. On the 8th of November, 1864, William B. Fairfield, of Floyd county, was elected district judge, and John E. Burke, of Waverly, district attorney. Judge Fairfield was re-elected in 1868, and I. W. Card was elected district attorney. In 1870 Judge Fairfield resigned, and George W. Ruddick, of Waverly, was elected to fill the vacancy. Since that time he has been elected as his own successor at the end of each term, and is the present judge.

Hon. George W. Ruddick was born in Sullivan county, New York, May 13, 1835. Until fourteen years of age he remained at home upon his father's farm, his time being spent alternately at work and in attendance upon the district school. On leaving home he went to Chester, Ohio, where he attended a seminary for one year. He then went to Kingsville, Ohio, where he remained two years, then removed to Monticello, New York. After remaining in Monticello one year, he entered the law office of A. C. Niven, reading law with him two years and a half. In the fall of 1855 he entered the Albany Law School, graduating therefrom in April, 1856. He was then admitted to the

bar. In July, 1856, he started West. After stopping a few days at Delphi, Iowa, he came to Waverly, arriving here on the 18th day of August, 1856, and at once entering upon the practice of his profession. In 1858 he formed a partnership with Heman A. Miles, which partnership continued about two years, when it was dissolved and Mr. Ruddick continued practice alone until 1865, when the firm of Ruddick & Avery was formed. This partnership continued until Mr. Ruddick was elected Judge of the Circuit Court in November, 1868. Before the expiration of his term, Judge Ruddick was elected Judge of the District Court, a well deserved compliment to his legal ability. He still discharges the duties of the office. Judge Ruddick is a man of fine legal ability, with a thorough understanding of the law, and has made an acceptable Judge. He has frequently been honored by his fellow citizens with offices of honor and trust. He was a member of the Legislature in 1860–1. He has also held the offices of County Judge and County Attorney. In politics he is a Republican. On the 15th day of December, 1859, Judge Ruddick was united in marriage with Mary E. Strickland, of Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio. Five children have been born unto them, two of whom are now living—Julia, book-keeper in the Bank of Waverly; and Berosus, a student in the Iowa College.

CIRCUIT COURT.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed and approved April 3, 1868, circuit courts were established in this State, and each judicial district was divided into two circuits, in each of which, at the general election, in November, 1868, and every four years thereafter, a circuit judge shall be elected. Four terms of court were provided per year in each county in the circuits. By this act the office of county judge was abolished, and all business pertaining to that office was transferred to the circuit court, which was to have concurrent jurisdiction with the district court in all civil actions at law, and exclusive jurisdiction of all appeals and writs of error from justices' courts, mayors' courts, and all other inferior tribunals, either in civil or criminal cases.

Bremer county, together with other counties, made a circuit of the Twelfth Judicial District.

George W. Ruddick, of Waverly, was the first circuit judge, being elected at the November election, in 1868. He served from January, 1869, until October, 1870, when, having been elected judge of the district court, he assumed his higher duties.

Robert G. Reiniger was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by Judge Ruddick's resignation, and has since been elected his own successor, being the present judge of circuit court.

The first term of circuit court for Bremer county was held at Waverly, commencing February 5, 1869. George W. Ruddick presided as judge, Charles M. Kingsley was sheriff, and Marquis F. Gillett, clerk. The following petit jury was summoned, and all the members appeared, viz: Edward Hubbell, Daniel Chambers, James Sturdevant, Hartwell C. Hamblin, Adin Terry, Warren Kellogg, S. D. Comins, David Clark, William F. Barker, James McCormick, and Cyrus Clark. The first

case tried was entitled, "William Young *vs.* J. H. Eldridge. Appeal from justice court." The same day the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, and assessed the damages at one hundred and sixty-eight cents. The defendant thereupon filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by the court. To this ruling the defendant excepted.

COUNTY COURT.

In 1851, by an act of the General Assembly, County Courts were established and the office of County Judge was created. By the same act the office of Probate Judge was abolished as were the offices of County Commissioners; the duties of the Commissioners and Probate Judge devolving upon the County Judge. The county of Bremer, not being organized until 1853, it had no Probate Judges or County Commissioners. The first County Judge was Jeremiah Farris, one of the early settlers of the county. Upon him devolved the duty of perfecting the organization of the county, dividing it into townships, and such other work as was necessary to perfect a system of County government. Judge Farris' successors were George W. Maxfield, Matthew Rowen, George W. Ruddick, D. F. Avery and Louis Case. During 1861 the offices of County Supervisors were created, which relieved the County Judge of much of the business which had previously devolved upon him.

In the chapter under the title of National, State and County Representation, this office is treated in detail, and personal sketches of many of the Judges will be found.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BAR OF BREMER COUNTY.

There is no subject connected with the history of the county of more general interest than a faithful record of its Bar. In reviewing the history of the Bar, it must be borne in mind that as the prosperity and well being of every community depends upon the wise interpretation as well as the judicious framing of its laws, therefore it must follow that a record of the members of the Bar must form no unimportant part in the county's history. Upon a few principles of natural justice is erected the whole superstructure of civil laws, tending to meet the desires and relieve the wants of all alike. The business of the lawyer is not to make the laws,

but to apply them to the daily affairs of men. But the interests of men are diversified; and where so many interests and counter interests are to be protected and adjusted, to the lawyer and judge are presented many interesting and complex problems.

Change is everywhere imminent. The laws of yesterday do not meet the wants and necessities of the people of to-day, for the old relations do not exist. New and satisfactory laws must be established. The discoveries in the arts and sciences, the invention of new contrivances for labor, the enlargement of industrial pursuits, and the increase and development of commerce, are without precedence, and the science of law must keep pace with them all; nay, it must even forecast the event, and so frame its laws as will most adequately subserve the wants and provide for the necessities of the new conditions. Hence, the lawyer is a man of to-day. The exigencies he must meet are those of his own time. As has been often said, his capital is his ability and his individuality. He cannot bequeath to his successors the characteristics that distinguish him, and at his going, as a general thing, the very evidences of his work disappear.

Anthony Thornton, president of the Illinois State Bar Association; in 1878, in an address before the Association, thus speaks of the lawyer:

"In the American State, the great and good lawyer must always be prominent, for he is one of the forces which move and control society. Public confidence has generally been reposed in the legal profession. It has ever been the defender of popular rights, the champion of freedom, regulated by law, the firm support of good government. In times of danger it has stood like a rock and breasted the mad passions of the hour, and firmly resisted tumult and faction. No political preferment, no mere place, can add to the power or increase the honor which belong to the pure and educated lawyer. The fame of Mansfield and Marshall and Story, can never die. 'Time's iron feet can print no ruin trace' upon their character. Their learning and luminous exposition of our jurisprudence will always light our pathway. It is our duty to perserve the prestige of the profession. The past, at least, secure; the present and future summon us to action. With the progress of society and the increase of population, wealth and trade, varied interests arise, and novel questions requiring more thought confront us. A disregard of the law has been developed, crime meets us unabashed, and corruption stands unmasked in the high places of the land. It is no fancy picture that the law has, to some extent, lost its authority, and it is only the shade of that which was great. Hence new duties are imposed and a firmer courage is required. * * *

The exaltation is a duty enjoined upon us. It is a death that only death can discharge. Lord Bacon has said: 'Every man is a debtor to his profession; from the which, as men of force do seek to receive countenance and profit, so ought they of duty, to endeavor themselves, by ways of amends, to be a help and ornament thereto.' Every lawyer is a debtor to his profession. If worthy, it gives him an honorable character and position. The lawyer should prize

and love his profession. He should value its past renown and cherish the memory of great men, whose gigantic shadows walk by us still. He should love it for the intrinsic worth and innate truth of the fundamental truths which adorn it."

The Bar of Bremer county has numbered among its members some who have been an honor, not only to the county, but to the profession and State as well. So far as material was accessible sketches are given of each attorney who has practiced before the courts of the county. None are omitted intentionally, and of some, more would gladly have been said if more were known of the parties by those now living in the county. The peculiarities and personalities which form so pleasing and interesting a part of the lives of the members of the Bar, and which, indeeed, constitute the charm of local history, are in a great measure wanting. Unlike the fair plaintiff in famous Bardell vs. Pickwick, we have no painstaking "sergeant to relate the facts and circumstances of the case."

Among those who have practiced before the courts of Bremer county, and who have been resident lawyers, were the following: Phineas V. Swan, George W. Ruddick, G. C. Wright, Benjamin F. Perkins, C. C. Allen, Samuel E. Hoffman, W. W. Fuller, Hiram Shaver, W. A. Stowe, John E. Burke, O. A. Call, Robinson & Ladd, H. P. Brown, W. W. Andrews, —. —. Turner, Ezra Carr, Charles B. Parsons, B. F. Thorp, H. A. Miles, Judge O. F. Avery, Wm. P. Harmon, M. W. Anderson, and D. W. Coan.

Of those attorneys who resided in the county at one time and are now either dead, or have quit practice, or gone, we will speak first. Later, of the present Bar.

Phenias V. Swan was undoubtedly the first attorney to locate in Bremer county, and was the first here admitted to the Bar. He came from Vermont, where he had been engaged in the practice of law, and upon arriving here, at the first term of court held in the county, was, upon motion of I. M. Preston, admitted to the Bar of this State, upon the presentation of his certificate. Swan located with his family at Janesville, and there opened his office. He had a good library, and was a well-read lawyer; an excellent office worker, and a very fair debator; rather prepossessing in appearance, with a gentlemanly address, he worked up what would be termed an extensive practice, considering the newness of the country. He was, as to religious belief, an outspoken infidel, and would not hesitate to let anyone know his belief. On the 4th of August, 1856, he was elected prosecuting attorney of the county, but died before the expiration of the first year of his term. As will be seen, by a glance at the press chapter, he was interested in the first paper published in Bremer county. After his death, his little property was disposed of, and his family returned to Vermont, their native State.

William P. Harmon was born in St. Stephens, New Brunswick. His youth was spent at Calias, Maine, where he received a good common school education, or rather, educating himself, for he was in every respect a self-made man. He read law at Calias, Maine, which borough he represented in the State Legislature. Seeking his fortune in the western world, he tried his luck with indifferent success in various

places, and finally came to this State and settled at Cedar Rapids, where he remained a few years,and then went to Independence, Iowa, where he remained until 1853; there he married Alzina E., a daughter of Manassah Reeves, Esq., and immediately removed to Waverly, where he remained until the time of his death. He was the proprietor of the town, and it was mainly through his energies and perseverance that it owes its present prosperity. In every enterprise of a philanthropic or patriotic nature he was ever foremost, and his private charities were almost without number. He devoted his energies entirely to his business, and never would accept a public office, except when convinced the public good and his duty required it. He held the office of prosecuting attorney for the county when that office was one of the most important in the county. He also represented his district in the State Legislature. He labored long and ardently to give Waverly the benefits of railroad communication, and lived to see from his chamber window, just before his death, the cars arrive at Bremer Avenue. He was buried Monday, the 12th day of December, 1864, by the Masonic Fraternity, of which he was a member. In his death, Waverly lost one of its best men, a loss hard to replace. He left a wife, three daughters and one son to mourn his loss, together with a large circle of friends.

On the 18th of August, 1856, George W. Ruddick located at Waverly, and became a prominent member of the Bar of this portion of the State. He was for many years at the head of the Bar of Bremer county, and continued his practice until chosen to the circuit bench of this district in 1869. Two years later he was elected judge of the district court and still acts in that capacity. He is treated at length in that chapter.

H. A. Miles was another of the early lawyers of Bremer county. An interesting letter from him, presented in connection with the chapter upon Reminiscences of Pioneers, gives particulars of his locating here, and his practice.

Gancelo C. Wright was born in Lewiston, Maine, in 1828. He there read law and was admitted to the Bar in January, 1856. On his admission to the Bar, he came west, arriving in Bremer county in March, 1856, where he at once commenced practice. He continued practice until 1879, when he went into the newspaper business and has since been engaged in that profession. He was successful as a lawyer, and was well posted in matters pertaining to the legal profession. He has always been a democrat and has twice been a delegate to the National Conventions. He says he was always a democrat but "did not vote for Jim Buchanan." He was at one time prosecuting attorney for Bremer county. He was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge, of Waverly, both Tyrrell Lodge and Jethro Chapter, and was for a number of years, Master of the Lodge.

About the same time, in 1856, W. W. Fuller came to Bremer county and located at Janesville. He had been admitted to the Bar in Vermont, but, it is thought, had never practiced. In a short time he opened an office with J. K. L. Maynard, and remained for a few years, when he removed to Monona county, Iowa. He was a single man, and being a hard student and a man

of good sense, he had a brilliant prospect for becoming distinguished and influential, and after his removal to Monona did win an enviable reputation throughout the western part of the State; while here, he was rather quite and of a retiring disposition. When the war broke out he enlisted and died in the service. When the news of his decease reached Waverly, the following article was published in the *Republican* regarding him :

"Capt. W. W. Fuller, who died near Vicksburg, Mississippi, March 14, 1863, was born in Montgomery, Vermont, and came to this State in 1856, and engaged in the practice of law at Janesville. In 1858, he removed to Magnolia, Harrison county, Iowa, where he continued in the practice of his profession up to the time of his enlistment, in the fall of 1862. Captain Fuller was of a retiring disposition, but a young man of superior talents; and every one who knew him, saw in his extraordinary intellect a certain promise of future distinction and extensive influence. He was fast securing an extensive and lucrative practice, and was honored by, and an honor to his profession. He was elected a member of the Ninth General Assembly, in the fall of 1861, by a large and unprecedented majority. He was a fast friend and a sociable and agreeable companion."

Orrin Frank Avery was born in Auburn, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1831. His parents emigrated in an early day from Puritan New England, and maintained that high-toned, moral and Christian character and conduct that distinguished the old Puritan stock. They moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois in 1843. The next year his father died when Orrin was but thirteen years old. His mother was spared to him until he was twenty years old. After the death of his father, his uncle, Jeremiah Meachan, generously took a father's care of him, furnishing him means for a liberal education. He accordingly went to Montrose, Pennsylvania, prepared himself for college, matriculated at Yale College in 1853 and graduated with the class of 1857. On leaving, college he studied law with Mr. Fuller, at Belvidere, Illinois, and with Poor & Co., at Dubuque, Iowa. After completing the prescribed course, he was admitted to the Bar, and in a few years came to Bremer county. Mr. Avery was married to Miss Jennie Gardner, of Elgin, Illinois, September 17, 1867. He died May 26, 1870.

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Bremer county, held on Saturday evening, May 28, 1870, for the purpose of expressing the sense of the Bar with reference to the decease of Hon. O. F. Avery, the following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, Intelligence has been received, that the Hon. O. F. Avery, a member of the Bar of Bremer county, departed this life on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1870; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Bar of Bremer county, have learned with profound regret of the decease of our esteemed professional brother and personal friend, Hon. O. F. Avery, whose exalted character as a citizen, thorough knowledge of the law, uniform courtesy and honor as a practitioner, have long since won our esteem and endearing regards, and placed him high in the ranks of his chosen profession.

Resolved, That we tender to the family of the deceased, our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and also to the Waverly *Republican* and *News* for publi-

cation, and we ask that the same shall be spread upon the records of the circuit court of Bremer county, now in session.

H. H. Gray,
John E. Burke,
G. C. Wright, } Com.

On the passage of the above resolutions, G. W. Ruddick said:

"This is the first time in the history of the Bar of Bremer county that we have been called together as such, to give expression to our sorrow at the loss of one of our active members; for fifteen years, past, in fact, ever since there has been a Bar in this county, no active prosecuting member has been called away by death.

"At the last term of this court, our professional brother was with us in this room, attending to the ordinary business of the profession, among us. We all knew he was in failing health, but none of us thought he would be called from among us so soon. It is only one week ago that his partners received from him a letter, which was, on the whole, hopeful; hardly had it been read and its contents talked over by his friends, when the telegraph informs us that his dead body is on its way to its last resting place among us, and that in a day or two we will be called to follow it to the grave. It has been my fortune to know the deceased for nearly eleven years. I think it was in the fall of 1859 that he first came to this place. He had then just completed his studies and was about to commence the practice of law, in partnership with Mr. G. C. Wright, when I first knew him; from then until, as a volunteer, he became a soldier of the United States. His rise in his profession was rapid, and when he then left us, he had no superior among us as counsellor and office lawyer. His universal attention to business and his peculiar fitness for the place, procured for him, almost immediately upon entering the United States service, the honorable and responsible position of Judge Advocate, which he filled creditably for a large part of the term of enlistment. When he joined his regiment toward the close of the war he was put into active service, and it was probably from exposure during that time that the disease of which he died was fastened upon him. But I do not intend to speak of him as a soldier. It was as a lawyer and a man that we knew him, and, as such, he always commanded our respect and very often our admiration. As a lawyer he brought to bear upon every legal question that thorough and downright common sense which is the foundation of every correct legal principle; he was not content to know what one another said upon a subject, but he would search the whole library for days together upon any question of doubt, and before coming into court he knew what had been written on all sides of the question, and hence was never taken by surprise. He did not profess to be an advocate, but as a lawyer he took rank among the very first of this Bar.

"In his business, his first thoughts were to know that his client's cause was just, and when assured of this, he was the most untiring among you in the preparation of it for trial, and in presenting the law to enforce it before the court.

"I never in my life have known a more conscientious, hard-working or better office lawyer. As a man, he was strictly honest —above even the breath of suspicion—

strongly attached to his friends, slow to think evil of them, prompt and generous in rendering them assistance when needed —a thoroughly good man.

"On his return from the army, in 1865, I offered him a partnership with me, which was accepted, and for the last five years I have known him very intimately. While you met him in this court room and upon the streets, and in social life, I had the privilege of a more intimate relation with him, for three years, during which our partnership existed, from morning until night, on nearly every day, I was with him in the office. I have had opportunities of knowing the man, that none of you have had. I worked with him at the law table, over the same cases, day after day, for three years, and since then I have been with him until he left here almost daily; in his intercourse it is but natural that stronger ties would be formed between us than existed with his other business associates, and in his loss I feel that I have a more peculiar and exclusive sorrow than you. We had been accustomed for the last five years to consult together about our private business, and as I now go into the office and see the chair and table he used to occupy, vacant, and know that I shall never see him there again, I realize most keenly that the pleasant relations which have existed are now broken forever, that his work is done, that mine must be continued for how long or short a time I know not, without his friendly advice or assistance. With all the mementoes I see around me every day to remind me of him and that he is now dead, I feel that death has come very near me.

"Gentlemen, his place among us from this time will be vacant. We will not feel his honest, hearty grasp of hand or hear his pleasant words of cheer, or see his kindly smiles again, and in paying this tribute of respect and love to his memory, I feel how poor and inexpressive are all words to show the grief that fills the heart, and moistens the eye, and chokes the utterance."

About the fall of 1855, Benjamin F. Perkins located at Waverly, and commenced the practice of law. He was a native of Vermont, where he had graduated from a law school. He was a young man, and is remembered as having a very pretty wife. As a lawyer he was not a success. He was a good fellow, and his actions were always prompted by good motives; but being a little inclined to take his ease, he was never blessed with much business. As a counsellor he was, probably, above the average, but as an orator he was not a success, stammering considerably. In about 1857, he removed to Kansas.

C. C. Allen was another of Bremer county's lawyers. He came to Waverly, from Illinois, in 1858, and being a printer by trade, commenced work in the *Republican* office. He studied law with Gancelo C. Wright, now editor of the *Democrat*, and in 1860 was admitted to the Bar. He opened an office, but did not succeed in getting much business, and when the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted and served during its continuance, most of the time as Provost Marshal. At the close of the rebellion he returned to Waverly, and was engaged, at various times, in the livery and hardware business. About 1868, he removed to Jasper county, Missouri, and has

served one term as State Senator. He has been the candidate, on the republican ticket, for Lieutenant-Governor, but was defeated, and is now serving his second term as United States Marshal, for the Western District, with headquarters at Independence, although his family live at Carthage, Missouri.

W. W. Anderson came to Bremer county from Polo, Illinois, in 1863, and located at Waverly. He opened a law office and remained here for several years. He was a native of Upper Canada, where he was born in 1819. He was a small man, noisy, a great talker and a fair lawyer. He is still practicing law at Iowa Falls.

D. W. Coan was another member of the Bremer county Bar. He came here from Illinois early in the sixties and remained about two years. He was a pleasant fellow, but did not meet with much success at law. He went back to Illinois where he still remains.

S. E. Hoffman came to Waverly from Monroe, Wisconsin, about 1853, and engaged in the general merchandise business in company with his brother, S. J. Hoffman. In a few years he read law with G. C. Wright and was here admitted to the Bar, but did not open an office. He left about 1857, and spent a number of years of his life in Neosha Falls and Topeka, Kansas, and is now in St. Louis, Missouri, where he is engaged in the banking business, and is a very prominent and influential man. He is president of a bank in that city.

Hiram Shaver came to Waverly, from Wisconsin, in 1869, and engaged in teaching school. He commenced reading law with G. C. Wright, and in about 1871, was admitted to practice. He did not open an office here, and soon left, locating in Chickasaw county, where he began practice. He was a single man, full of energy and of natural, as well as acquired ability. In his practice he has been eminently successful, having for a number of years been considered at the head of the Bar of Chickasaw county.

W. A. Stowe was a native of Vermont, and came west with his mother, settling in Clayton county. In 1863 he came to Waverly, soon went into the army, and served about a year and a half. Returning, he read law with G. C. Wright, was admitted, and became a partner of Mr. Wright, continuing thus for three years. He finally removed to Hamburg, Fremont county, where he has been twice elected a member of the Lower House of the General Assembly, and has been a trustee of the Iowa State Normal School. Stowe was far above the average lawyer, was well-posted, sharp, shrewd, and a fine orator. He was a democrat, and an enthusiastic stump speaker; was very sarcastic, and called things by their right names. A few years since he removed to Omaha, where he now lives.

John E. Burke, was a very prominent member of the Bar of Bremer county. He came to Waverly, in 1858, from Dubuque, where he had been engaged as clerk in a bank. He at once opened an office and commenced practice. His business grew rapidly, as he was an excellent orator, a hard worker and full of energy. He was elected district attorney and has served one term each as a member of the State Senate and House of Representatives. He remained in Waverly about eighteen

years, when he removed to Chicago, where he still lives and follows his profession. While here he accumulated a fortune. Burke was a man of good address and had long, curly, auburn hair, on which he rather prided himself, which gave him the title of "Man of the Ambrosial Locks." One little incident is remembered about Burke which is worth relating. He knew nothing of farming, but his tendencies rather ran in that direction. In the spring of 1859, he put in a lot of "garden truck," which he took good care of and worked zealously over. Among the vegetables planted, was a lot of beans. When he thought they had been in the ground long enough, he made up his mind that something was wrong,or the beans would come up. He opened a hill to see what was the matter and saw that the bean as he thought was growing downward, taking the root for the stock. After worrying over the matter, he called in Father Harris and wanted to know if beans "must be planted with a certain end up, that he guessed he had made a mistake, as his was sprouting downward." Harris smiled and told him to "put some manure over it to coax up the sprouts." It is said that Burke went to work and turned some of the plants upside down. But, notwithstanding he knew less about farming than Horace Greeley, he was a good lawyer.

Robertson & Ladd were a firm of attorneys that opened an office in Waverly in 1866. They came from Wisconsin, where they had been in practice. Their office was on the west side of the river, where they remained about one year; not getting much business. Robertson was the main member of the firm, and was a brilliant young man, a good orator, and with fair prospects; he returned to Illinois, his native State. Ladd was a good counselor; he removed to Clarion, Wright county, where he still lives.

H. P. Brown came to Waverly in 1864, from Junietta county, Wisconsin, and remained for nearly ten years. He was a fine orator, a good lawyer, and had a first-rate practice. He was also a preacher of the Latter Day Saints. He removed to Oakland, California, where he still lives.

A Mr. Turner came in 1865, from Wisconsin, and began practice. He had been admitted to the Bar prior to his coming here, and had also been in practice. He was not much of a lawyer, either in office work or before the courts. He left for parts unknown.

Colonel James W. Wood located in Waverly in 1868, and became a member of the Bar of Bremer county, remaining for a number of years. He is now located at Steamboat Rock, in Hardin county. He is one of the oldest settlers and the oldest practicing attorney in the State of Iowa. He was born in Middlesex county, Massachusetts, April 30, 1800. He was admitted to the Bar at Lewisburg, Virginia, in March, 1827, and immediately came west and located in Illinois, where he practiced law for some years, and was contemporaneous with Lincoln, Douglas, Baker, Shields, Trumbull, Browning, Walker and others of the most prominent men of that State. In 1863, in company with five others, he crossed the Mississippi near where Burlington now stands, and built a cabin, but did not make a permanent settlement until 1834. In 1837, he was appointed the first city solicitor of Burlington, and was secre-

tary of the first senate, in 1846–7. From 1847 to 1854, he was clerk of the Supreme Court of Iowa. The Colonel has always taken a part in the politics of the State, and has been a democrat in the strictest sense.

Ezra Carr came from Wisconsin about 1874, and became a member of the Bremer county Bar, locating at Waverly. He was a young man, and a hard working office lawyer. He returned to Warren, Wisconsin, after a two years residence in Waverly.

Charles B. Parsons was a native of New York, and came to Waverly early in the decade between 1850 and 1860. He was a married man. He remained until the time of his death, which occurred a few years ago. Mr. Parsons was a good lawyer, an honorable man, and had a very lucrative practice. He was very popular and witty, and Judge Ruddick says he had one of the finest legal minds that he ever met with; a man of great discernment and preception, but he was much more in his place in the office than in the court room.

O. A. Call came to Bremer county at an early day, with his parents, and grew to manhood here. About 1870 he commenced reading law with H. P. Brown, finishing up with G. C. Wright, and was admitted to the Bar in 1877. He was a young man of rare prospects, and while he remained had a good practice. He was well-posted in law, a good pleader, and a very hard student. A few years ago he started for Florida, for the benefit of his health, and died on the way, of consumption.

B. F. Thorpe came here in 1878, from Wisconsin, and opened an office, but did not remain long. He was said to be a good lawyer.

W. W. Andrews came here from Ohio, in 1879, and was admitted to the Bar here. He was for six months a law partner of A. F. Brown. He had been a school teacher, was well educated, but too timid, with not enough self reliance for a successful lawyer. He is now in Dakota.

THE PRESENT BAR.

The members of the Bar of Bremer county, now in active practice, are recognized throughout the State as able representatives of the legal profession. The following named constitute the Bar: J. K. L. Maynard, A. J. Tanner, Eph. Kinnie, A. H. McCracken, Col. M. E. Billings, E. L. Smalley, H. H. Gray, M. B. Dougherty, D. T. Gibson, Edward A. Dawson, Alfred A. Brown, George E. Walker and Josiah Carpenter.

J. K. L. Maynard, a son of Jesse K. and Lucy (Taylor) Maynard, was born July 26, 1829, in Bakersfield, Vermont. His grandfather was a native of Massachusetts. When he emigrated to Bakersfield, he found his way there by trees which had been marked by previous emigrants. His marriage was the first ever celebrated in that town. J. K. L. was reared on a farm, and obtained a part of his education at the Bakersfield Academy, which was one of the first institutions of that kind in the State of Vermont. When nineteen years of age, he began studying preparatory to entering college. During 1852, he entered the Vermont University, at Burlington, but at the end of two years his health failed to such an extent that he had to abandon his studies. He then returned home, and after regaining his health, entered the law office of Judge Wilson.

In 1855, he attended the law school at Albany, New York, being in the class with Judge Ruddiek, of Waverly; John T. Stoneman, of Cedar Rapids, and A. J. Case, President of the National Bank of Charles City. During the fall of 1855, he was admitted to the Bar, and the following spring came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Janesville, where he practiced law two years. In 1858, he formed a partnership with W. W. Fuller, of Harrison county. After a short time he sold his interest to his partner and returned to Vermont, where, in 1853, he was married to Maria J. Kimpton—a daughter of Rev. Orville Kimpton—who was born June 11, 1836, in Franklin county, Vermont. They immediately returned to the west, and Mr. Maynard, in company with Louis Case, purchased the *Republican*, at Waverly. In a few months time he bought Mr. Case's interest, and continued to edit the paper alone. In June of 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Waverly, and held the office for ten years. During his residence in that city, he held the office of mayor and other local offices. He was trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church at the time their present house of worship was erected. Mr. Maynard settled on his farm in Jackson township, in March, 1873. In 1877, he was elected a member of the State Legislature, and filled that office with honor to himself and to his constituents. Mr. and Mrs. Maynard have five children living—Orville K., J. Dana, J. Wilbert, Loret M. and A. Howard.

A. J. Tanner was born in Wyoming county, New York, February 11, 1825. He is a son of Able and Electa (Foot) Tanner, who, in May, 1839, left western New York, in wagons, for Boone county, Illinois, where they took up government land, A. J. working out by the month to pay for it, his father being poor, having only seven shillings in his pocket when he landed in the county. A. J. was educated in the common schools and Academy at Belvidere, and also attended Knox College. After leaving Knox College he taught school, and, in the meantime read law. In 1848 he was admitted to the Bar. In 1850 he was appointed clerk by the county court of Boone county, and the same fall elected to the office. In January, 1854, he emigrated to Buchanan county, Iowa, where he practiced his profession. Losing his health, he returned to Belvidere. In 1855 he went to Dubuque, and opened a land office. In 1856 he removed to Fairbault, Minnesota, and while there, Seaberry University was organized, he acting as attorney for the corporation. In 1862 he went to the Rocky Mountains, making the trip on foot, returning the same fall. In July, 1863, he came to Waverly, Iowa, where he has since resided. In January, 1869, he was appointed justice of the peace, which office he holds at the present time. He married Miss Ellen A. Mallory, in August, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Tanner are the parents of one son, who was drowned in the Cedar river, at the age of ten years.

Eph. Kinnie, attorney at law, and mayor of Waverly, Iowa, was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 22d day of June, 1842. He is a son of Silas M. and Lufanny (Halsey) Kinnie. He commenced reading law in Minnesota, afterward attended the law school at Albany, New York, and was admitted to the Bar, in New York, in 1867, and in Iowa, in 1868. In December, 1867, he emigrated to Bremer county, Iowa,

where he engaged in his profession. In politics he is a republican, and in the spring of 1882, was elected mayor of the city of Waverly. In November, 1871, he was married to Miss Emma C. Halt, formerly of Savannah, Illinois, where she was born in August, 1852. They have two children—Lufanny and Morris. Mr. Kinnie is a member of the K. P. of Waverly.

A. H. McCracken was born in Monroe, Green county, Wis., February 15th, 1839. His father was Joseph McCracken, a native of Washington County, N. Y., whose parents, in 1825, moved to Edgar County, Ill., traveling all the distance with teams, being among the earliest settlers of that county. In 1837 he removed to Green county, Wis., where he engaged in farming, remaining there until his death in 1870. He was married in Onondago county, N. Y., to Ruth Sutherland by whom he had ten children. She died in Green county, Wis. A. H. McCracken was reared on his father's farm, receiving the education afforded in the common schools of that day. In 1858 he attended Madison University, remaining there until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company G, Twenty-Second, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, remaining in that regiment until May, 1864, when he was transferred to the Thirty-Eighth Wisconsin Infantry, and commissioned Adjutant. He was mustered out at the close of the war at Washington, D. C., and discharged at Madison, Wis. After which he returned to Monroe, where he taught school for two years, when he emigrated to Bremer county, Ia., locating in Waverly. In the fall of 1872, he was elected District Clerk, filling the office for six years. In the meantime, reading law, and in April, 1879, admitted to the Bar. May 22, 1864, he was married to Miss Sarah Hoffman, a daughter of John Hoffman. They have four children, Edward G., Ruth, Guy, Edith and Merritt.

Mr. McCracken is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Legion of Honor.

Colonel N. E. Billings, one of the attorney's of Waverly, Iowa, was born in Booneville, Oneida county, New York, July 8, 1837. His father was Jarvis Billings, formerly of Tolland, Connecticut; his mother, Almira Partridge, of Wilbraham, Massachusetts. They were married in Chenango county, New York, where eight children were born to them. In 1845, he emigrated with his family to Boone county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1855. That year he removed to Fillmore county, Minnesota, where he laid out Preston, the county seat of that county, and where he still resides at the advanced age of ninety-three. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving his early education in the common schools, spending two years and eight months at Notre Dame, South Bend, Indiana, where he studied the languages and law, and fitted himself for a civil engineer. He was admitted to the Bar of the United States Courts in 1865, by the United States District Court of Kentucky. In the spring of 1861, he entered in the First United States Sharp Shooters, participating in the engagements with the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded at the battle of Antietam, by the explosion of a shell, and for this cause discharged January 7, 1863. He then returned to Minnesota, where he raised a company and joined the Second

Minnesota Cavalry. He was commissioned First Lieutenant of the company. After a time he resigned and enlisted as a private in Company L, of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry. He was promoted to Second Lieutenant of the One Hundred and Fifteenth United States Veterans, and still later promoted to Captain of the One Hundred and Twentieth United States Veterans. He was in front of Petersburg and Richmond, when the Rebel army surrendered, at which time he was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth United States Veterans. At the close of the war he returned to Minnesota. In 1867, was appointed as assistant United States District Attorney, at Russellville, Kentucky; also appointed agent in the Freedman's Bureau. In 1869, he went to Kansas as civil enginneer on the L. & G. R. R.; then to northwestern Missouri, where he was engaged on the Chicago and Southwestern Railroad; then to the Central Iowa Railroad. In the fall of 1869, Mr. Billings came to Waverly, where he has since followed his profession, and is one of Waverly's most studious and energetic attorneys. He has built up a lucrative practice. Aside from his practice here, he has an extensive real estate interest in Fillmore county, Minnesota. He is an active member of the Legion of Honor of this place.

E. L. Smalley is also among the prominent members of the Bar of Bremer county. He was born in Muncy, Lycoming county, Penn., January 23d, 1847, a son of John Smalley, a Presbyterian minister, who for many years filled the pulpit for that denomination, and was proprietor and principal of the Muncy Female Seminary. In 1855 the family removed to Butler county, Pa., and two years later they came to Bremer county, Ia., locating at Waverly, where Mr. Smalley, senior, was instrumental in raising funds for the erection of the Presbyterian Church of Waverly, filling the pulpit there for ten years. In 1865 he purchased a farm in Warren township, where he removed and remained until his death, which occurred in 1879. He was a man of culture, broad intellect, and much esteemed by all who knew him. He was a republican in politics, and for a number of years represented his township in the county board.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the Muncy and at Weatherspoon Institutes. In 1869, and 1870, he attended Hanover College at Hanover, Ind., in the meantime reading law, and on Nov. 17th, 1874, was admitted to the Bar. In 1871 he was married to Miss Louisa Gasaway, of Madison, Jefferson county, Ind. Mr. and Mrs. Smalley are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Smalley does abstract real estate and a law business. He is a successful lawyer, well-read, a good orator and a hard worker.

M. B. Dougherty, of Waverly, Iowa, was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of February, 1844. He is a son of D. B. Dougherty, who emigrated to Bremer county, Iowa, locating at Janesville, Jackson township, where he engaged in farming being among the earliest settlers of the county. His mother was Eliza Crail. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty were the parents of five children—Eli M., merchant at Janesville; Edward C., secretary and treasurer of the Spanish-American Curled Hair Company, of Chi-

cago; Sarah, wife of Dr. Bradford, of Janesville; Eliza J., wife of A. S. McMullen, editor of the Vandale *Journal*, of Minnesota. M. B. received an academacal education. January 1, 1867, when twenty-two years of age, he entered the office of Judge Ruddick & Judge Avery to study law. He was admitted to the Bar in September, 1869. January 1, 1870, he entered into partnership with Judge Avery and H. H. Gray, and the firm was Avery, Dougherty & Gray. This partnership lasted until the 1st day of June, of the same year, when Judge Avery died, and the firm was changed to Gray & Dougherty. In 1873 they took into partnership with them Mr. Gibson, when the style of the firm became Gray, Dougherty & Gibson. In February, 1881, Gibson retired from the firm. In October, 1871, M. B. Dougherty was married to Miss Mary E. Caldwell, by whom he has two children—Amy L., and Mary E. C. Mrs. Dougherty died in April, 1876. She was a consistent member of the M. E. Church, loved and respected by all who knew her. Mr. Dougherty is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and Ancient Order of United Workmen.

D. T. Gibson, of the law firm of Gibson & Dawson, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, May 1844; the son of S. C. and Martha (Hall) Gibson. His father is a leading physician of that county, still in practice, having been in constant service there for over forty years; his mother died when he was quite young. His early life was spent in his native county, where he received an academic education, spending three years at Oxford Academy and for some time taught by a private tutor. When about eighteen years of age, having developed a taste for the legal profession, he entered the law office of Henry R. Mygatt, of Oxford, for the purpose of fitting himself for the practice of law, where he continued some time. Subsequently he emigrated to Wisconsin, where in 1868 he was admitted to the bar, before Judge Stewart He followed his profession in Madison until the spring of 1870, when he moved to Mason City, Iowa, where he continued his practice for two years, then, in 1872, coming to Waverly, where he associated himself with John E. Burke, under the firm name of Burke & Gibson. After one year the partnership was disolved, Mr. Gibson associating himself with Gray & Dougherty. Here he continued for eight years, when he withdrew and formed a partnership with E. A. Dawson, under the name of Gibson & Dawson. It may be said that this firm has the most extended law practice of any firm in the county. Both are men of great popularity, having hosts of friends. Mr. Gibson, although an ardent republican, has never entered the field as a politician, yet some of the minor offices have been crowded upon him. He served during the war, as a Union soldier, in the Ninetieth New York Volunteer Infantry, enlisting soon after arriving at the age of twenty-one years. In 1873 he was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Hazelton, a native of the State of New York.

E. A. Dawson, of the law firm of Gibson & Dawson, is the son of Edward and Catherine Dawson, who were pioneers of Albion township, Butler county, having settled there in 1856. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, March 22, 1853. When about one year old his parents emigrated to Delaware county, Iowa, remain-

ing until 1856, when they removed to Butler county and settled in Albion township. There, on his father's farm, the early life of young Dawson was spent. He worked on his father's farm, attending the comman schools. Early in his boyhood days he developed a taste for books. He was encouraged by his parents, who furnished him such books as would benefit him both morally and intellectually. In 1872, he entered the University of Upper Iowa, at Fayette, where he completed his education in 1874, excepting a business course at Bailey's Commercial College, at Dubuque. Previous to this he aspired to the legal profession, and had from time to time made a study of law books. In 1875, he determined to make the legal profession his life work, and that year came to Waverly and entered the law office of Gray, Dougherty and Gibson, where he diligently applied his time in the study of the law, until the fall of 1877, when he was admitted to the Bar, before Hon. G. W. Ruddick. He continued in this office until January 1, 1878, when he formed a partnership with A. O. Call and E. R. Carr, under the firm name of Call, Carr & Dawson; later the firm became Call & Dawson, and in the fall of 1879, Mr. Dawson succeeded to the entire business, continuing alone until March, 1881, when he formed a partnership with D. F. Gibson, which partnership still continues. This firm stands at the head of the legal profession in Bremer county. Their suite of rooms and library are the finest in the city, and would be a credit to a larger town than Waverly. Mr. Dawson is a rising young man, and if health does not fail him, is sure to distinguish himself in his profession. He has been employed on one side of every important criminal case, in the county, since admitted to the Bar; he is a careful and conscientious counselor, an able and eloquent advocate; always pleasant and agreeable, and when he forms the acquaintance of a man, he makes that man his friend; and it has often been remarked in the presence of the writer, that "Ed. Dawson has more warm friends than any other man in Bremer county."

Alfred F. Brown was born December 8, 1828, near Zanesville, Muskingum county, Ohio. His paternal grandparents emigrated to and established their home at the place of his birth while that State was a territory. After their death the farm was purchased by his father, who continued to reside there until his death. The names of the parents of the subject of this sketch, were Parley and Rachel (Evans) Brown; both died upon the old farm. They raised a family of thirteen children —Elizabeth, Lucretia, Amasa, Mary, James, Harriet, Henry, Parley, Rachel, Ann, Alfred F., Hiram and Robert Franklin. It is a subject of pleasurable pride to the surviving members of the family, that the old homestead on which all the family were born, still remains family property. Industrious, prudent and frugal as his parents were, it was impossible for them to do more than to give to each of so large a family, anything more than a common school education, each one being required to do a share of the farm labor. Notwithstanding this limitation upon the opportunity of acquiring knowledge, Amasa and James succeeded in fitting for an honorable and successful practice of medicine, the latter becoming an M. D.

At an early age, Alfred developed a a fondness for books. This desire for the acquisition of knowledge, made him dissatisfied with the order of business on the farm, and to form a plan for independent action. A plan he immediately matured and executed in March, 1842. He left the home of his parents at the age of fourteen years and traveled on foot to the city of Columbus, a distance of sixty miles. The writer has often heard him relate, that during that lonely "march," he ate but one meal, and this at the close of the first day, at the house of a friend of the family with whom he spent the night. So anxious was he for the success of his plan, and fearing a "hot pursuit" from home, that he renewed his walk without waiting to be refreshed with a breakfast. One incident of this day's walk is worthy to be presented. The weary march had been continued until about noon, when the demand for dinner had become imperative. Too poor to buy a dinner and too proud to beg, was a situation in the highest degree perplexing. Arriving opposite a large brick farm house, he approached the woman of the house and told his errand. To his utter confusion she replied in a language unintelligible to him. At this juncture the farmer came in, who, understanding the request, spoke to his wife, who thereupon cut from a loaf of bread a "chunk," which she unceremoniously handed the traveler. Reaching the road with his dinner in his hand, he made several attempts to bite the bread, finally concluding that the process of eating it would be more exhausting than the hard bread would be refreshing. The chunk was thrown upon the roadside and the journey continued, reaching Columbus before sunset. Obtaining the situation of "devil" in the office of the *Herald*, the next day he began to learn the art of type-setting. After about six weeks he returned home at the urgent call of his mother, who had devised another plan of life for him. Yielding to her desire, he entered a select school at Chandlersville, in his native county. In the fall of 1844 he began teaching a district school near home, and from this time until the completion of his study of the law, and his admission to the Bar, he taught school frequently. He was admitted to practice law, in the spring of 1848, by the supreme court of Ohio, after studying for two years with Hon. Richard Stilwell and Judge Seal at Zanesville, Ohio. Whatever educational attainments he has acquired is due to his own efforts, aided by the advice and limited patronage of a noble mother. Soon after his admission to the Bar, he emigrated to Iowa, where he has continued to reside. In 1852 and 1853 he edited a newspaper, called *The News Letter*, at Rochester, in Cedar county. At that time Rochester was competing with Tipton for the county seat. Upon the termination of that question in favor of Tipton, *The News Letter* office was purchased by parties residing at Cedar Falls, in Black Hawk county, and moved, in the summer of 1854. Upon severing his connection with the paper, in the spring of 1855, Mr. Brown devoted his time exclusively to the practice of his profession, soon acquiring a large and lucrative business. Having been raised in a whig family, he remained such until the organization of the republican party, to which he allied himself. In 1856 his friends pre-

sented his name as a candidate for delegate to the constitutional convention of Iowa, but was beaten by one vote, by James Trayner, of Vinton. In 1859 he received the nomination and was elected to the State Senate, in the district composed of the counties of Black Hawk, Butler, Franklin and Grundy. In this body he held honorable rank, in which his compeers were able and distinguished. During the session of 1862, the bill to grant certain lands to the DesMoines River Improvement Company was considered. He delivered a speech in the Senate chamber, in defense of the settlers upon these lands, which was highly commended for the clear and forcible manner in which the objections to the bill were stated. The estimation in which he was held, may be realized by reference to the following extract from the correspondent of the Dubuque *Times:* "That plump, rather stout gentleman, who has just risen to speak on the supervisors' bill, is Hon. A. F. Brown, the efficient and able Senator from Black Hawk county. He is, perhaps, thirty years of age, weight 150 pounds, and is the least trifle below the medium height. He dresses rather neatly, presents a smoothly shaven phiz., a fine blue eye, and is, decidedly, a good-looking man. He has pursued a most judicious course during the present session, speaking seldom, but laboring hard in committees. when he does speak, however, he is clear, able and eloquent, and always commands the attention of the Senate." In 1860 he he was a delegate from Iowa to the republican national convention at Chicago, when Lincoln was nominated. The following testimonial, from the pen of Judge Bogg, of Waterloo, in *Commercial Law Register*, 1876, will be recognized as just by those who know him: "As a lawyer he is more than ordinarily efficient, intelligent, and learned; true and faithful to the contracts of his clients, and as an advocate he has few superiors in this vicinity; ready, earnest and convincing as an associate or opponent, and to the bench uniformly courteous and obliging." In the spring of 1877, Mr. Brown removed from Cedar Falls to Waverly, where he has resided since, devoting his time and talent to his profession with eminent success. Since his residence here he has been twice elected city solicitor of Waverly, an office which he now fills. In the fall of 1867, he married Miss Jennie McCall, who has since that time presided over his home.

George E. Walker, attorney-at-law, was born in New York city, October 14th, 1837. He graduated from the law department of Columbia College in 1863. During the year of 1878 he removed to Dubuque, Ia., where he remained two years and then settled in Waverly, Bremer county, where he has since practiced his profession. In 1866 he was joined in marriage to Miss Jeannette E. White, a grand-daughter of Gen. Whitney, whose father was the founder of Burmingham, New York. Six children bless this marriage; Llewellyn J., Gerald G., Catherine A., Cecil L., Rhoda J. and Constance E. His father, Thomas E. Walker, was one of the directors of several of the early Iowa railroads, and for many years Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, furnishing the capital for building a great portion of the lines which now traverse this part of the State. His grandfather, Phillip E. Thomas, of Baltimore, Md., was the first President

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and held the position for many years. This was the first great railroad in America.

Josiah Carpenter was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1826. When he was eleven years of age his parents moved to DuPage county, Illinois, where he lived until he was twenty-five; then he went to Will county, Illinois, where he was justice of the peace for nineteen years, during four of which he was also associate county probate judge. He taught school seventeen winters in Will county, Illinois, and for six years was deputy school commissioner. In 1868, he came to Iowa and bought a farm of 360 acres in Sumner township. His brother, Washington, came to this place in 1861, and located near the present site of Sumner. He died in September, 1882. His brother, Chancey, platted the village of Sumner. Their father died in DuPage county, Illinois, in 1848; also three brothers. After locating his farm, Mr. Carpenter returned to Will county, and remained there until 1875. In the year 1871, he was admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of Illinois, and practiced there until his return to Sumner, in 1875, where he settled and continued in the practice of law. At the same time he was busy in improving his farm. From 1861 to 1875, he was in the bounty and pension business, in connection with real estate and insurance; dealing in real estate in Chicago, Joliet and other places. He was also deputy provost marshal during the war of 1861 and 1865. Mr. Carpenter was married in 1852, to Miss Francis M. Hanadon, a native of Vermont. They have had four children—Sarah, who married the Rev. C. A. Hilton, now of East Kendall county, New York, where he has been located as pastor for seven years; Loren H., Chester H. and Willie I. Loren has been for seven years in Cass' store, he has also taught school for a number of years; was at the Fayette College one term. All of the boys have taught school more or less. Chester has taught several terms. Willie is now employed in the extensive lumber yard of James C. Garner. When Mr. Carpenter came to Iowa he anticipated that his three sons would find it pleasant to go with him on to the farm and improve and cultivate it for future use; but after attending school a few winters, they caught the "idea" of teaching school, and hence engaged in that business.

H. H. Gray was born on the 22d of November, 1842, at Marion, in the Territory of Iowa, a son of Thomas and Priscilla Moore Gray, who was a farmer in Linn county, Iowa, his father a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Kentucky. His father died in 1842 and his mother in 1852, leaving two children. Thomas is in the hardware business at Shellsburg, Ia., and Henry Harrison, who is the subject of this sketch. Henry H. received his education at Cornell College, at Mount Vernon, Iowa; enlisted in Company K, of the Ninth Iowa Infantry, serving as private for six months, when he was promoted to Quartermaster's Sergeant. Two years later he received his commission as Quartermaster and served as such until discharged at Louisville, Ky., in July, 1865. He took an active part in the battle at Pea Ridge. Upon returning from the army he commenced reading law, entered the Law School at Ann Arbor, Mich., in 1867,

where he took one term, returned to Linn county and was admitted to the Bar at Marion, Ia., in 1866. He practiced at Cedar Rapids one year, coming to Waverly in 1869, where he has been engaged in the practice of law ever since. First forming a partnership with O. F. Avery and after the death of his partner in 1870, formed a partnership with M. B. Dougherty, under the firm name of Gray, Dougherty & Gibson, from 1873 to 1881, when Mr. Gibson went out of the firm, leaving Gray & Dougherty, who dissolved March, 1883. He is a republican in politics, and acted as Chairman of the County Republican Committee several years and held the office of Mayor of Waverly one term. He is a member of Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116, A. F. and A. M.; he is also a member of the A. O. U. W. In 1870 he was married to Miss Marie E. Matthews, daughter of John and Anna Spencer Matthews, of Jackson county, Iowa. By this union there are two children, both living—Alice Maud, born Nov. 22, 1873, and Harry William, born Feb. 25, 1879.

CHAPTER IX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION OF BREMER COUNTY.

In all ages of the world among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all its branches, or the "great medicine man" of the untutored savages, who from actual experience has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits them on every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in their keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary watcher, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and, on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of Bremer county have, with few exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn, could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face blizzards from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only to relieve, if possible, those who plead for their case. All this has been done by the physicians of Bremer county without com-

plaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not now remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be. When the names of these pioneer doctors are recalled to mind, it is hoped the hearts of the old settlers will be touched, and all will respond, "May God bless them."

For a number of years after the first ingress of settlers, Bremer county did without doctors, as well as lawyers. Early in the spring of 1850, a dentist located among the pioneers, who with his turnkeys, could bring a tooth at every clatter. This was William Baskins, who yet lives upon his farm, east of Waverly. For a number of years he did quite a business, but finally, as the new arrangements for extracting teeth became known and used, the old turnkeys were laid upon the shelf. By many, these instruments of torture, in the hands of Mr. Baskins—or as he was termed for short, 'Bill'—are too well remembered, for when once set upon a tooth, something had to come. However, Mr. Baskin was skilled in their use and says he cannot remember of ever "breaking a jaw or jerking anyone's head off."

The honor is due to Mrs. Betsey Martin for being the first in Bremer county to make a business of healing and administering to the wants of the sick. She was the wife of Rev. C. N. Martin, who, in 1850, located upon a farm on section thirteen of what is now Washington township. Mrs. Martin's right name was Elizabeth, but she was known far and wide over this region as "Aunt Betsy." Her practice was more of the nature of "womanish common sense;" the ingredients in her prescriptions usually consisted of a few roots and herbs. Her rides extended all over this portion of the county, and her success was very good. She continued practice for about eight or ten years, when she, with her husband, removed to Fayette county, where she died. Her son, John H. Martin, was the first school fund commissioner of Bremer county. It should be stated that during the time of her practice, Mrs. Martin became a homœopathist.

PHYSICIANS OF WAVERLY.

Those who have been heretofore mentioned could very properly be classed under this head, as they both lived within a short distance of Waverly. The first physician in the city, after it had been projected and platted, was Dr. Fisher. The first regular graduate in medicine was Dr. O. Burbank. Since that time the medical profession of Waverly has been represented by Drs. D. M. McCool, Butler Jesse Ward, Z. A. Bryant, J. C. Pomeroy, J. G. Smith, Jerome Burbank, Mrs. Betsey Egleston, William Boys, Miss Harriet M. Kallock and sister, and others whose names are not recalled.

The present representatives of this profession are Drs. Oscar Burbank, William Boys, J. C. Pomeroy, W. M. Barber, W. O. Clark, Carl Dermenden and D. M. Cool.

Dr. Fisher, who was the first physician to locate in Waverly, came to this place in the spring of 1854, and remained for about two years, when he went to some point not far from Dubuque, where, it is supposed, he still resides. Dr. Fisher was an odd looking genius, but a man of good motives; had never received much training in the profession, but gathered by obser-

vation what he knew of it. His practice was all alopathic.

Dr. Oscar Burbank was the next physician in Waverly, and was undoubtedly the first regular graduate of medicine in the county. He arrived on the 8th of September, 1854, at once commenced practice, which he has continued; is still an esteemed citizen of Waverly, and as a physician enjoys a lucrative practice. A sketch of the Doctor's life is here presented, as he is the oldest practicing physician in Bremer and several surrounding counties:

Oscar Burbank, M. D., was born in York county, Maine, on the 25th day of September, 1819. He is a son of Samuel and Lydia (Parks) Burbank. The Doctor was reared on a farm, and received his education in his native State. When about nineteen years of age he learned the trade of stair-building. Not liking the business, he entered the office of Dr. William Cornell, of Boston, Massachusetts, remaining in the same for three years, and, in 1848, graduated at Harvard University. From there he went to Lowell, where he commenced the practice of his profession. In 1849 he took a trip to the gold fields of California. A portion of the time he spent in the mines, and the balance practicing his profession. In the fall of 1851 he returned to Lowell, attending another course of lectures. In 1852 he went to Calias, Maine. In August, 1853, he emigrated to Cedar Rapid, Iowa, then a village of about 600 inhabitants. In September, 1854, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Waverly, where he has followed his profession since. At that time there was only twenty-one roofs in the town, counting sheds, dwelling houses, shops, etc. The Doctor is a member of the County Medical Society, and of the United States Association. In 1843 he married Miss Caroline E. Wait, a daughter of Amos Wait, of Western Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Burbank are the parents of three children, two of whom are living—Carrie L., wife of Frank A. Lee, and Aldis W.

D. W. Cool, M. D., was born in Hamilton, Canada, on the 6th day of August, 1822, and is a son of Benjamin R. Cool, of Massachusetts, and Lois (Maxon) Cool, of Rhode Island. When four years of age, his parents emigrated to Erie county, Pennsylvania, remaining a short time, being engaged in hotel keeping, when he removed to Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he purchased a farm and embarked in farming. In the spring of 1841, he went to Cook county, Illinois, and located near Blue Island, where he took up a large tract of land. While on a trip to St. Louis, he was taken sick, and died in 1848. His mother died in Cook county, Illinois, 1876. The Doctor's early education was received in the common schools of Cook county. When eighteen years of age he commenced reading medicine with Dr. J. F. Daggett at Lockport, Illinois, remaining with him for one year. He then entered the office of Dr. David Brainard, of Chicago, where he remained seven years. His first course of lectures was at Rush Medical College in 1845 and 1846. In 1851 he graduated. The same year he commenced the practice of his profession, at Marengo, Illinois. The Doctor started out under difficulties to gain his professional education, working for his tuition and board, and for three years, with the exception of one week, never eat a warm meal. After leaving Marengo he went to a small town called

Franklinville, Illinois, where he stuck out his shingle, and engaged in his profession. Here he became acquainted with Miss Lydia Couse, a daughter of H. H. Couse, a native of New York. In the summer of 1855 he came to Waverly, then a wilderness, where he followed his profession until 1861, when he was appointed as assistant surgeon in the Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry. In April, 1862 he was commissioned as surgeon of the same. Having lost his health in active service, he was sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, where he remained for one year and a half, until the expiration of his term of service. After leaving the army he returned to Waverly, where he made an attempt to practice, but his health failed, and he went to Boston, where he regained his health. He returned to Chicago in 1870, where he followed his profession for twelve years. The Doctor is a member of the State Microscopical Society, of Illinois. He was, for a time, teacher of diseases of children, in the Chicago Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois.

About the latter part of the year 1855, a Doctor Butler arrived at Waverly and hung out his shingle as physician and surgeon. He was a young man, of ability, and his education was very fair. Business did not come to him, and after trying for six months he gave it up and left for Illinois.

Dr. Jesse Ward came from Independence, Buchanan county, a short time prior to the war, and after remaining a few months—but long enough to be convinced that waiting for practice was not earning a living—returned to his former home, and his whereabouts at present are unknown. He was an alopath in his practice, but was not a regular graduate.

The Rev. Z. A. Bryant next put in his appearance, his advent dating about 1865. He was a preacher of the Baptist faith; in medicine he followed the homœopathic faith, and came here from Bradford, in Chickasaw county, where he had been following his dual profession. In the ministry he made an earnest and sincere worker, but he only filled the pulpit occasionally, after he came here. He was the first homœopathic practitioner in Waverly, and at that time, the only one; he worked up quite an extensive practice. Dr. Bryant succeeded well in his profession, and made many friends throughout Bremer county. He left a couple of years since, removing to Mahaska county, Iowa, where he still resides.

William Boys, M. D., one of Waverly's prominent physicians, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania, April 28, 1843. He was the seventh son of Robert and Amora E. (Musch) Boys, there being eight children. When sixteen years of age he commenced reading medicine in the office of Dr. A. Reeves Jackson, now president of the Chicago Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he studied for five years, spending two years in the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in the spring of 1864. In the same year he settled in Earlville, Delaware county, Iowa, and one year later, or, in 1865, came to Waverly, where he has followed his profession ever since. He has a very extended practice, and is considered one of the most successful physicians in the county. The Doctor is a member of the Bremer county, Iowa, State and Ameri-

can Medical Society; has been United States examining surgeon for pensions at Waverly, and is at this time president of the board of examining surgeons. In 1865, he married Miss Arabella Parker, of Bremer county. Dr. and Mrs. Boys are the parents of four children.

J. C. Pomroy, M. D., one of the enterprising business men of Waverly, embarked in the drug business in 1867. He carries a full line of drugs, medicines, paints and oils. In fact everything that is carried in a first class drug store. He was born in Franklin county, Vermont, and educated at the University at Burlington, Vermont. In 1857, he commenced reading medicine with Dr. George M. Hull. In 1859, he emigrated to Madison, Wisconsin, where he followed his profession for one year. In 1860, he came to Waverly, where he has followed his profession since. He was married in Waverly, in 1863, to Miss Clarrissa Dement. By this union there were two daughters—Martha and Maria. The Doctor is a member of the Iowa State Medical and County Societies. He is also a member of the Blue Lodge and Chapter of Masonry.

Dr. J. G. Smith was a native of New York and a medical graduate of Bellevue, where he had held positions which gained for him a large experience in the various branches of the profession. Socially he was a clever man, but drink proved his ruin. He married a daughter of Norman Clark and removed to DesMoines, where his wife died, and he returned to Waverly. He then married the widow of Judge Avery. She became deranged in mind and is now deceased. He is at present at Des Moines and has an extensive practice.

Dr. Jerome Burbank came to Waverly from Wisconsin just after the close of the rebellion, and commenced practice as a physician. For a time he enjoyed a very fair practice, and having been an army surgeon, his experience warranted it. He remained in Waverly about seventeen years, when he removed to Allison, in Butler county, where he is engaged in practice and running a drug store. A sketch of him appears in connection with the medical chapter of that county.

Dr. Betsey Egleston ranks among Waverly's doctors. She is a wife of C. E. Egleston and lives a short distance southwest of the city. She is a Botanic physician and has had thirty years' experience in her profession.

About 1875, Dr. Harriett M. Kollock came to Waverly from Illinois, and commenced, practice which she continued for two or three years. She was a regular physician and a graduate of the Medical Department of Ann Arbor. A sister, who was married, assisted Miss Kollock, and she also was a graduate of the same school. The former returned to Illinois.

Dr. J. N. Gross, dentist, is a native of Brighton, Canada West, and was born Aug. 21st, 1837. He is a son of Pitkin and Rebecca(Cory)Gross. The Doctor received his preparatory education at his home, and in 1862 began reading medicine with his father, who was a graduate of Dartmouth College, N. H. During the winter of 1862-3 he attended lectures at the Buffalo Medical College and graduated from that institution in 1865. The same year he began practicing at Brighton and there remained for nearly two years. In October of 1866 he located in Charles City, Iowa.

Abandoning the practice of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. A. H. Marsh, a brother-in-law, and began practicing dentistry. During the spring of 1869, Mr. Gross removed from Charles City to Osage, Mitchell county, where he remained about two years, and thence to Waverly, Bremer county, where he now resides, and is the oldest established dentist in the city. In 1872 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Smith, daughter of John Smith, who is a pioneer of Bremer county. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity—the Blue Lodge and Chapter.

Wesley O. Clark, M. D., a practicing physician of Waverly, was born September 22d, 1858, in Clinton county, Ia. He is a son of Orlando B. and Amanda Wright Clark, who are natives of the State of Massachusetts. They settled in Clinton county during 1855 or '56. Wesley O. began the study of medicine at his home and in 1880 entered the office of Dr. M. H. Chamberlin, a brother in-law. February 23d, 1882, he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, and soon after began the practice of his profession in Waverly. The Doctor is a young man, but being thoroughly versed in the art of medicine, is meeting with marked success. He is a member of the V. A. S. fraternity.

PHYSICIANS OF PLAINFIELD.

Among those who have represented the medical fraternity in Plainfield, are: Drs. Horace Nichols, L. S. Osborne, D. M. Lowell, and the present physician, Dr. W. J. Moody.

Dr. Horace Nichols was the first to locate here. He came in 1869, and hanging out his shingle, continued practicing until November, 1882, when he sold his good will to Dr. W. J. Moody.

Dr. L. S. Osborn practiced here six months in 1879.

Dr. D. M. Lowell came to Plainfield in 1877, and remained for one year, following his profession. He then removed to the Pacific coast.

Dr. W. J. Moody came to Plainfield in November, 1882, and purchased the good will of Dr. Nichols, as stated. Dr. Moody is still practicing, and is the only physician in the village.

Horace Nichols, M. D., a native of Burlington, Vermont, was born in 1832. When he was quite young his parents moved to Kane county, Illinois, and here the son passed his youth—helping his father on the farm in the summer time, and attending the district school during the winter season. Upon attaining his majority he began life for himself, and started out with the determination of obtaining an education to fit himself for the profession he has since so successfully followed. When twenty-two years of age, he began fulfilling that determination, by attending, for six months, a literary school at Aurora. During the winter of 1864 he attended the medical department of the Michigan State University, one term, and afterward entered Rush Medical College, of Chicago, graduating from that institution in the class of 1855–6. Previous to graduating, Dr. Nichols practiced medicine with Dr. McAlester, of Kingston, and after receiving his diploma he returned to that town, and continued practicing with Dr. McAlester until 1869, when he came to Bremer county, and began practice at Plainfield. From 1872 until

1876, the subject of this sketch held the office of county coroner, and at the present time is director and secretary of the school board. During the year 1855, Dr. Nichols was married to Miss Sarah J. Robinson, who died, November 15, 1878, leaving her husband and three children to mourn her loss. In 1879 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Nannie C. Nichols, a native of Kentucky. They are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly respected by all.

[NOTE.—Since the above was written it is learned that Dr. Nichols has left the county.]

W. J. Moody, a prominent physician of Bremer county, was born in Orleans county, New York, on the 4th of July, 1829. His father graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1822, and studied law with Judge Miller, father-in-law of William H. Seward. In 1833 he went to Detroit, Michigan, and was a member of the legislature when that territory was admitted as a State. He afterward moved to the town of Jackson, and during his residence there was judge of the circuit court. W. J. Moody entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor in 1852, graduating in the spring of 1854. In 1847 he entered the literary department of the University, but in his senior year was compelled to leave the college on account of ill health. Some time afterward, he went to Chicago and followed his profession for two years. However, at the end of that time he had a severe attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, and was obliged to give up his practice. Dr. Moody was in Chicago during the cholera epidemic of 1854–55, and that winter became an orphan—his father and mother dying of that dreadful disease, on the same day. Upon leaving Chicago he formed a co-partnership with Dr. John A. Kennecott, president of the Illinois State Horticultural Society and editor of the Horticultural Department of the *Prairie Farmer*, and in January of the year 1862, came to Bremer county, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession; since that time he has resided here and has enjoyed an extended patronage. He was married, November 4, 1857, to Miss U. C. Williams, a native of Orleans county, New York. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living.

PHYSICIANS OF SUMNER.

The medical profession in Sumner is represented by Drs. J. N. Wilson and Z. Z. Byrant, who are both also engaged in the drug business.

Dr. J. N. Wilson was born in Wyandotte county, Ohio, February 17, 1838. He was the son of N. W. Wilson, who was engaged in the practice of medicine until his death, at the age of eighty-seven years. Dr. J. N. Wilson has a brother who is the leading physician in Linn county. He remained in Ohio until he was thirteen years of age, when his parents moved to Linn county, Iowa, staying there two years, and then went to Buchanan county, same State. His literary education was received in the University of Iowa, and his medical education at the University of Iowa and the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa, graduating in 1872. Previous to this he commenced the study of medicine, in 1858, under his father, and practiced some with his brother, of Troy Mills, Iowa. After attending one

year in college he came to Sumner and located. Dr. Wilson was the first regular physician to locate in this place. He was for two years engaged in the drug business, here, having erected a building for that purpose, but his practice became so extensive, that in order to give it his entire attention, he disposed of his interest in the store, and devoted his whole time to his chosen profession. He was largely instrumental in organizing Lookout Masonic Lodge, of which he was one of the charter members, also first Master; he also assisted in organizing the A. O. U. W., of which he was first trustee, and has been the examining physician since its organization. He is the present county coroner, and has held the office for two terms. Dr. Wilson is one of those jovial, good-natured men that always make friends and rarely ever an enemy. He was married September 1, 1872, to Miss C. M. West, a native of Ohio.

Dr. Z. Z. Bryant was born in Courtland county, New York, April 7th, 1839; was the son of Z. A. and M. A. Bryant, his father was a native of Pennsylvania; his mother, of Massachusetts. The father has been a physician for the past 45 years and is still practicing at Eddyville, Ia., where his mother died in October, 1882, at the age of 61 years. When he was about 15 years old his parents moved to Illinois, where they remained one year and then went to Bradford, Ia. In 1857, at the age of 18, he commenced the study of medicine, having received an academical education. In 1861 he went into the army in Company B, Seventh Iowa Infantry; while in the army he took a course of lectures in the Holmboldt Medical College at St. Louis. Retiring from the army in December, 1863, he became associated with his father in the practice of medicine. About 1867, he went into the drug business for one and a half years, in connection with his practice. Soon after, he came to Waverly, remaining, however, but a short time, when he went to Clarksville, Butler county, and engaged in the drug business, besides following his profession. There he continued until he was burned out, losing all he had. In 1872 he came to Sumner, where he has been in the practice of medicine ever since, with the exception of the time spent in attending lectures. In 1878-9-80-1, his medical education not being completed, he entered the Hahnemann Medical College in Chicago, graduating in the class of '79 and '80. He is a member of the Iowa State Medical Society, also of the Third District Medical Association. He is also a registered pharmacist, by the Iowa Pharmacy Asoociation. Dr. Bryant has been Chairman of the Township Central Republican Committee, also Captain of the militia, Company G, Iowa National Guards. Is one of the charter members of Lookout Lodge 395, A. F. & A. M., and took an active part in establishing the lodge in Sumner, and is the present Master. In the spring of 1882 he engaged in the drug business in company with Martin Robish. He is local correspondent for the *Waverly Independent*, *Waverly Republican*, *Dubuque Daily Times*, and *West-Union Gazette*. He was married in 1870 to Miss Margaret H. Hairiman, a native of New Hampshire. They have four children—Gracie M., Charles Z., Mabel H., and Roy H.

PHYSICIANS IN JANESVILLE.

The first physician to locate in Janesville was Dr. Joel Loveland. At present the profession is represented by Drs. Joel Loveland, D. S. Bradford, S. B. Tompkins and C. B. Davis.

Dr. J. Loveland, one of the oldest physicians in Bremer county, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, and was born June 13, 1827. He is a son of R. and Lucy (Shaw) Loveland. His father died in St. Lawrence county, in 1844, and his mother in Janesville, Iowa, twenty years later. The doctor was reared on a farm and obtained his early education in the common schools of his native State. At the age of twenty-two he entered the office of Dr. Z. B. Bridges, of Ogdensburg, New York, and there spent eighteen months. He then attended the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In the spring of 1853, he located in Dubuque, Iowa, and during the fall of the same year, settled in Janesville, Bremer county, where he has since followed his profession. For many years his practice extended over a large section of country. He was married, January 13, 1859, to Miss Lucy J. King, a daughter of Elias King, of St. Lawrence county, New York. They have had five children, three of whom are now living—Fannie, Casper and Wilbert. The wife and mother died in 1875. She was a member of the Presbyterian church, and her death was deeply mourned.

Dr. D. S. Bradford, a practicing physician of Janesville, was born in Schoharie county, New York, December 4th, 1840. He is a son of Sylvester and Polly (Schofield) Bradford. His father was a minister of the gospel. The Doctor is the oldest of nine children, and was reared and educated in his native State. At the age of twenty-three he began reading medicine, and at the same time, working to educate himself. In 1864 he entered the Albany University, graduating from there in 1866. After receiving his diploma, he began practice at Rock City, and there remained until 1869. In the spring of that year he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Janesville, where he now enjoys an extended practice. Dr. Bradford is a charter member of the Bremer county Medical Association. He is a Master Mason, being a member of Equity Lodge, No. 131, Janesville.

Dr. S. B. Tompkins is a homœopathic physician and surgeon.

Dr. C. B. Davis is a physician and veterinary surgeon.

TRIPOLI PHYSICIANS.

Here the profession is represented by Dr. Phil. Redeman. He was born in Germany, February 24, 1835. He received a good education in his native country, and when twenty-one years of age, came to America, and settled in Gutenburg, Clayton county, Iowa. In 1862 he began the study of medicine with Doctor Winter. In September, of that year, he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Wisconsin Volunteers, but was transferred, at Fort Scott, Kansas, to the Army Medical Corps, and worked at the general hospital, at Leavenworth, and the post hospital at Fort Leavenworth. He was honorably discharged at the last named place, in 1864, and returning to Clayton county, he continued the study of medicine. During the winter of 1855–6, he graduated at Rush Medical Col-

lege, Chicago. Upon receiving his diploma he located at Gutenburg, and in 1870, came to Bremer county. After practicing four years in Waverly, he moved to Tripoli, where he has since enjoyed an extended practice. In 1860 he was married to Miss E. Seaman, who bore him three children—William, Augusta, and David—and died in 1867. In 1869 he was married to Matilda Bithner. They have three children—Bertha, Robert and Charles.

DENVER, OR JEFFERSON CITY.

The only physician in this place is Dr. R. A. Dunkelberg. He is a native of Germany; but some years ago came to America and graduated as a physician and surgeon, from the Ann Arbor Medical College, in 1881. He is a member of the Bremer County Medical Society.

BREMER COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY

During the summer of 1880, a number of meetings were held among the representatives of the profession, with the object of forming an association of this kind. Finally a meeting was held at the office of Dr. O. Burbank, in Waverly, on the 6th of October, 1880, at which the society by the above name was organized. The following gentlemen were present at this meeting, viz: Oscar Burbank, J. C. Pomeroy, William Boys, J. N. Wilson, Horace Nichols, William M. Barber, C. B. Thompson, D. S. Bradford and W. J. Moody. The officers elected were as follows: Dr. O. Burbank, president; J. N. Wilson, vice-president; W. J. Moody, secretary. This resulted in the permanent organization of the society.

The rules and regulations adopted, fixed the time of meeting on the first Wednesday of every month. The officers for the second year were as follows: W. M. Barber, president; Horace Nichols, vice-president, and Oscar Burbank, secretary. At the third annual meeting these officers were re-chosen.

The object of the society was declared to be "the advancement of medical knowledge, the uniformity of medical ethics, the promotion of harmony and fraternity in the profession, the protection of the interest of its members, the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of suffering." The society is auxilary to the State Medical Society, and is governed by the national code of medical ethics. The condition of membership, as fixed by this code, is that the applicant has graduated from some recognized medical college. At each meeting of the society, a paper upon some suitable subject is always read and discussed.

The present members of the Bremer County Society, together with the place and date of their graduation, are as follows:

Oscar Burbank, M. D., graduated from Harvard, in 1848.

Jesse N. Wilson, Keokuk Medical College, 1875.

W. J. Moody, Ann Arbor, 1874.

William M. Barber, Ann Aarbor, 1864.

Daniel S. Bradford, Albany Medical College, 1866.

William Boys, University of Pennsylvania, 1864.

J. C. Pomeroy, Castleton Medical College, 1860.

Daniel M. Cool, Rush Medical College, 1861.

W. E. Whitney, Rush Medical College, 1881.

R. A. Dunkelberg, Ann Arbor, 1881.

Three who were members of the society have left the county, namely: Jerome Burbank, who is now in Allison, Iowa; Horace Nichols and C. B. Thompson. Of the present members of this society, the following named are also members of the State Medical Society: Oscar Burbank, Jesse N. Wilson, William Boys, and J. C. Pomeroy. Two of whom are also members of the American Medical Association, William Boys and Oscar Burbank.

CHAPTER X.

POLITICAL.

The political history of a Nation, State or county is always one of great interest. Especially is this true of a free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are equal, and the most lowly—even the rail-splitter or the treader of the tow-path—can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an American citizen. It is only a question of merit, and where this exists it must, sooner or later, push aside the chaff and rise to the top, where it will be respected and rewarded. How many instances of this have occurred in the political history of America? The greatest men who have graced the halls of Congress, from the time of Washington to the present, are examples of it, and this must continue through time to come, so long as equality and democratic principles are supported by the masses. The policy of the nation justly encourages political ambition, and we watch with satisfaction those in the arena, as, step by step, they pass from the humble walks of life, and ascend the ladder of fame. Much as it may be denied, nearly every true citizen has a political ambition, and even if he does not reach the highest pinnacle, the possibility exists that he or his children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which all enjoy, and although personalities are often indulged in, yet as a general thing, all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people, as represented by the majority vote, and submit to "the power behind the throne." There are always issues which arise, affecting the country, and which often lead to bitter struggles for supremacy. In this chapter is sketched a synopsis of the issues as far as possible, and the local complexion of the various campaigns since the organization

of the county, is given. Following this is presented the official vote of every general election.

Bremer county was organized in 1853, but as already stated it had been connected with Buchanan county for judicial purposes, and had a township organization. The first election was held in 1851, at the residence of John H. Messinger, in Jefferson township, all the citizens of the county going there to vote. Only township officers were elected. In those days there was not visible in political campaigns the excitement or eagerness to win at the expense of others, but it seemed that more of the feeling of the brotherhood of man existed, and while contests may have been sharp and pointed the enmity and bitterness of to-day was unknown.

In 1853, Bremer county proper, came into existence, H. A. Miles being a prominent worker in effecting the organization. The first election of county officers was held at the house of Frederick Cretzmeyer in August, 1853. There was not much excitement in regard to the election, nor could there well be, as there was only eighty votes polled in the county.

Another election was held on the 3d of April, 1854. At this election the records show that only three officers were voted for—State Superintendent, School Fund Commissioner and Drainage Commissioner. The candidates for School Fund Commissioner were John H. Martin, and George W. Baskins, the former receiving 95 votes and the latter 84; John Wright also receiving two votes. Edward Tyrrell received 53 votes and was declared elected Drainage Commissioner.

At the fall election of this year, more interest was wrought up. The offices to be filled were of greater importance. Heman A. Miles, and Edward Tyrrell were candidates for Clerk of Court, the former whig and the latter democrat. Mr. Miles was elected by a majority of 24. There were two candidates for County Attorney, W. P. Harmon and Phineas V. Swan. Mr. Harmon came off victorious. A. A. Case and J. Stufflebeam were candidates for the honor of being the first coroner. The former recieved a majority of 53. From the appearance of the vote it would seem that there were no party lines drawn. At this time the republican party had no existence, and the field was left to the whigs and democrats, the latter usually coming out victorious.

The August election in 1855, was, in reality, the first election in which political questions were considered, and was the greatest contest yet experienced by the new county. The candidates for county judge were Jeremiah Farris on the democratic ticket, and Henry Morehouse on the whig. Farris had the advantage of being the incumbent and was elected, after a decisive struggle, by a majority of nine. Morehouse was a Methodist preacher and was the largest man in the county, weighing three-hundred pounds, but this did not save him. William B. Hamilton and James Queen were candidates for treasurer and recorder, the former whig and latter democrat. Hamilton ran ahead of his ticket and was elected by a majority of fifty. Joseph G. Ellis, a democrat, was elected to the office of sheriff over Nelson M. Smith. Richard Titcomb was elected coroner without much opposition, Moses

Lehman and J. G. Ellis each receiving one vote. Israel Trumbo was elected surveyor. The highest vote polled was for the office of county judge—348—a gratifying increase.

Former issues dividing political parties had disappeared in 1856, and new issues were rapidly arising. The whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected, two other parties, one having for its central truth, opposition to the further extension of African slavery, and the other that American born citizens must rule America. These parties embraced, of course, many of the members of the old democratic party. The American party, not being opposed to slavery, or at least, making no opposition to it, either in the States in which it existed or the newly formed territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, had become a powerful body in the South, with many adherents in the North.

The republican party, basing its claims upon its advocacy of freedom in the territories, was not permitted to exist in the Southern States, and was of necessity, confined to the Northern States.

The first convention of the newly-organized republican party, in this State, was held at Iowa City, February 22, 1856, placing a ticket in the field for State officers, and adopting a platform in accordance with the principles of equal rights to all men, and a firm opposition to any further extension of human slavery. The democratic convention met at the State Capitol, June 26, and nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform in harmony with that adopted by the national convention, at Cincinnati, the same year. The nominations made at the national convention of James Buchanan, for President, and John G. Breckenridge, for Vice-President of the United States, were enthusiastically endorsed. In Bremer county the newly-organized republican and democratic parties had regular tickets in the field, to be voted on at the August election. The republicans won by a majority of from fifty to seventy-five. H. A. Miles was re-elected clerk of the courts, over G. S. Matthews, by a small majority; Phineas V. Swan was elected prosecuting attorney over G. C. Wright. The proposition for holding a constitutional convention carried by a majority of twenty-six.

For the campaign of April, 1857, the democrats rallied all their forces, and the election was very close. The office of county assessor, which had been created to take the place of the same offices in the townships, was the only important office to be filled. The republicans again carried, by a very slight majority. Simeon F. Shepard was elected over O. P. Haughawout, by one vote. George W. Ruddick, was elected prosecuting attorney, over G. C. Wright, by a majority of fifty-five.

The election held in the fall of 1857, was also very close, and followed an exciting campaign. The candidates for county judge were, George W. Maxfield and Thomas Downing; the former a democrat and the latter a republican. One incident connected with the campaign is worthy of relating. The Germans at that time, as at the present, held the balance of power, and were much opposed to extravagance, and the taxation that must follow. One of the active workers in the democratic

party was John C. Hazlett, a merchant of Waverly. In the heat of the canvas, he went into the wealthy and thickly settled German localities of Maxfield and Franklin townships, and spread the report that it was the intention of Thomas Downing, in case he was elected, to build, for the county, a solid marble court house. This story spread among the Germans, who exagerated it to a "solid marble court house, with silver-plated doors, knobs and window sills," etc. The election passed off, the returns from Franklin came in slowly, and for several days it was supposed that Downing was elected; but finally the returns from Franklin were received, throwing the majority on the other side, and Maxfield was declared elected. Shortly afterward the township by that name was organized, and named in honor of the Judge.

The October election, in 1857, was for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, and Representative. Ralph P. Lowe, republican candidate for Governor, received a majority of seventy-nine votes, over Benjamin M. Samuels, democratic candidate. Orrin Faville, republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, received a majority of 83, over George Gillaspie. W. P. Harmon was elected Representative.

The office of county superintendent was created by the new constitution, adopted in 1857, and candidates were voted for at the April election. A. K. Moulton, republican, and G. C. Wright, democrat, were in the field for the office, and the former elected by a majority of 112. He had the honor of being the first superintendent of common schools of Bremer county.

It should have been stated that at the April election in 1857, the question of giving the right of suffrage to negroes was voted upon, and was defeated by a majority of 138, the vote standing 114 for, to 252 against. It would seem from this vote that there were 327 voters in the county who were non-committal upon the subject. The proposition was defeated in both the county and State.

At the October election in 1858, only two officers were to be elected—clerk of courts and coroner. Louis Case was elected clerk, and W. W. Norris, coroner, without much of a fight.

In the fall of 1859, there were both State and county officers to be elected, and the contest was sharp in Bremer county. S. J. Kirkwood, afterward known as the "War Governor," of Iowa, was the republican, and A. C. Dodge, the democratic candidate for Governor. Mr. Dodge received a majority of twenty-one in the county, out of a total vote of 855. The democrats carried the county by a small majority, electing their entire county ticket. This left Louis Case, clerk of courts, the only republican officer in the court house.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feelings of the people of the North, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed, so as to arouse the fury of the people of the South. That the Territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom was the solemn deter-

mination of a large majority of the people of the North and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The South seeking the perpetuation of the institution of slavery, by means of enlarged political power, determined that its territory should not be restricted, but should be extended. The questions dividing parties were chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. At this stage of public sentiment, the republican party met in national convention at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The names of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Blair, and Bates were proposed for the chief office. In the convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the lookers-on. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots were taken. On the last Mr. Lincoln received a majority of the whole number of votes, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention, amidst the most intense excitement. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as the candidate for Vice-President.

The Democratic National Convention met at Charleston, South Carolina, April 23, 1861. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were active in urging his claims to the nomination for the presidency, the delegates from the Northern States being instructed to use all honorable means to attain that end. His claims were stoutly contested by the leaders of the democracy of the South, and it was evident some time before the convention assembled, that it would be difficult to come to an agreement, especially as the rule of the democratic national conventions required a two-thirds vote to nominate. The convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nominations were made. After taking fifty-seven ballots, it was found impossible for any candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the entire body, as many Southern delegates had withdrawn. An adjournment to Baltimore, June 19th, was agreed upon. The convention met pursuant to adjournment; but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After a six days' meeting, Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for President, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for Vice-President. The nomination of Douglas was received with great enthusiasm in the North. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was substituted, and he accepted the nomination.

That portion of the democratic convention which seceded, held a convention, June 23d, and nominated John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for Vice-President. A "Union" convention was also held, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

With four Presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery, and the threats of secession by a portion of the South, in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great excitement. "Wide-Awake" clubs, on the part of the republicans, and organizations of "Hickory Boys" on the part of Douglas democrats, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party, in all the leading

towns and cities throughout the land, and n many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter, and the "Little Giant" became household words, and evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

The Republican State Convention of Iowa met in Iowa City, May 23d, nominated a State ticket, adopted a platform in harmony with the action of the national convention at Chicago, endorsed its nominations, and favored rigid economy in State matters. The democratic convention met at Des Moines, July 12th, nominated a State ticket and passed resolutions endorsing Douglas and Johnson. The "Union" ticket was strongly condemned.

In Bremer county the fight was waged as earnestly as in any county in the State, and political feeling ran high on all sides. There was only one county officer to be elected—clerk of the courts—consequently there was little to detract from the great national questions. The year before the county had gone democratic, but this year Lincoln received a majority of ninety-two, and the whole republican ticket ranged about the same. The total vote was 1,017. The candidates for the county office mentioned were Louis Case, republican, and William Pattee, democrat, the former was re-elected by a majority of 115.

The war for the Union was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and issues, growing out of the war, were forming. The republicans were first to meet in convention, assembling at Des Moines in July, they put in nomination a State ticket and adopted a platform heartily supporting the government in its assertion of the right to coerce, denouncing the doctrine of secession, maintaining the supremacy of the Constitution, and declaring in the most forcible language, that the Rebellion should be put down at any cost.

The Democratic State Convention passed resolutions also unequivocally condemning the action of the seceding States, but declaring it to be the legitimate results of the teaching of the "irrepressible conflict," and also denying *in toto* the right of the government to perpetuate the Union by force of arms. State sovereignty was endorsed, and the opposite doctrine declared to be fraught with disastrous consequences. The campaign in this county afforded but little interest, the all-exciting questions of the war filling the mind of every voter. A light vote was polled but party lines were drawn very close, and the republicans elected their entire ticket.

The Union army had met with several reverses during the year 1862, and a gloomy feeling pervaded the minds of the people, having its effect upon the canvass for State officers. The democrats met in convention at Des Moines, and adopted a platform in which they declared in favor of using all constitutional means for the suppression of the rebellion, and opposed to any scheme of confiscation and emancipation; opposed to a suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, declaring the superiority of the white over the black race, and opposed to the purchase of the slaves. The republicans, in their platform adopted at Des Moines, resolved that it was the duty of every man to help maintain the government; condemned the course of secession sympathizers, and asked all favorable to giving the national administration honest support, to co-operate with them. In this county the vote was lighter than

the year previous, but this was somewhat increased by the "soldiers' vote," the soldiers being allowed to vote in the field and send the returns home. Henry C. Moore, republican, was elected clerk of the court over H. W. Perry, democrat, by a majority of 195. This was the average majority for the republican ticket.

The democracy of the State met in convention at Des Moines, July 8, 1863, and nominated a ticket for State offices. Questions growing out of the war still afforded issues between parties. The writ of *habeas corpus* had been suspended by the President, martial law had been declared in some of the States not in rebellion, and the Proclamation of Emancipation had been issued. These measures the democracy in convention, by resolution opposed, while the republican convention, which convened June 17, favored.

In Bremer county both republicans and democrats had full county tickets and a soldiers' ticket was in the field with D. F. Goodwin for county judge; and Barnes Thompson for treasurer and recorder, making three candidates for both of those offices. A fair vote was polled and the entire republican ticket elected by majorities ranging above 300.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was re-nominated by the republicans, and associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the Union Governor of Tennessee.

The democrats put in nomination, Gen. George B. McClellan, for the Presidency and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the Vice-Presidency.

The republicans of Iowa held a convention at Des Moines, July 7, and adopted a platform endorsing the re-nomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tributes of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives, who were daily making sacrifices that the Union might be saved. The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines, July 16, selected a State ticket, but adopted no platform.

A peace convention, however, was held at Iowa City, August 24, which adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and denying the equality of the negro with the white man. In this county both parties had a full county ticket in the field and the republicans elected every officer, by majorities ranging from 480 to 500, about 1,000 being the total vote.

In 1865 the republicans were first in the field, meeting in convention at Des Moines, June 14th, nominating a ticket and adopting a platform. The Union Anti-Negro Suffrage party met at the capital, August 23d, and nominated a ticket and adopted a platform, in which they resolved to sustain the administration of Andrew Johnson; that they were opposed to negro suffrage, that the soldiers of the late war deserved well the sympathies of their countrymen. The democrats met in convention the same day, but made no nominations, the party supporting the "Soldiers' Ticket," as it was known. In this county the parties were somewhat divided on local issues. The democrats made no nominations, but after the republican convention had been held, some of the dissatisfied called a soldiers' convention and nominated a soldiers' ticket, endorsing all the nominees of the republicans, except for county treasurer and surveyor. For the first, they placed W. V. Lucas against William P. Reeves,

the regular nominee, and the former was elected. For surveyor they placed M. F. Gillett against H. S. Hoover, and the latter was elected. N. M. Smith for sheriff, and C. B. Roberts for county superintendent, had no opposition. Allen Holmes, soldiers' candidate, was elected representative over M. Farrington, the republican nominee.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of reconstruction in the southern States. The republicans in convention resolved that the people who subdued the rebellion, and their representatives in Congress, had the right to re-organize the States that had been in the rebellion. This was denied by some of the republicans, and the entire democratic party. The conservative republicans, or those who were opposed to congressional action, met in convention and nominated a State ticket. The democratic convention adopted a platform, nominated two candidates, and resolved to support the ticket of the conservatives. The republican State officers received a majority of about 715 in this county. The republican county ticket was also elected by a trifle larger majority. The total vote was about 1,400. The general issues dividing the parties in 1867 were about the same as in 1866. In this county the republicans were victorious.

The year 1868 brought with it another presidential campaign. The Republican National Convention met in Chicago, and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, the victorious Union General, associating with him, Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The Democratic National Convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for President and Vice-President. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the republicans favoring the payment in coin, the democrats opposing. The latter also, by resolution, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the republicans.

The campaigns of 1869, 1870, and 1871, were devoid of much interest, and were but repetitions of the results of previous years, as a glance at the official vote in this chapter will show.

In 1872, the movement known as the liberal republican had a large influence, politically, having virtually dictated the democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the republican party was dictated. The liberal republicans were those connected with the republican party who were opposed to any extreme measures in the reconstruction of the Southern States, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten and new issues formed, that the hand of reconciliation should be offered to the South, and a united country working together to build up the waste places in the South. Many of the most able men in the republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer, and others, united in the movement. In May, a National Republican Convention was held in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for President, and B. Gratz Brown for Vice-President. The democracy in convention ratified the nominations of Greeley and Brown, and adopted the same platform. The re-

publicans re-nominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket, Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for Vice-President.

The disaffection among the democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long enemy, politically, was so great that a third ticket was nominated at the head of which was Charles O'Conner, the distinguished lawyer of New York. The democrats and liberal republicans met in State convention and nominated a State ticket composed of two democrats and three liberal republicans, and passed resolutions endorsing Greeley. The liberal ticket in this county did not meet with much encouragement, the vote given it being only that number usually polled by democratic nominees. The presidential vote stood: Grant 1,490; Horace Greeley 463; Charles O'Connor 7. The total vote was about 1,960, and the republican majority was about 1,080, on an average.

The question of capital *vs.* labor, engaged the attention of the people in 1873. The Republican State Convention met at Des Moines, June 25th, and after nominating candidates, adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging that the several States should carefully restrict the powers of railroad companies and other monopolies. Class legislation was also demanded. The democratic party of the State made no regular nomination this year but generally supported the anti-monopoly ticket. A convention was held at Des Moines, August 12th, nominated candidates and adopted resolutions declaring that the old party organizations were no longer useful, denouncing corruption in government affairs, and urging the necessity of political honesty. In this county the general aspect of affairs remained unchanged, the republicans electing their whole ticket by slightly decreased majorities, averaging about 900; the total vote was about 1734.

A convention was called to meet at Des Moines, June 24, 1875, to be composed of democrats, anti-monopolists and liberal republicans. Assembling, a ticket was nominated, headed by Shepherd Leffer for Governor, and a platform of principles adopted covering the principal ground of belief of the three elements represented. The republicans met in convention and nominated S. J. Kirkwood for Governor. A temperance convention was also held, and Rev. John H. Lozier nominated for Governor. The latter received three votes in this county. The republicans elected all local officers except one. There were three tickets in the field—republican, democratic and people's. Amon Fortner, candidate for sheriff, was opposed by many farmers on account of his connection with the board of trade, and the people's candidate, L. S. Hanchett, was elected by a majority of 148. Joseph G. Ellis was the democratic candidate for sheriff. For county superintendent, there were three candidates, Sadie E. Martin, E. C. Bennett, and H. H. Burrington, and the latter, the republican nominee, was elected.

The election in 1876 was for National, State and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the republican candidates for President and Vice-President, while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks received the nomination of the democratic party for

the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the independent party, or greenbackers, for President. The hard times which began in 1873 had a perceptible effect upon this campaign. The democratic party, which for some years had been acting upon the defensive, when not allied with some other political body, now assumed the aggressive, and under the banner of "Tilden and Reform," forced the republicans in defensive. On the part of the democrats, the campaign was boldly conducted, and the result is well known. The greenbackers held two conventions in Iowa, at the first of which they adopted a platform containing their principal tenets, and nominated a State ticket. In this county the republican State ticket was carried by a majority of 978. The presidential candidates received: Hayes, 1,737; Tilden, 757; Cooper, 51. The county ticket carried by about the same majority as did the State ticket. The total vote was 2,546.

In 1877 State tickets were nominated by democrats, republicans, greenbackers and prohibitionists. Bremer county, as usual, elected the republican ticket by a majority ranging from six hundred, down.

Greenbackers, democrats and republicans nominated State tickets in 1878. Subsequently a fusion was effected between the democrats and greenbackers, and a portion of the nominees of each of their State tickets were chosen as the candidates of both parties. There were two local tickets in the county, fusion and republican, and the latter carried the entire ticket except for recorder, for which Henry Kasemeier, the fusion candidate, was elected. The majorities were all close as will be seen by the official vote, the fusion candidates making a hard fight for supremacy. M. Farrington was this year a candidate for register of State land office on the fusion ticket, and received 1,136 votes in this county.

The campaign of 1879 was opened on the 12th of May, by the democrats meeting in convention and nominating a State ticket headed by H. H. Trimble for Governor. A lengthy platform was adopted. The greenbackers were next in the field, their ticket being headed by Daniel Campbell for Governor. The republicans met and nominated John H. Gear for Governor, together with a full State ticket. Lastly, the prohibitionists met and placed in nomination, George T. Carpenter, of Mahaska, for Governor. Mr. Carpenter declining, D. R. Dungan, of Eldora, was substituted. The Republicans nominated a straight ticket, while the opposition combined upon a "People's State Ticket," composed of independent republicans, greenbackers and democrats.

In county affairs this was one of the most remarkable campaigns in the political history of the State. Upon the State ticket, the republicans were successful by a majority of about 774, but local issues split the county ticket in a manner never before equalled. There were three tickets for the county offices, in the field, and an independent candidate for representative. L. S. Hanchett was elected sheriff, Herman Rust, auditor, and D. C. Chamberlin, county superintendent on the republican ticket, and E. J. Dean was elected representative, independent, The latter's candidacy and election was remarkable. He

had been pushed to the wall financially, had been tried for perjury, kept in jail for about 200 days, and then sent to the lunatic asylum. He had been a resident of Bremer county for twenty years, and was, therefore, well known. After being discharged from the lunatic asylum, Mr. Dean came back to the county, and it 1877 ran for representative, without success. When the campaign of 1879 opened, he began work early, and as he was without money he was obliged to conduct the canvass alone and in the best way he could. He began lecturing in all the school houses, on the street corners, and anywhere he could get an audience. Not being able to afford a conveyance, he walked from place to place, and foot-sore and hungry, he would stop by the way-side and partake of his meager fare of cheese and crackers. His campaign, unlike the one of 1877, was aggressive, his theme being almost wholly the persecution he claimed he had undergone. There were three other candidates in the field, J. K. L. Maynard, the republican nominee; Allen Sewell, the democratic nominee; and Isaac High, the greenback nominee; but Dean came out independent in the strictest sense, nominated by no party, and, at the beginning, supported by but few friends. No one feared his candidacy; the other parties did not notice him; the press ridiculed him and often he was roundly abused in his own political meetings. But he persevered, usually answering a sneer with the calm statement: "*I will carry eleven out of the fifteen townships.*" The election day drew near, and "Crazy" Dean, as he had been dubbed in ridicule, preserved his same placid appearance. Tickets were to be printed, and this threw a damper, for a time upon even Dean.

He finally went to Daniel Fichthorn of the *Independent*, and laid the case before him, and that gentleman generously, with no thought of pay, ordered them struck off. A livery was then hired and Dean was told to get in and get the tickets into the various townships, the donor never imagining anything more than a joke could come from it. The night before election a public demonstration was made in honor of "Crazy" Dean, by the working men of Waverly and vicinity, and three bands, torch-light procession, cheers, speeches, etc., enlivened the occasion. But even then the opposing parties considered the matter as a huge joke. Election day passed off, and the returns disclosed the astonishing fact that Dean—"Crazy" Dean, whom everyone had ridiculed, and laughed at, had been elected representative over the head of the three other candidates by a majority of 358. It is not for the historian to speculate as to the astonishment, these are the facts. Mr. Dean is now publisher of the *Waverly Tribune*, and a biography of him appears in that connection.

The general campaign for 1880 began quite early, especially among the aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm, as both republicans and democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the national struggle. James A. Garfield received the Republican nomination for President. Winfield S. Hancock was chosen to lead the democracy. Gen. James B. Weaver was nominated by the greenbackers. The canvass

was pushed with vigor, the democratic and republican parties using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The national party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the States of the Union. The first State convention held in Iowa this year was by the republicans, at Des Moines, April 7th. The platform adopted consisted of three resolutions, the first demanding that the candidates nominated at Chicago by the National Republican Convention, should be of national reputation for ability; second, that James G. Blaine be the choice of the republicans of the State, and third, instructing the delegates to the national convention to vote for Blaine. The greenbackers met at Des Moines, May 11, and adopted a platform re-asserting their demands for the abolition of the national banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks. The democrats met at Des Moines, September 2, nominated a ticket, and adopted a platform endorsing Hancock and English, and the national platform adopted at Cincinnati. In this county the republicans carried the State ticket by a majority of about 800. The entire vote polled was about 2,574.

The election of 1881 was for State and county officers, and the three leading parties had tickets in the field. In this county the republicans elected their entire ticket except representative and sheriff, James Adair, democrat, being elected sheriff by a majority of 302. The total vote polled was 2,264. L. S. Hanchett, people's ticket, was elected representative over J. M. Roberts, republican, and E. J. Dean, independent.

In the campaign of 1882, the republicans were successful. (See official vote of that year.)

OFFICIAL VOTE.

The following is the official vote of Bremer county for every general election from 1854 to the present time, so far as could be ascertained from the records in the auditor's office. It will be appreciated as a means of reference:

Election, April 3, 1854.

State Superintendent.

James D. Eads, Dem. ..... 160—145
I. I. Stewart, Whig 15

School Fund Commissioner.

John H. Martin ..... 95—11
George W. Baskins 84
John Wright 2

Drainage Commissioner.

Edward Tyrrell 56

Election, August 7, 1854.

Clerk of the District Court.

H. A. Miles ..... 98—24
Edward Tyrrell 74

Prosecuting Attorney.

W. P. Harmon ..... 102—36
P. V. Swan 66

Coroner.

A. A. Case ..... 89—53
J. Stufflebeam 36

Election, April 2, 1855.

Drainage Commissioner.

Rufus C. Gates ..... 61—50
E. M. Wright 11
A. Gaines 1

Election, August 6, 1855.

County Judge.

Jeremiah Farris, Dem.....178— 9
Henry Moorehouse, Whig.....169
Samuel Moorehouse..... 1

Treasurer and Recorder.

William B. Hamilton, Rep.....190—50
James Queen, Dem.....140

Sheriff.

Joseph G. Ellis, Dem.....187—29
Nelson M. Smith, Rep.....158

Coroner.

Richard D. Titcomb, Rep..... .279
Moses Lehman, Dem..... 1
J. G. Ellis..... 1

Surveyor.

Israel Trumbo, Rep..... .....206—76
Joel Loveland, Dem.....130
John H. Messinger..... 2
Henry Morehouse..... 1

Election, August 4, 1856.

Clerk of the District Court.

H. A. Miles, Rep.....248—46
G. S. Matthews, Dem..... 202

Prosecuting Attorney.

P. V. Swan..... .....236—77
G. C Wright.....159

Coroner.

A. T. Owen, Rep.....259—69
Isaac H. Goodenow, Dem.....190

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Rep. .....262—66
George Snyder, Dem.....196

Auditor of State.

John Pattee, Rep.....260—67
James Pollard, Dem..... 193

State Treasurer.

M. L. Morris, Rep.....263—58
George Paul, Dem.....195

Attorney-General.

Samuel H. Riee, Rep.....260—65
James Baher, Dem..... ... 195

Congress.

Timothy Davis, Rep..... .....258—59
Stephen Lefler, Dem.....199

State Senator.

Aaron Brown, Rep..... .....266—62
G. A. Kellogg, Dem.....194

Representative.

E. R. Gillett, Rep.....266— 57
William Pattee, Dem.....199

Constitutional Convention.

For convention.....122—26
Against convention 96

Election, April 6, 1857.

Prosecuting Attorney.

G. W. Ruddick, Rep.....334—55
G. C. Wright, Dem.....279

County Assessor.

Simeon F. Shepard, Rep .....317—1
O. P. Haughawout, Dem.....311

Drainage Commissioner.

Lafayette Walker, Dem..... ....318—10
Matthew Rowen, Rep.....308

Coroner.

H. F. Beebe, Rep..... .....325—25
L. B. Ostrander, Dem.... 300

Election, August 3, 1857.

County Judge.

George W. Maxfield, Dem.... ... .358—17
Thomas Downing, Rep..... 341

Sheriff.

Joseph G. Ellis, Dem..... .379—68
W. R Bostwick, Rep 311

Recorder and Treasurer.

William B. Hamilton, Rep.....366—38
C. C. Allen, Dem..... 328

Surveyor

H. S. Hoover.....376

Coroner.

John Acken.....357—21
Andrew Daily.....336

Constitution.

For.....338—47
Against.....291
Against striking out word white.....252—138
For striking out word white.....114

Election, October 13, 1857.

Governor.

Ralph P. Lowe, Rep.....307—79
Ben M. Samuels, Dem.....228

Lieutenant-Governor.

Orrin Faville, Rep.....309—83
George Gillaspie, Dem.....226

Representative.

W. P. Harmon, Rep.....305—82
A. G Case, Dem.....223

Election, April 5, 1858.

County Superintendent.

A. K Moulton, Rep.....307—112
G. C Wright, Dem.....195

Election, October 12, 1858.

Clerk of the District Court.

Louis Case, Rep.....378—55
George S. Matthews, Dem.....323

Coroner.

B F. Goodwin, Rep.....367—44
W. W. Norris, Dem.....323

Election, October 11, 1859.

County Judge.

George W. Maxfield, Dem.....512—176
Thomas Downing, Rep.....336

Recorder and Treasurer.

W. W. Norris, Dem.....485—120
L. J. Curtiss, Rep.....365

Sheriff.

J. G. Ellis, Dem.....481—113
N. M. Smith, Rep.....368

County Superintendent.

G. Y. Sayles, Dem.....456—75
H. H. Burrington, Rep.....382

Surveyor.

A. S. Funston, Dem.....435—22
H S. Hoover, Rep.....413

Coroner.

John Mohling, Dem.....438—37
T. V. Axtell, Rep.....401

Drainage Commissioner.

J. N. Bemis, Dem.....458—80
H. W. Griffith, Rep.....378

Governor.

Augustus C. Dodge, Dem.....438—21
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.....417

Lieutenant-Governor

L. W. Babbit, Dem.....438—22
N. J. Rusch, Rep.....416

Judge of Supreme Court.

T. S. Wilson, Dem.....443
Charles Mason, Dem.....440
C. C. Cole, Rep.....440
R. J. Lowe.....412

State Senator.

L. L. Ainsworth, Dem.....447—45
Aaron Brown, Rep.....402

Representative.

W. C. Mitchell, Dem.....469—92
George W. Ruddick, Rep.....377

Election, November 6, 1860.

President,

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....544—92
Stephen A. Douglas, Dem.....452
John C. Breckenridge, Dem.....18

Congress.

William Vandevere, Rep.....541—67
Ben M. Samuels, Dem.....474

Secretary of State.

Elijah Sells, Rep.....539—64
J. M. Corse, Dem.....475

State Auditor.

George W. Maxfield, Dem.....506—2
J. W. Cattell, Rep.....506

State Treasurer.

J. W. Jones, Rep.....540—65
J. W. Ellis.....475

Register Land Office.
A. B. Miller, Rep .....541—66
Patrick Robb, Dem.....475

Attorney-General.
C. C. Nourse, Rep.....540—112
William McClintock, Dem.....428

Judge Supreme Court.
G. G. Wright.....542—67
J. M. Elwood.....475

Clerk of District Court.
Louis Case, Rep.....563—115
William Pattee, Dem.....448

Election, October 8, 1861.

Governor.
Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.....562—222
William H. Merritt, Dem.....340

Lieutenant Governor.
J. R. Needham, Rep.....560—220
Lauren Dewey, Dem.....340

Judge Supreme Court.
Ralph P. Lowe.....566—233
J. M. Elwood.....333

Representative.
J. O. Hudnutt, Rep.....621—341
Thomas Lashbrook, Dem 280

County Judge.
Matthew Rowen, Rep .....563—266
G. C. Wright, Dem.....297

Treasurer and Recorder.
Caleb Morse, Rep..... 519—134
George W. Maxfield, Dem.....385

Sheriff.
J. H. Eldridge, Rep.....560—236
J. H. Haughawout, Dem.....324

County Superintendent.
George R. Dean, Rep.....607—410
H. D. Perry, Dem.....297

Surveyor.
H. S. Hoover.....641—372
A. S. Funston.....269

Coroner.
J. S. Jenkins, Rep.....580—253
Devillo Holmes, Dem.....327

Drainage Commissioner.
W. P. Harmon.....574—250
J. W. Matthews.....324

Election, October 14, 1862.

Secretary of State.
James Wright, Rep. ..... 472—181
Richard Sylvester, Dem.....291

State Auditor.
J. W. Cattell, Rep.....472—181
John Browne, Dem.....291

State Treasurer.
William H. Holmes, Rep.....472—181
Samuel L. Larah, Dem.....291

Attorney-General.
Charles C. Nourse, Rep.....472—181
Benton J. Hall, Dem.....291

Register Land Office.
J. H. Harvey, Rep.....472—183
Frederick Gottschalk, Dem.....289

Congress.
William B. Allison, Rep.....477—219
Dennis A. Mahoney, Dem 258

Judge District Court.
Elias H. Williams.....477—476
C. L. Miller..... 1

District Attorney.
Milo McGlathery.....478—471
G. C. Wright..... 7

Member Board of Education.
George H. Stevens, Rep.....478—477
W. W. Griffith..... 1

Clerk District Court.
H. C. Moore, Rep.....474—195
Horace W. Perry, Dem.....279

Soldiers' Vote.
H. C. Moore Rep..... 93
Louis Case, Rep..... 18
H. W. Perry, Dem..... 5

Election, October 13, 1863.

Governor.

William M Stone, Rep.....669—360
James M. Tuttle, Dem.....309

Lieutenant-Governor.

Enoch W. Eastman, Rep.....673—364
John F. Duncomb, Dem.....309

Judge Supreme Court.

John F. Dillon, Rep.....670—361
Charles Mason, Dem.....309

State Senator

L. W Hunt, Rep.....673—363
John Acken, Dem.....310

Representative

John E. Burke, Rep.....637—321
G. C. Wright, Dem.....316

County Judge.

George W. Ruddick, Rep.....536—223
Devillo Holmes, Dem.....313
D. F. Goodwin.....119

Treasurer and Recorder.

Caleb Morse, Rep Nominee.....506—228
A. S. Funston, Dem.....278
Barnes Thompson, Rep.....157

Sheriff

N. M. Smith, Rep.....558—226
J. G. Ellis, Dem.....332

County Superintendent.

George R. Dean, Rep.....561—248
Y. A. Acken, Dem.....313

Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover, Rep.....666—282
Porter Bement, Dem.....382

Coroner.

Matthew Rowen, Rep.....656—341
J. W. Matthews, Dem.....315

Soldiers' Vote.

John E. Burke..... 72
G. C Wright..... 4
A. S. Smith..... 1

Soldiers' Vote.

George W. Ruddick..... 63
Louis Case..... 7
L. F. Godwin..... 5
David Maxfield..... 4
John E. Burke..... 1

Soldiers' Vote.

Caleb M. Moore..... 70
B. Thompson..... 6
Old Man Geddes..... 1

Soldiers' Vote.

N. M. Smith..... 77
Joseph Ellis..... 5

Soldiers' Vote.

H. S. Hoover..... 74
Norman Miller..... 1

Soldiers' Vote.

George R. Dean..... 59
G. C. Wright..... 1

Soldiers' Vote.

Matthew Rowen..... 59
Elias Grove..... 1

Election, November 4, 1864.

President.

Abraham Lincoln, Rep.....738—481
George B. McClellan, Dem.....257

Supreme Judge.

Chester C. Cole, Rep.....738—479
Thomas M. Monroe, Dem.....259

Secretary of State.

James Wright, Rep.....740—482
John H. Wallace, Dem..... 258

State Auditor.

John A. Elliott, Rep.....739—481
E. C. Hendershott, Dem.....258

State Treasurer.

William H. Holmes, Rep.....739—481
J. B. Lash, Dem.....258

Attorney-General.

Isaac L. Allen, Rep.....740—482
Charles M. Dunbar, Dem.....258

Congress.

William B. Allison, Rep.....737—477
B. B. Richards, Dem.....260

District Judge.

William B. Fairfield, Rep.....703—444
C. W. Foreman, Dem.....259

District Attorney.

John E. Burke, Rep.....693—441
M. P. Rosecrans, Dem.....252

Clerk District Court.

H. C. Moore, Rep.....749—508
William Smith, Dem.....241

Recorder.

Louis Case, Rep.....737—499
Charles C. Moulton, Dem.....238

Soldiers' Vote.

H. C. Moore.....110
N. B. Gardner.....1
J. C. Williams.....1

Soldiers' Vote.

Louis Case.....110
R. F. Little.....1
Asbury Collins.....1

Election, October 10, 1865.

Governor.

William M. Stone, Rep.....775—558
Thomas H. Benton, Jr., Dem.....217

Lieutenant-Governor.

Benjamin F. Gue, Rep.....790—635
W. W. Hamilton, Dem.....155

Supreme Judge.

George G. Wright, Rep.....794—646
H. H. Trimble, Dem.....148

State Superintendent.

Orrin Faville, Rep.....797—653
J. W. Sennett, Dem.....146

Representative.

Allen E. Holmes.....491—39
Matthew Farrington.....452

County Judge,

O. F. Avery.....922—921
Matthew Rowen.....1

County Treasurer.

W. V. Lucas, Ind. Rep.....528—138
William P. Reeves, regular nominee..390

Sheriff.

N. M. Smith.....904

County Superintendent.

C. B. Roberts.....904

Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover.....565—181
M. F. Gillett.....384

Coroner.

J. J. Merrill.....486—72
J. H. Eldridge.....414
G. M. Harker.....2

Drainage Commissioners.

E. J. Messinger.....884—883
John Mischler.....1

Election, October 8, 1866.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Rep.....1,059—715
S. G. Vananda, Dem.....344

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, Rep.....1,060—716
George W. Stone, Dem.....344

State Auditor.

James A. Elliott, Rep.....1,060—716
Robert W. Cross, Dem.....344

Register Land Office.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....1,021—680
Linus P. McKinnie, Dem.....341

Attorney-General.

F. E. Bissell, Rep.....1,060—715
W. Ballinger, Dem.....345

Supreme Court Reporter.

E. H. Styles, Rep.....1,059—715
A. Stoddard, Dem.....344

Clerk Supreme Court.

C. Lindeman, Rep.....1,057—710
Fred Gottschalk, Dem.....347
H. C. Moore.....1

Congress.

William B. Allison, Rep.....1,049—694
Reuben Noble, Dem.....355

Clerk District Court.
H.C. Moore, Rep.....1,077—755
B.F.McCormack, Dem..... 322

Sheriff.
D.W.Cowen, Rep.....1,078—757
C. Runyan,Dem..... 321

Recorder.
E. C.Dougherty, Rep.....1,027—675
F.W.Foster, Dem..... 352

Election, October, 1867.

Governor.
Samuel Merrill.....1,000—520
Charles Mason..... 480

Lieutenant-Governor.
D. M. Harris..... 999
John Scott..... 482

Judge of the Supreme Court.
Joseph M. Beck, Rep..... 999—513
John H. Craig, Dem..... 483

Attorney-General.
Henry O'Conner, Rep..... 996—510
W.T.Barker, Dem..... 486

Superintendent of Instruction.
D.Franklin Wells, Rep.....1,000—516
M.L. Fisher, Dem..... 484

Senator, Thirty-sixth District.
W.G.Donan, Rep..... 957—436
George Lindley, Dem..... 521

Representative.
D.P. Walling, Rep..... 994—508
William Smith..... 486

County Judge.
O. F. Avery.....1,016—553
A.Whitcomb..... 463

County Treasurer.
W.V. Lucas, Rep..... 986—510
George S.Mathews, Dem..... 476

Surveyor.
H. S.Hoover.....1,003—525
A.S.Funston..... 478

Sheriff.
C.M.Kingsley..... 944—427
G. D.Lamb..... 517

Superintendent.
J.R. Hall.....1,000—519
Mark Hunt..... 481

Coroner.
G. W. Nash..... 991—812
Hugh Hill..... 179

For poor farm, to cost $5,000..... 944
Against " " " 261

Election, November 3, 1868.

Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....1,470—912
Horatio Seymour, Dem..... 538

Secretary of State.
Ed. Wright, Rep.....1,468—928
David Hammer, Dem..... 540

State Auditor.
John A. Elliott, Rep.....1,468—928
H. Dunkavey, Dem..... 540

State Treasurer.
Samuel E. Rankin, Rep.....1,467—927
L. McCarty, Dem..... 540

Register Land Office.
Cyrus C. Carpenter, Rep.....1,468—928
A. D. Anderson, Dem..... 540

Attorney-General.
Henry O'Conner, Rep.....1,467—927
J. E. Williams, Dem..... 540

Congress.
William B. Allison, Rep.....1,450—900
William Mills, Dem..... 550
Lewis Thomas..... 4

District Judge.
William B. Fairfield, Rep.....1,448—891
Cyrus Foreman, Dem..... 557

District Attorney.
Irving W. Card, Rep.....1,449—899
W. A. Stowe, Dem..... 550

Circuit Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, Rep.....1,449--903
Robert N. Matthews, Dem..... 546

Clerk District Court.

Marquis F. Gillett, Rep.....1,411—825
J. E. Busby, Dem..... 586

Recorder.

E. C. Dougherty, Rep.....1,453—913
H. D. Perry, Dem..... 540

Election, November, 1869.

Governor.

Samuel Merrill, Rep.....970
George Gillaspie, Dem.....325

Lieutenant-Governor.

M. M. Walden, Rep.....971
A. P. Richardson, Dem.....324

Supreme Judge.

John F. Dillon.....971
W. F. Brennan.....325

State Superintendent.

A. S. Kissell.....948
H. O. Dayton.....175

Senator, Forty-fourth District.

R. B. Clarke.....886
William Pattee.....400

Representative.

O. C. Harrington, Rep.....943
William Smith, Dem.....328

Auditor.

Louis Case, Rep.....941
John Warring, Dem.....346

Treasurer.

W. V. Lucas, Rep.....908
Levi Nichols, Dem.....372

Sheriff.

C. M. Kingsley, Rep.....864
A. Whitcomb, Dem.....244

Superintendent.

C. S. Harwood, Rep.....936
H. Shaver, Dem.....347

Surveyor.

S. H. Wallace, Rep.....869
A. S. Funston, Dem.....320

Coroner.

C. O. Paquin, Rep.....974
J. Biederman, Dem.....320

Election, October, 1870.

Secretary of State.

Ed. Wright, Rep.....1,128
Charles W. Doerr, Dem..... 383

State Auditor.

John Russell, Rep.....1,127
W. W. Garner, Dem..... 383

State Treasurer.

S. E. Rankin, Rep.....1,076
W. C. James, Dem..... 361

Attorney-General.

Henry O'Conner, Rep.....1,128
H. M. Martin, Dem..... 383

Register Land Office.

Aaron Brown, Rep.....1,128
D. F. Ellsworth, Dem..... 382

Reporter Supreme Court.

E. H. Stiles, Rep.....1,127
C. H. Bane, Dem..... 383

Revising the Constitution.

For..... 492
Against..... 524

Congress, Third District.

W. G. Donan, Rep.....1,124
J. T. Stoneman, Dem..... 387

District Judge.

George W. Ruddick, Rep.....1,493

Clerk Courts.

M. F. Gillett, Rep..... 1,115
George Stephenson, Dem..... 375

Recorder.

John Rowray, Rep.....1,485

Supervisors.

S. H. Curtis, Rep.....1,040
M. Farrington, Rep..... 918

John Chapin, Rep.....1,104
R. Morehouse, Rep..... 591
Hiram Lester, Dem..... 418
N. Johnston, Dem..... 305

Shall there be Five Supervisors.

For..... 361
Against..... 811

Election, October, 1871.

Governor.

C. C. Carpenter, Rep.....1,212
J. C. Knapp, Dem..... 403

Lieutenant-Governor.

H. C. Bulis, Rep.....1,215
M. M. Ham, Dem..... 400

Supreme Judge.

J. G. Day, Rep.....1,212
J. F. Duncombe, Dem..... 400

State Superintendent.

Alonzo Abernethy, Rep.....1,214
Ed. Mumm, Dem..... 400

State Senator.

J. E. Burke.....1,110
L. H. Weller..... 367

Representative.

O. C. Harrington..... 633
James A. Skillen..... 963

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger, Rep.....1,219
C. A. L. Roszell, Dem..... 401

Auditor.

S. H. Morse, Rep.....1,065
Henry Lease, Jr., Dem..... 540

Treasurer.

L. L. Lush, Rep..... 648
George Morehouse, Ind..... 970

Sheriff.

Jas. S. Conner, Rep..... 959
H. S. Halbert, Dem..... 632

Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover, Rep.....1,565

Superintendent.

H. H. Burrington, Rep..... 986
E. C. Bennett, Dem..... 624

Coroner.

Dr. J. M. Ball, Rep..... 959
J. M. Deyoe, Dem..... 634

Supervisor.

John Chapin, Rep..... 912
John Kehe, Rep..... 702

Election, November 5, 1872.

President.

Ulysses S. Grant, Rep.....1,490—1,028
Horace Greeley, Lib..... 462
Charles O'Conner, Dem..... 7

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Rep.....1,500—1,032
E. A. Guilbert, Lib..... 468
Charles Baker, Dem..... 1

State Auditor.

John Russell, Rep.....1,499—1,031
J. P. Cassady, Lib..... 468

State Treasurer.

William Christy, Rep.....1,499—1,031
M. J. Rohlfe, Lib..... 468
D. B. Bears, Dem..... 1

Register Land Office.

Aaron Brown, Rep.....1,500—1,031
Jacob Butler, Lib..... 469
David Sheward, Dem..... 1

Attorney-General.

M. E. Cutts, Rep.....1,482—994
A. G. Case, Lib..... 488

Congress.

H. O. Pratt, Rep.....1,476—973
A. T. Lush, Lib..... 503

District Judge.

G. W. Ruddick, Rep.....1,506—1,029
William A. Lathrop, Dem..... 477

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reiniger, Rep.....1,502—1,023
W. C. Stansbury, Dem..... 479

Distriet Attorney.

L. S. Butler, Rep.....1,480—978
J. W. Woods, Dem..... 502

Clerk Distriet Court.

A. H. McCracken, Rep.....1,507—1,485
W. P. Reeves..... 22
Seattering..... 9

Recorder.

J. W. Rouray, Rep.....1,984—1,983
William Lashbrook..... 1

County Supervisor.

S. H. Curtiss, Rep .....1,378—800
James Adair, Dem..... 578
E Ferry..... 13

Coroner.

Horace Nieholls, Rep.....1,492—1,000
P. H. Redeman, Dem..... 492

Election, October 14, 1873.

Governor.

Cyrus C. Carpenter, Rep.....1,365—968
J. G. Vale..... 397

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joseph Dysart, Rep.....1,370—952
C. E. Whiting..... 418

Judge Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Rep.....1,368—947
B. J. Hall, Dem.... 421

State Superintendent.

Alonzo Abernethy, Rep.....1,374—1,317
D. W. Prindle..... 57

State Senator.

A. J. Felt..... ....1,002—241
Hiram Bailey..... 761

Representative.

Louis Case, Rep..... ...1,222
David High, Dem.... 556

County Auditor.

S. H. Morse, Rep.....1,301
Louis Oberdorf, Dem..... 468

County Treasurer.

George Morehouse, Rep. 1,790

Sheriff.

James S. Conner, Rep.....1,120—460
Joseph G. Ellis, Dem..... 660

County Superintendent.

H H. Burrington, Rep.....1,127—582
James Harwood, Dem..... 545

Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover, Rep.....1,728—1,722
William Lashbrook, Dem..... 6

Coroner.

Horace Nieholls, Rep.....1,408—1,050
James Hooker, Dem..... 358

Board of Supervisors.

Marvin Potter, Rep..... 895—18
Adin Terry, Rep. on Dem. ticket... 879

Election, October, 1874.

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Rep.....1,078—745
David Morgan..... 331

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Rep.....1,080—347
Joseph M. King... 333

State Treasurer.

William Christy, Rep.....1,080—772
Henry C. Harges..... 308
J. W. Barnes..... 22

Register State Land Office.

David Secor, Rep..... .....1,081—752
Robert H, Rodeamal..... 329

Attorney General.

M. E. Cutts, Rep .....1,029—648
John H. Keatly..... 381

Clerk Supreme Court.

Edward Holmes, Rep.....1,080—752
George W. Ball..... 328

Reporter Supreme Court.

John S. Runnells, Rep.....1,079—750
James M. Weart..... 329

Congress.

H. O. Pratt, Rep..... 793—251
John Bowman..... 542
Fred Neidert..... 28

Clerk District Court.

A. H. McCracken, Rep.....1,401—1,398
H. S. Munger..... 3

County Recorder.

H. S. Munger, Rep..... 822—243
Floyd J. McCaffree, Dem..... 579

Board of Supervisors.

A. L. Stevenson..... 221
Robert Brodie..... 135

Election, October, 1875.

Governor.

Samuel J. Kirkwood, Rep.....1,493—806
Shepherd Lefler, Fusion..... 687
John H. Lozier, Temp..... 3
D. W. Lyons..... 2

Lieutenant-Governor.

Joshua G. Newbold, Rep..... .....1,520—848
Emmett B. Woodward..... 672

Judge Supreme Court.

Austin Adams..... .....1,526—860
William J. Knight 666

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Alonzo Abernethy, Rep.....1,525—858
Isaiah Doane..... 669
Sadie E. Martin..... 1

Representative.

Louis Case, Rep.....1,645—1,112
Andrew J. Lowe..... 533

County Auditor.

Herman Rust, Rep..... .....2,132—2,121
S. H. Morse..... 11

County Treasurer.

George Morehouse, Rep.....2,170—2,168
H. Brandenburg..... 2

Sheriff.

L. S. Hanchett, People's Ticket.... 818—148
Amon Fortner, Rep..... 670
Joseph G. Ellis, Dem 659

County Superintendent.

H. H. Burrington... ..... 860—104
E. C. Bennett..... 756
Sadie E. Martin 494

County Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover, Rep.....1,530—895
Andrew S. Fuuston, Dem..... 635

Coroner.

Horace Nichols, Rep.....1,537—901
Philip Reideman, Dem..... 636

Election, November, 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, Rep..... .1,737—980
Samuel J. Tilden, Dem..... 757
Peter Cooper, Gr..... 51

Secretary of State.

Josiah T. Young, Rep .....1,738—976
John Stubenrauch, Dem..... 762
A. McCready, Gr..... 51

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Rep.....1,739—978
Wesley Jones, Dem..... 761
George C. Fry, Gr..... 51

State Auditor.

Buren R. Sherman, Rep.....1,738—976
William Gronewig, Dem..... 762
Leonard Brown, Gr..... 51

Register Land Office.

David Secor, Rep.....1,738—976
N. C. Ridenour, Dem..... 762

Attorney-General.

John F. McJunkins, Rep.....1,728—976
J. C. Cole, Dem..... 752

Judge Supreme Court.

William H. Severs, Rep .. ..1,738—977
Walter S. Hayes, Dem..... 661
Charles Negus, Gr..... 22
O. Jones, Gr..... 38

Superintendent Public Instruction.

C. W. VonCoelin, Rep.....1,739—1,688
J. A. Nash, Gr..... .. 51

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep..... .....1,741—937
Cyrus Foreman, Dem..... 804

District Judge.

George W. Ruddick, Rep.....1,501—512
C. A. L. Roszell, Dem..... 980

Circuit Judge.

R. G. Reineger, Rep.....1,732—930
James M. Elder, Dem..... 802

District Attorney.

J. B. Cleland, Rep.....1,739—932
John J. Cliggett, Dem..... 807

Clerk of the Courts.

A. H. McCracken. Rep.....1,556—985
J. H. Mickel, Dem..... 385
J. B. Barber, People's 571

County Recorder.

H. S. Munger, Rep.....1,468—390
H. C. Kasemeier, Dem 1,078

Election, October. 1877.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....1,180—598
J. P. Irish, Dem..... 582
David P. Stubbs, Gr..... 195
Elias Jessup, Tem..... 1

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Rep.....1,199—628
W. C. James, Dem..... 571
A. H. McCready, Gr..... 194

Judge Supreme Court.

James G. Day, Rep.....1,205
H. E. J. Boardman, Dem..... 567
John Porter, Gr..... 195

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Carl W. VanCoelin, Rep.....1,203—635
G. D. Culleson, Dem..... 568
S. T. Ballard, Gr..... 194

Senator.

Aaron Kimball, Rep.....1,013—87
L. H. Weller, Dem..... 926

Representative.

J. K. L. Maynard..... 859—262
Thomas Fountain..... 597
Benjamin Archer..... 364
E. J. Dean..... 121

County Treasurer.

G. W. Nash.....1,124—364
James Skillen..... 760

Sheriff.

L. S. Hanchett, Rep.....1,261—611
A. T. Thull..... 650

County Auditor.

Herman Rust, Rep.....1,940—1,938
E. R. Carr..... 2

County Superintendent.

D. C. Chamberlin, Rep.....1,050—157
Isaac High..... 893

Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover, Rep.....1,182—582
L. E. Goodwin, Dem..... 600

Coroner.

Horace Nichols, Dem.....1,107—1,097
P. H. Rideman..... 10

Election, October 8, 1878.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull, Rep.....1,275—107
E. M. Farnsworth.....1,168
T. O. Walker, Dem..... 35

State Auditor.

B. R. Sherman, Rep.....1,278—78
Joseph Eiboeck, Fusion.....1,200

State Treasurer.

George W. Bemis, Rep.....1,275—107
M. L. Devin, Fusion.....1,168
E. D. Ferris, Dem..... 36

Register Land Office.

J. K. Powers, Rep.....1,274—138
M. Farrington, Fusion.....1,136
F. S. Bardwell, Dem..... 33

Attorney-General.

J. F. McJunkin, Rep.....1,276—235
John Gibbons, Fusion.....1,041

Judge Supreme Court.

J. H. Rathrock, Rep.....1,275—113
Joseph Knapp, Fusion.....1,162

Reporter Supreme Court.

J. S. Rummel's, Rep.....1,275—72
J. B. Elliott, Fusion.....1,203

Clerk Supreme Court.

E. J. Holmes, Rep.....1,304—139
Alex Runyon, Fusion.....1,165

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep.....1,225—417
L. H. Weller, Fusion..... 808
W. V. Allen, Dem..... 393

Clerk of the Courts.

C. H. Cooper, Rep.....1,289—167
J. B. Barber, Fusion.....1,122

County Recorder.

Henry Kasemeier, Fusion.....1,390—322
H. S. Munger, Rep.....1,068

Election, October 14, 1879.

Governor.

John H. Gear, Rep.....1,382—721
H. H. Trimble, Dem..... 661
Dan Campbell, Gr..... 509
D. R. Dungan, Pr..... 75

Lieutenant-Governor.

Frank T. Campbell, Rep.....1,472—827
J. A. O. Yeoman, Dem..... 645
M. H. Moore, Gr..... 511

Judge Supreme Court.

J. M. Beck, Rep.....1,446—769
Reuben Noble, Dem..... 677
M. H. Jones, Gr..... 502

Superintendent Public Instruction.

C. W. VanCoellin, Rep.....1,430—782
Irwin Baker, Dem..... 648
J. A. Nash, Gr..... 549

Representative.

E. J. Dean, Ind.....1,251—378
J. K. L. Maynard, Rep..... 873
Allen Sewell, Dem..... 260
Isaac High, Gr..... 186

County Auditor.

Herman Rust, Rep.....1,763—1,066
William Glattley, Gr..... 691

County Treasurer.

G. W. Nash, Rep.....1,225—284
M. S. Wright, Dem..... 941
Jonathan Freeman, Gr..... 411
M. S. B Wright, Dem..... 58

Sheriff.

L. S. Hanchett, Rep.....1,296—104
James Adair, Dem.....1,192
E. F. Temple, Gr..... 98

County Superintendent.

D. C. Chamberlin, Rep.....1,310—490
L. C. Oberdorf, Gr..... 820
I. Bice, Dem..... 371
L. Oberdorf..... 102

Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover, Rep.....1,407—497
L. L. Goodwin, Gr..... 910

Coroner.

W. S. Mickle, Rep.....1,335—709
Hugh Hill, Dem..... 626
J. N. Wilson, Gr..... 550

Election, November 2, 1880.

President.

James A. Garfield, Rep.....1,548—840
Winfield S. Hancock, Dem..... 708
James B. Weaver, Gr..... 212
Neal Dow, Pr..... 5

Secretary of State.

John A. T. Hull, Rep.....1,551—846
A. B. Keath, Dem..... 705
George M. Walker, Gr..... 312

State Auditor.

W. V. Lucas, Rep.....1,512—797
Charles J. Baker..... 715
G. V. Swearingen, Gr..... 317

State Treasurer.

Edwin H. Conger, Rep.....1,547—840
Martin B. Blim..... 707
M. Farrington, Gr..... 308

Register Land Office.

James K. Powers, Rep.....1,549—843
Daniel Dougherty, Dem..... 706
Thomas Hooker, Gr..... 305

Attorney-General.

Smith McPherson, Rep.....1,549—843
Charles A. Clark, Dem.....706
W. A. Spurrier, Gr.....306

District Judge.

George W. Ruddick, Rep.....1,425—336
John Cliggett, Dem.....1,089

Circuit Judge.

Robert G. Reineger, Rep.....1,547—564
C. Foreman, Dem.....983

District Attorney.

John B. Cleland, Rep.....1,572—624
A. C. Ripley, Dem.....948

Congress.

N. C. Deering, Rep.....1,373—848
J. S. Root, Dem.....525
E.J. Dean, Independent.....513
William B. Doolittle.....135

Clerk of the Courts.

Charles H. Cooper, Rep.....1,668—779
J. H. Muffly, Dem.....889

County Recorder.

Henry Kasemeier, Rep.....1,864—1,172
Henry Rathe, Dem.....692

Coroner.

J. N. Wilson.....2,529

Election, October, 11, 1881.

Governor.

Buren R. Sherman, Rep.....1,426—886
L. G. Kinne, Dem.....540
D. M. Clark, Gr.....301

Lieutenant-Governor.

O. H. Manning, Rep.....1,431—893
J. M. Walker, Dem.....538
J. H. Holland, Gr.....306

Judge Supreme Court.

Austin Adams, Rep.....1,432—892
H. P. Hendershott, Dem.....540
H. W. Williamson, Gr.....305

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

John W. Akers, Rep.....1,427—924
Walter H. Butler, Dem.....503
Mrs A. M. Swain, Gr.....303

State Senator.

C. A. Marshall.....1,205—146
M. F. Gillett.....1,059

Representative.

L S. Hanchett, People's.....921—187
J. M. Roberts, Rep.....734
E. J. Dean, Ind.....575

County Treasurer.

S. F. Baker, Rep.....1,541—825
M. M. Watkins, Dem.....716

County Auditor.

Herman Rust, Rep.....1,488—745
L. C. Haase, Dem.....743

Sheriff.

James Adair, Dem.....1,275—302
J.L. Leonard, Rep.....973

County Superintendent.

D. C Chamberlin.....1,158—83
G.P. Linn, Dem.....1,075

County Surveyor.

H. S. Hoover, Rep.....1,133—15
George Watts, Dem.....1,118

Coroner.

J. N. Wilson, Rep.....1,460—657
Z. Z. Bryant, Dem.....803

Election, June 27, 1882.

Prohibition.

For.....1,268
Against.....1,302—34

Election, November 7, 1882.

Secretary of State.

J. A. T. Hull.....1,434—646
T. O. Walker.....788
W. G.Gaston.....152

State Auditor.

J. L. Brown.....1,399—571
W. Thompson.....828
G. A. Wyant.....239

State Treasurer.

E. H. Conger.....1, 396—566
John Foley..... 830
George Dere..... 239

Attorney General.

S. G. McPherson.....1, 395—564
J. H. Bemerman 831
J. H. Rice 213

Supreme Judge

William Seevers.....1, 397—567
C. E. Bronson..... 830
M. A. Jones..... 239

Congress.

D. B Henderson.....1, 510—859
C. M. Durham..... 651
R. Foster..... 238

Clerk of Courts.

C. H. Cooper.....1, 406—359
J. B. Barber... .....1, 047

Recorder.

Henry Kasemeier.....2, 445

Supervisor.

J. Homrighaus..... 466—186
William Bayer..... 286

CHAPTER XI.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

The truly representative citizen of a Nation, State or county, is the public office holder. He stands in the relation of a representative of the people, and, as such, demands in his individual capacity the respect we owe to the people as a body. In this connection are presented sketches of many who have served Bremer county in official capacity. The sketches in some instances are short, and do not do full justice to those represented, but in no case is it the fault of the historian. The material was not accessible for more extended sketches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Upon its organization, Bremer county became a part of the Second Congressional District, which then embraced about one half of the State, there being but two districts. At that time, Hon. John P. Cook of Davenport, was representing the district in the Thirty-third Congress, and remained the length of his term. Cook was a native of the State of New York, coming west and locating at Davenport in 1836. He was elected to Congress as a whig, and held to the views of that party until its dissolution, when he affiliated with the democratic party, the principles of which he labored earnestly to sustain and promulgate, even to the end of his days. He died at Davenport on the 17th day of April, 1872.

At the April election in 1854, James Thorington of Davenport, was elected to

succeed Mr. Cook. His term commeneed in Mareh, 1855, and expired in the same month in 1857. He was not a man of great ability, but an active politieian and a good wire-puller. He is now Consul to one of the South Ameriean States.

Timothy Davis succeeded Thorington, and took his seat Mareh, .857. Davis was from Elkader, Clayton county, and served through the Thirty-fifth Congress.

The district was represented in the Thirty-sixth Congress by William Vandever, of Dubuque, who was re-elected to the Thirty-seventh, serving until March, 1863. In connection with this chapter in the history of Butler county, appears an extended sketch of Mr. Vandever.

By the census of 1862, Iowa was entitled to six Representatives, and on the State being re-distrieted, Bremer county was made a part of the Third Congressional Distriet, which was first represented by William B. Allison, of Dubuque. He was first elected in October, 1862, and was eleeted his own successor twiee, serving until March, 1871. He is now United States Senator.

In the Forty-seeond Congress, the Third District was represented by William G. Donan, of Indépendenee.

In 1872, Bremer eounty was a part of the Fourth Congressional Distriet, and H. O. Pratt, of Charles City, was elected. He was re-eleeted and served through the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congress.

Nathaniel C. Deering, of Osage, was suceessor to Mr. Pratt, was re-eleeted and served through the Forty-fifth, Forth-sixth and Forty-seventh Congress.

In 1882, on the State being re-districted, Bremer county was continued a part of the Fourth Congressional District, and David B. Henderson, of Dubuque, was elected for the Forty-eighth Congress. Mr. Henderson is a prominent lawyer, and will doubtless make an able legislator. This is usually known as the Dubuque district.

MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Fourth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, December 6, 1852, and adjourned January 24th, 1853. At this time, Bremer eounty, thongh unorganized, with Dubuque, Delaware, Buehanan, Black Hawk, Grundy, Butler, Clayton, Fayette, Allamakee, Winneshiek, Howard, Mitchell, Floyd and Chickasaw eounties eonstituted one Senatorial District, and was represented by John G. Shields, Warner Lewis and Maturin L. Fisher.

The Fifth General Assembly eonvened at the same place on the 4th of December, 1854, and adjourned January 26th, 1855. The extra session convened in July, 1856. In this assembly, Bremer county, associated with the same eounties, was represented by J. G. Shields, M. L. Fisher and W. W. Hamilton, in the Senate; in the House, by Reuben Noble and Lafayette Bigelow, the Representative Distriet comprising the eounties of Bremer, Fayette, Chickasaw, Butler, Black Hawk, Grundy, Franklin, Cerro Gordo, Floyd, Howard, Mitchell and Worth, as No. 3. The Sixth General Assembly convened at Iowa City, on the 1st of Deeember, 1856, and adjourned January 29th, 1857. Bremer eounty was at this time in the Thirty-third Senatorial Distriet and was represented by Aaron Brown, of Fayette county, who was elected for four years and served his full

term. Bremer was in the Forty-eighth Representative District, and was represented by Edwin R. Gillett, of Chickasaw county. He was a farmer and a brother of M. F. Gillett, a prominent old settler of Bremer county.

The Seventh General Assembly convened on January 11th, 1858, at Des Moines, and adjourned on March 23d, 1858. Aaron Brown was still in the Senate. In the House, William P. Harmon, of Waverly, was Representative, the district being Number 11, embracing the counties of Howard, Chickasaw and Bremer.

The Eighth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1860, and adjourned April 3, 1860. An extra session convened May 15, 1861, and adjourned on the 29th. At this time the counties of Fayette and Bremer constituted the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District, and were represented by Lucian L. Ainsworth, of Fayette county, who had been elected for the full term of four years. Ainsworth was a practicing lawyer at West Union, a democrat, and was subsequently a member of Congress. Bremer was associated with Chickasaw county as the Fifty-Fourth Representative District and was represented by George W. Ruddick, of Waverly, now Judge of the District Court.

The Ninth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 13, 1862; and adjourned April 5, 1862. It also convened in extra session, September 3d, 1862, and adjourned September 11, 1862, L. L. Ainsworth was still in the Senate. Bremer county alone, constituted the Forty-Ninth Representative District, with Joseph O. Hudnut as representative. Mr. Hudnut was a civil engineer by profession, and some years prior to his election had settled at Sumner, in Bremer county. Immediately after this session he enlisted for the war, and was promoted to Colonel. After the close of the war he came back to Bremer county, but soon left again, this time for Texas.

The Tenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 11, 1864, and adjourned March 29, 1864. L. W. Hart, a lawyer residing at Independence, represented the Thirty-ninth Senatorial District, of which Bremer formed a part, having been elected for the term of four years. John E. Burke represented Bremer county in the House. He was an attorney, located at Waverly, and is noted at length in the history of the Bar of the county.

The Eleventh General Assembly convened at Des Moines, January 8, 1866, and adjourned April 3, 1866. L. W. Hart was still in the Senate. Bremer county constituted the Forty-eighth Representative District, with Allen E. Holmes as Representative. Mr. Holmes was from Jefferson township, and was a democrat, although elected upon what was termed a "soldiers' ticket." He had been a Lieutenant in the late war, and having returned in safety, was engaged in working in a mill, for his brother. Shortly after the expiration of his term of office, he removed to Mitchell county.

The Twelfth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, in January, 1868. Bremer county was a part of the Thirty-sixth Senatorial District, and was represented by G. W. Donan, an attorney of Independence, who was afterwards a member of Congress. The county still constituted the Fourty-eighth Representative

District, and was served by D. P. Walling, of Frederika township.

The Thirteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, in January, 1870. R. B. Clark had been elected as Senator from this, the Forty-Fourth District, but died before taking his seat. Emmons Johnson was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Clark was from Jackson township, and his wife is still in the county. Emmons Johnson is now a banker in Waterloo. He only served ten days in the Senate. In the House, O. C. Harrington represented this county, which was the Forty-Eighth Representative District. He was one of the pioneers of Polk township, and a native of Onondago county, New York, born August 30, 1828. At the age of eighteen he accompanied his father and sisters to Ogle county, Illinois, his mother having died in New York in 1842, and engaged with his father in farming. There they continued to live until 1846, at which time, having sold their place, Mr. Harrington came to Iowa, and, after looking over the State for a suitable location in which to make for himself a new home, determined to settle in Polk township, Bremer county. He purchased land on section 23 and now owns there a well improved farm of 330 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Since coming to this county Harrington has held a number of local offices and in the fall of 1869 was elected on the republican ticket, a member of the General Assembly. The people of Bremer county have honored him by conferring upon him the presidency of the Old Settlers' Society, by virtue of his being one of the oldest and most respected men in the county. On the 16th day of December, 1855, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Ellen Du Bois, who was born in New York State, but in the spring of 1855 moved with her parents to Illinois, where she was afterwards married. Eleven children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living—Emma (now Mrs. G. A. Pierson) Henrietta, Ellen, William S., Oliver, Anna, Sarah and Jennie. Mr. Harrington's father died in Illinois, in 1880, at the advanced age of nearly ninety years.

Mr. Harrington has been identified with nearly all the public enterprises and improvements of his township, having been the largest contributor to the erection of the church and parsonage at Horton; also taking an active part in the formation of the school district at Horton. He took a deep interest in the erection of the bridge across the Cedar between Horton and Plainfield, personally securing the right of way for a new road on the east side of the river to the bridge. Mr. Harrington is a man that never sits straddle of the fence, asking how the crowd or majority are going upon any great question of the day; but after thorough investigation takes off his coat and works with a vim for principles and measures which he thinks will do the greatest good to the greatest number. In politics, he is independent, or an anti-monopolist, believing that a confederation of monopolists have got complete control of the government, the railroads and land corporations, telegraph corporations, banking corporations and high protective monopoly, and that the press, pulpit and courts nearly all are subsidized in their interest. Mr. Harrington formerly acted with the republican party, voting for Fremont and Lincoln.

In the last presidential election he voted for General J. B. Weaver.

The Fourteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1872, and the Fourty-fourth Senatorial District was represented by John E. Burke, of Waverly. James A. Skillen, of Tripoli, represented Bremer county, which comprised the Forty-eighth Representative District, in the House

James A. Skillin was born in Otsego county, N. Y., February 26, 1832. He is a son Hugh and Grace (Maxwell) Skillin. When four years old, his parents removed to Chenango county, New York, where he grew to manhood on his father's farm. In the fall of 1856 he came to Bremer county, and in the following year bought his present farm from his brother, who had preceded him. In June, 1858, he returned to Chenango county, New York, and there resided until 1862, and was married, October 2d, of that year, to Miss Lucinda Adams, daughter of Moses B. and Anna (Webb) Adams. Her father was a native of Duchess county, New York, and her mother was a native of Great Barrington, Massachusetts. They have had two children—Mary Ellen, born July 15, 1863; died August 6, 1865; and Grace Anna, born October 4, 1865. In the fall of 1870, Mr. Skillin was elected to represent Bremer county, for a term of two years in the Fourteenth General Assembly of Iowa, and worthily filled the office. Mr. Skillen is a democrat, and his election to the office just mentioned, is noteworthy, in that his personal qualities alone could have earned the honor for him in a county so strongly republican.

The Fifteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines, in January, 1874. Bremer county, in the Forty-eighth Senatorial District, was represented by Hiram Bailey, a farmer and a very good man, from Chickasaw county. Louis Case, of Waverly, represented Bremer county in the House, this term, and ably performed his duties. The district was No. 62.

The Sixteenth General Assembly convened in January, 1876, at Des Moines, in which Bremer county was represented in the State Senate by Aaron Kimball, of Cresso, Howard county. He was a banker, and is now president of the State Temperance Association. In the House, Hon. Louis Case having been re-elected, again represented Bremer county.

The Seventeeth General Assembly convened at Des Moines in January, 1878, with Aaron Kimball representing the Senatorial Disrtriet of which Bremer county formed a part. J. K. L. Maynard represented Bremer county in the Lower House of the General Assembly. He is a resident of Janesville, and is a member of the Bar, in which chapter he is noted at length.

The Eighteenth General Assembly convened at Des Moines January, 1880. In the Senate, this district was represented by C. A. Marshall, who is a Congregational minister in Nashua. In the House, E. J. Dean, represented Bremer county.

The Nineteenth General Assembly convened at the Capitol, in January, 1882, and Bremer county was served in the Senate by C. A. Marshall. L. S. Hanchett was Representative of the county in the Lower House.

L. S. Hanchett was born in Chautauqua county, New York, on the 14th day of July,

1843. He is the son of Joseph C., and Sabrina (Howard) Hanchett. L. S. was reared on a farm, and received a liberal education. In 1861 he enlisted in the Forty-ninth New York Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the following engagements: Yorktown, May 3, 1862; Williamsburg, May 5, 1862; Mechanicsville, May 5, 1862; South Mountain, September 14, 1862; Antietam, September 17, 1862; first and second battles at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, July 3, 1863. He was taken prisoner near Spotsylvania court house, and was thrown into prison at Andersonville, where he remained six months, when he was exchanged, and returned to his regiment. He participated with Grant before Petersburg, and at the surrender of Lee. The company left Buffalo eighty strong, but only eight returned with the regiment. In January, 1865, Mr. Hanchett came to Bremer county, Iowa, and embarked in the mercantile business. In the fall of 1875 he was elected sheriff of the county, which office he filled for three terms. In the fall of 1881, he was elected to the State Legislature. In 1878 he was married to Miss Kate Wuest, a native of Germany. By this union there are two children—Ray, and Lou.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Third Constitutional Convention convened at Iowa City, on the 19th of January, 1857, and adjourned on March 5, 1857. Bremer county was associated with the counties of Fayette, Butler, Franklin, Grundy, Hardin, Wright, Webster, Boone, Story, Greene, Allamakee, Winnesheik and Humboldt as District No. 33, and was represented by Sheldon Greenleaf Winchester, of Eldora, Hardin county, where he is yet one of the most prominent early settlers.

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Before its organization Bremer county was represented in this office by William Pattee, who was elected August 5, 1850, and re-elected August 2, 1852, serving two terms. He was a Democrat.

John Pattee was appointed by the Governor, September 13, 1855, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Andrew J. Stevens. After filling out the term he was elected by the people, August 4, 1856, and served until January 3, 1859. John Pattee was a republican in politics.

W. V. Lucas was elected Auditor of State at the November election, 1880, and served during 1881 and 1882. He was for many years a resident of this county, and was for six years county treasurer, but was not a resident when elected, having removed to Mason City where he yet resides, and is engaged in the newspaper business.

BANK EXAMINER OF IOWA.

Hon. Louis Case, of Waverly, is the only citizen of Bremer county that has filled this position, having been appointed in March, 1877. As he has for many years been in public life, and been prominent in official matters, a sketch of his life is here presented:

Hon. Louis Case, one of the early settlers of Bremer county, was born in Harmony, Chautauqua county, New York, July 6, 1834. He was the twelfth of fourteen children, of George E. and Sally (Alexander) Case, natives of New York; thirteen

of the children lived to be adults, and ten are living at the present time. The united ages of those living are 574 years. In 1854 the parents of Mr. Case left New York emigrating to Bremer county, where his father died, January 30, 1867, and his mother died March 5, 1877. His father was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Queenstown Heights, and received a pension until his death. The subject of this sketch was reared upon a farm. He attended one term at Maysville Academy, and a term at the Jamestown Academy, a prominent educational institute in Chautauqua county; with these exceptions his education was obtained at the district school. In 1857, when in his twenty-first year, Mr. Case resolved to seek fame and fortune in the west, and accordingly emigrated to Illinois, locating in DeKalb county. There he remained one year, engaged in teaching school. In March, 1855, he again emigrated westward, locating at Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa, where he was employed in the office of the recorder of deeds. This position he retained until August of the same year, when he settled at Waverly, Bremer county, where he has since resided. Entering the office of recorder as clerk soon after his arrival. Mr. Case continued there until June, 1858. In August of that year, he was elected clerk of the district court. In October, 1860, he was re-elected to the same office, having received a unanimous nomination in the republican county convention. In October, 1864, he was elected recorder of deeds for Bremer county, continuing in that office the two succeeding years. In January, 1869, he was appointed by the board of supervisors of Bremer county, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. O. F. Avery, county judge. In October following, he was elected the first county auditor, serving the full term. He was next elected Representative of Bremer county, in the State Legislature, in October, 1873, and was re-elected Representative in October, 1875; besides several more important offices not named. Mr. Case was on the school board of the city of Waverly in the years 1873-74–75, and three times elected assessor of the same city. He was joint proprietor of the Waverly *Republican*. He has been notary public of Bremer county, during eighteen successive years, and has profitably conducted an extensive land and conveyance business, when not officially engaged. In his political life he has been invariably a republican. While not an office seeker, Mr. Case has served the county more years that any other person mentioned in this work. His official work has been valuable to the county, and he is one of those men who believe that honesty and purity are as essential in public as in private life. Efficient, accommodating and honorable, he is one of the most popular men in this part of the State.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.

In 1881, W. B. Wilcox was appointed assistant paymaster of the navy, and is now on duty. He was reared in Bremer county, and learned his trade—printing—in the Waverly newspaper offices. He is an intelligent and capable young man.

Lesley Fisk received an appointment in the military service of the government, and is now in charge of an engineering

foree somewhere in the south. He is a graduate of West Point, and ranked high in his elass on graduating.

COUNTY JUDGE.

As stated in conneetion with the chapter devoted to the "Courts of Bremer County," this office was ereated by an aet of the General Assembly, in 1851. It was the most important office in the gift of the people of the county. This official, assisted by a county proseeuting attorney and a sheriff, held what was termed county court, and transaeted almost all the business now devolving upon the auditor, board of supervisors, eireuit court, and elerk of courts. It will thus be seen that a county judge in those days had abundant opportunity to earn the little pay he received.

Jeremiah Farris was the first eounty judge of Bremer county, being unanimously eleeted in August, 1853, at whieh eleetion there were eighty votes polled. Judge Farris' duties began immediately after his election. He was re-elected in 1855, and served until August, 1857. Jeremiah Farris eame to Bremer eounty, with his family, at an early day, from Fulton county, Illinois, and settled on a farm upon which the town plat of Jefferson City was subsequently lo:ated. He was a "hard-shell" democrat, but in early days, party lines were not very rigidly drawn. When he was elected to office he removed to Waverly, leaving a son upon the place. One of his sons yet remains in Jefferson township.

After the expiration of his term, Judge Farris engaged in the mercantile trade at Waverly, with John H. Martin. About the time the war broke out he moved to Burton county, Kansas, where he died a few years ago. Judge Farris was not a man of mueh education, but he was a man of good, common sense, and of honest motives. His soeiability made him popular, and he was well liked by all. It was a failure of his that he could not, or would not resist the temptation to now and then take a glass of something for the stomaeh's sake; but he always knew just how far he was going with it, and when he reached that certain point, he quit. It is told, by way of a joke, that on one oeeasion a faeetious correspondent addressed him as "Jerry Farris, Esq., County Jug." However, the Judge is now dead and gone; but he will always be remembered by those who knew him as a man who never betrayed a trust, and whose impulses were always honorable.

George W. Maxfield sueeeeded Mr. Farris, assuming his duties in August, 1857. In 1859 he was re-eleeted, and served until January, 1862. He was born in Herkimer eounty, New York. In 1854 he eame west, and after some time spent in prospecting in Iowa and Minnesota, he loeated at Janesville, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the eleetion, in 1856, he was eleeted justiee of the peace, the duties of which office he performed with ability until the fall of 1857, when he was eleeted to the responsible office of county judge. He discharged the duties of judge in so aeeeptable a manner to the citizens of Bremer county, that in 1859 he was re-elected. His election and re-eleetion both attest the estimation in which he was held by his fellow eitizens, for when party strife ran high he was elected on the democratic tieket in a strongly republiean county. As a finaneier he was seldom equaled. In the man-

agement of his affairs, both public and private, he bent his every energy, and crowded into his short life what many men need three score and ten years to accomplish. In 1860 he was the democratic candidate for State Auditor. He died shortly after the expiration of his second term. He was buried by Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116, of Free and Accepted Masons, (of which lodge he was an active and honored member), in due and ancient form; assisted by the brethren from Cedar Falls and Janesville. He left a wife and two small daughters to mourn the loss of a kind husband and affectionate father. In the death of Judge Maxfield Bremer county lost one of its best citizens.

At the October election in 1861 Matthew Rowen was elected to succeed Mr. Maxfield to the judgeship. In the meantime the board of supervisors had been created and it took much of the business out of the judge's hands. Judge Rowen was also elected from Janesville, where he was an early settler. He was a farmer and a Republican. One of his sons still resides at or near Janesville.

In October, 1863, George W. Ruddick was elected county judge and served from January, 1864, to January, 1866. He is now judge of the district court.

Orrin F. Avery succeeded Judge Ruddick and was re-elected, serving until January, 1869. He was a prominent lawyer in Bremer county and is mentioned at length in connection with the Bar chapter.

Louis Case was appointed county judge in January, 1869, serving in that capacity one year when the office was abolished by law, and that of

COUNTY AUDITOR,

was created, the judge being made ex-officio county auditor. Louis Case was by these means made first county auditor. In October, 1869, he was elected and served from January, 1869, to January, 1872.

S. H. Morse was elected to succeed Mr. Case, was re-elected and served from January, 1872, to January, 1876.

The present auditor of Bremer county, Herman Rust, was next elected. He is a native of Du Page county, Illinois, and was born on the 6th day of October, 1851. He is a son of Louis and Louisa (Hanebuth) Rust, who were born in Germany, and there lived until 1848, when they immigrated to America, and settled in Du Page county, Illinois, and there, as stated above, their son of whom we write, was born. In 1863 he came with his parents to Bremer county, and settled on a farm in Jefferson township. His parents now reside in Warren township. In the spring of 1866 he came to Waverly, and entered the store of George Evans, deceased, as clerk. In the spring of 1867, he entered the grocery store of T. C. Aldrich, as clerk, in whose employ he remained until January 1, 1876. In 1875 he was elected to the office of county auditor for the term beginning January 1, 1876, and has since been re-elected three times, the last time in 1881. Mr. Rust makes an efficient officer, gentlemanly and accommodating. He is popular among his constituents. He is principally a self-educated man, not having had the opportunities of any schooling since his fifteenth year. In 1879 he was married to Miss Belle Acken, a daughter of John Acken, and a native of Bremer county. She was

born in Douglas township in 1856. In 1870 she came with her parents to Waverly and entered the schools, and was a member of the first class which graduated from the Waverly high school. She is at present, deputy auditor, and the first lady official the county has ever had.

TREASURER AND RECORDER.

This office was created when the county was organized. The first treasurer and recorder was John Hunter, who was elected August, 1853, receiving 80 votes—all that were polled. He served until his successor qualified in August, 1855. Hunter was from Fulton county, Illinois, and came to Bremer county at a very early day, settling in Janesville, where he lived at the time of his election, engaged in merchandising. He remained here for a number of years, but finally removed to Louisa county, Iowa, where he died some years ago. Not much is remembered of him, more than that he was a jovial, good-natured fellow, and attended to the little business of the office with fair efficiency.

William B. Hamilton, the next treasurer and recorder, was first elected in August, 1855, and re-elected and served from August, 1855, to January, 1860. He was one of the first settlers in Waverly, where he was engaged in mercantile business. He came here from Independence, and in the spring of 1861 started for California, with his wife and children, for the benefit of his health. He was then quite feeble. While en route, and when near Fort Laramie, he was seized with a fit of coughing and strangulation, on the evening of July 3, 1861, and died in a few moments. His last words were, "Here I go! here I go! here I go!" Mr. Hamilton left many friends in Bremer county. His wife went on to California, but has returned to Iowa, married again, and now lives in Waterloo.

W. W. Norris was successor to Mr. Hamilton, and served from January, 1860, until January, 1862. Norris was a democrat politically, and a native of Illinois. He was fairly educated, had a good allowance of common sense, and endowed by nature with a genial disposition, which makes a man popular. He had already served one term as school superintendent and is noted in that connection. A few years after serving, he returned to Illinois and his whereabouts at present are unknown.

On the 2d of January, 1862, an iron safe in a vault in the office of the county treasurer, in the court house, was feloniously opened by (it is supposed) one Knowles, a professional cracksman, who first burglariously entered the house of W. W. Norris and procured the necessary keys for the purpose. About $7,000 in money, about $2,000 of which were funds belonging to the State, besides many valuable papers were abstracted. R. J. Stephenson, a former supervisor of the county, and a third person named Bemis, were (then supposed to be) confederates in the robbery. After a long protracted and persistent pursuit, all the parties implicated in the affair were arrested, each in a different and remote part of the country. For want of sufficient testimony, however, to secure their conviction, they were finally acquitted. About $1,100 was recovered but fully this much was expended in pursuit and prosecution.

At the October election, in 1861, Caleb Morse was elected to succeed Norris. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, and served from January, 1862, to January, 1866. During his term the General Assembly passed an act separating the two offices, and defining the duties of each. Caleb Morse was the last treasurer and recorder. He is still a much esteemed citizen of Waverly, and a pioneer of Bremer county. He was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, August 19, 1808. He received an excellent common school education in his native State, and continued to reside there for a number of years. In 1846, he left his native State, in company with two other families, emigrated to St. Croix, Wisconsin. There he was employed by a Boston firm in the lumber interest —the company consisting of such men as Caleb Cushing, Robert Rantoon and B. F. Cheever. At that date there were but few settlements on the banks of the Mississippi river, and no educational advantages, therefore Mr. Morse, having a family of small children, whom he desired to have well educated, left that section of the country. He returned by river to Galena, Illinois, and thence to Monroe, Wisconsin, where he continued to live until 1856, and then came with his family to Waverly, Bremer county, where he purchased land and soon had a comfortable home. In 1861, he was elected to the office of county treasurer and recorder, and four years later was elected one of the county supervisors. Mr. Morse has also held the office of mayor of Waverly, and in 1876, received the honor of being commissioned one of the committee to visit the Centennial. The family are members of the Congregational Church.

COUNTY TREASURER.

In October, 1865, W. V. Lucas was elected to this office, and was first to serve exclusively as county treasurer. In January, 1866, he assumed his duties, and in the fall of 1867 was re-elected, and again re-elected in the fall of 1869, serving six years in all. Mr. Lucas now lives at Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, and has since served one term as Auditor of State, in which connection more will be found regarding him.

George Morehouse succeeded Mr. Lucas, and being re-elected served four years, from January, 1872, until January, 1876. Mr. Morehouse had settled at Janesville at an early day with his family, consisting of a wife and one child. He was a good business man, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office. He made an accommodating and efficient officer. After his term expired, he was for some time cashier of the Bremer County Bank, and finally, a few years ago, went to Brookings, Dakota Territory, where he is engaged in the banking business.

George W. Nash was successor to Mr. Morehouse, and served all of one term and a portion of another. Upon his resignation he went to Dakota, and the present county treasurer, S. F. Baker, was appointed.

In the fall of 1881, Mr. Baker was elected his own successor, and is the present incumbent.

The present treasurer of Bremer county, S. F. Baker, was born on the 29th day of October, 1846, in Putnam county, Illinois. He is a son of Amanda A. (Rose) and Flaville Baker. The latter was a native of Vermont, and emigrated to Putnam county in 1842. He was a mechanical genius, and

constructed the first reaper propably that was ever used in the United States. While preparing the model, he was taken sick, and soon after died, leaving others to reap the harvest of his labors. The only survivor of six children (three sons and three daughters) is S. F., of whom we write. He received a collegiate education at Dexter, Maine, and in 1864 enlisted in company B, 146th Illinois Infantry, serving until mustered out at the close of the rebellion. During the spring of 1865, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Waverly, where he continues to reside. In 1881 Mr. Baker was appointed county treasurer, to fill the vacancy left by G. W. Nash, and the following fall was elected to the office. In 1871 he was married, choosing for a helpmeet Miss Eve J. LeVally, daughter of G. W. LeVally, an early settler of Bremer county. She was born in 1852. Two children have blessed the union—Bertrand E. and Clyde N.

COUNTY RECORDER.

This office was formerly connected with that of treasurer, but, as stated, was separated by an act of the General Assembly in 1863–64. Louis Case was the first recorder after the division. He was elected in the fall of 1864, and served through the years 1865 and 1866.

E. C. Dougherty succeeded Mr. Case—was re-elected in 1868, and served four years, from January, 1867, to January 1871. He subsequently went to the Mountains, where he was engaged in some mining enterprise. He is now in Chicago engaged in the manufacture of hair mattresses.

John W. Rowray was the next recorder, and also served four years. He made an accommodating and capable officer. His term began January 1, 1871, and expired in January, 1875.

In the fall of 1874, H. S. Munger was elected recorder, and two years later was re-elected serving until January 1879. Mr. Munger is still a much esteemed and prominent citizen of Waverly. He made an efficient officer.

Henry Kasemeier was Mr. Munger's successor, and is the present recorder. He was first elected in the fall of 1878, was re-elected in the fall of 1880, and again in the fall of 1882. He was born July 5, 1855, in Bremer county, Iowa, and is a son of Elizabeth (Ebel) and John Kasemeier, natives of Germany. His father emigrated to the United States in 1847, and first located in Cook county, Illinois, where he remained about six years. At the expiration of that time he removed to Bremer county, Iowa, settling in Fremont township, where he entered a number of acres of wild prairie land, which he immediately began cultivating. The subject of this sketch was educated principally in the common schools, he however, attended the State Normal School at Cedar Falls, two terms.

CLERK OF COURTS.

This office was in existence at the time the county was organized. At the first election, in August, 1853, Heman A. Miles was elected clerk of the courts, for Bremer county. He made a good officer, and was re-elected in 1854 and 1856, serving until January, 1859. Mr. Miles is now in Larado, Texas, having left Bremer

county in 1873. In the chapter entitled "Reminiseences" will be found a very interesting letter from him, to which the reader is referred.

In October, 1858, Louis Case was eleeted clerk of the eourts, to succeed Mr. Miles. He served his first term and was re-elected for a seeond, turning over the offiee to his successor, H. C. Moore, in January, 1863.

H. C. Moore was re-elected two sueeessive terms, in 1864 and 1866, serving six years. At the time of his eleetion Mr. Moore was a farmer, living in Leroy township; but moved into Waverly when elected. He now resides in Oscaloosa.

M. F. Gillett, of Frederika township, was the next clerk, being elected in the fall of 1868, and re-eleeted in 1870, serving until January, 1873. He is still a resident of the county.

Marquis F. Gillett now lives on section 29, Frederika township, within a few miles of Tripoli. He was born in Ontario county, New York, March 20, 1824, and is the son of David B. and Sylvania T. (Moon) Gillett. His father was a native of Hartford, Connectieut, and his mother of the State of New York. In 1837, he removed from his native county with his parents, to Ashtabula county Ohio, where they remained until 1840, in which year his parents moved to Stephenson eounty, Illinois, leaving Mr. Gillett behind them to learn the trade of tanner and eurrier. Five years later he followed them, taught school two years, and then returned to Ohio, settling in Summit County, where he followed his trade for about four years, and then rejoined his family in Stephenson eounty, Illinois, upon his twenty-eighth birthday. Remaining there until June of the following year (1851), he started alone for the west, in search of a home for himself, and during the next year wandered around among the then thinly settled Western States, finally making selection of his present home, and entering it at the United States Land Office at Dubuque. Being a single man, he for the next two years, and while he was breaking and feneing his farm, boarded with L. C. Rima and W. R. Bostwiek. In 1854, he began getting lumber together to build a dwelling; hauling much of it from a saw-mill at Chickasaw, Chickasaw county, and in the following year, upon his thirty-second birthday, he married Miss Olivia A. Walling, a daughter of Peter and Esther (Bigelow) Walling. The ceremony was performed by Squire Rima, who was the first settler in the township, and its first justice of the peace, and they were the first couple which he was ealled upon to unite, and the first to be married within the township. The children of this union, with the dates of their births, are as follows: Lois, December 20, 1855; Edwin R., December 27, 1856; Frank W., March 23, 1858; Norman W., September 11, 1859; Albert L., August 4, 1862; Leversee M., January 4, 1864; Likum S., August 2, 1867; Nettie M., Deeember 22, 1869; Fayette M., September 16, 1871. On May 27, 1861, Mr. Gillett enlisted at Cedar Falls, in Company K, Third Iowa Infantry, and served one year, taking part in the various eneounters of the army of the Tennessee, up to the battle of Shiloh, where he was injured so severely as to necessitate his discharge. Mr. Gillett has filled a long roll of county and township offiees. He was from 1868 to 1873, clerk of the courts. He has been township

assessor and supervisor, and also for the past four years, township clerk. He owns and farms 390 acres—10 acres under timber. He is a member of the Liberal League of Northern Iowa, and is politically an out and out greenbacker.

In the fall of 1872, A. H. McCracken was elected clerk of courts, and served so acceptably that he was twice re-elected, serving six years, from January, 1873, to January, 1879. He is a lawyer, living at Waverly, and is noted at length in the chapter upon the Bar of Bremer county.

C. H. Cooper, the present incumbent, succeeded Mr. McCracken as clerk of the courts. He was first elected in October, 1878; re-elected in 1880, and 1882; and is now serving his third term, making one of the most accommodating and competent officials the county has ever had.

C. H. Cooper was born in Shoreham, Addison county, Vermont, on the 4th day of November, 1833. He is the son of Asa and Lydia (Rehern) Cooper. When C. H. was four years old his parents emigrated to Bridgeport, in the same county, remaining there until he was twelve years old, when they moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood. In 1848 his mother died, and in 1849 his father removed to Racine county, Wisconsin. The subject of this sketch was married, March 23, 1856, to Miss Esther E. Harwood, a daughter of Francis and Sophronia Harwood, natives of New York. In June, 1861, he enlisted in an Illinois Regiment, from Tazewell county, as a private; but before the company left the State, was promoted to Orderly Sergeant. Among some of the principal engagements he participated in were: Fort Donalson, Fort Henry, Shiloh, siege and capture of Vicksburg, first and second battles of Corinth, Missionary Ridge, and Atlanta. The regiment was discharged at Nashville, and he proceeded to Bremer county, where his family had preceeded him. In Bremer county he turned his attention to farming, which he followed up to 1873, when he entered the office of the clerk of district court, as deputy. Mr. and Mrs. Cooper are the parents of four children, two sons and two daughters —Ernest, now filling the office of deputy clerk; Julia E., Mary S., and George C.

SHERIFFS.

The first sheriff Bremer county ever had was Austin Farris, who was elected in August, 1853. He moved to Kansas and remained there until about 1879, when he came back to Bremer and died in Jefferson township.

Farris resigned before his term was out and Daniel Lehman was appointed sheriff, and filled out the term. Daniel Lehman, an early settler of Bremer county, was born July 12th, 1829, in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. At the age of fourteen he began learning the trade of a mason, and followed that occupation for thirty years. In 1851 he emigrated to Stephenson county, Illinois, and while there became acquainted with and married Miss Martha Wilson, a native of Kentucky, born in 1830. In 1855 he removed to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Waverly. Mr. Lehman settled here when this county was one rough, unbroken waste of land, and has seen it develop into one of the finest farming counties in the northwest. In 1859 he settled on his beautiful farm in

Jackson township. It consists of 102 acres of cultivated land, valued at $50.00 per acre.

In August, 1855, Joseph G. Ellis was elected sheriff, and was twice thereafter re-elected, serving from August, 1855, until January, 1862. He was elected as a democrat, and still holds to that faith.

J. H. Eldridge was the next sheriff of Bremer county, and served from January, 1862, until January, 1864. He still lives in Horton, where he did at the time of his election.

J. H. Eldridge, a pioneer of Bremer county and one of the enterprising men of Polk township, was born in Washington county, New York, October 21, 1810. He is a son of James D. and Nancy (Woodworth) Eldridge, who were also natives of New York State. About two years after his birth, the family moved to Madison county in the same State, where the son grew to manhood. His last school days were passed at Hamilton Academy, but at the early age of fifteen he was obliged to cease his studies and begin life for himself. In 1822 his mother died, and he, being one of the eldest of eight children, was compelled, a few years after, to earn his own living. Therefore, upon leaving school, he began learning the fullers' trade and subsequently worked in wollen manufactories in different parts of the State, until nearly forty years of age; after which he followed farming a short time, and was also engaged in the grocery trade. During the year 1833 he was married to Miss Sarah Youmans, who was born in Oneida county, New York, but was reared in Madison county. In 1853 he turned his steps westward, and, after spending about two years in Lake county, Illinois, came to Bremer county, Iowa, and first located on a farm in Douglas township where he lived five years, and then came to Horton. It is said of him that he knew nearly every man in the county. In 1864, he returned to Horton and turned his attention to farming and general merchandising. However, for several years past he has lived a retired life. Mr. Eldridge has been one of the leading, and is also one of the most respected men in Bremer county. Thirteen children have been born to them, eleven of whom are now living—Nancy Madaline (wife of Adelbert G. Lawrence, a lumber dealer of Motley, Minnesota); Lydia Louisa, (wife of Adrian Nutting, of Sioux Falls, Dakota); J. R., who now lives in Kokomo, Colorado; Mary E., (wife of Lavinus Phelps, and living at Appleton, Minnesota); John W., now living at Horton; Frances Eugene, now living in Dakota; Sarah E.; (wife of Albert G. Lawrence, of Nashua, Iowa); William Y., now in business at Horton; Helen Annette, (wife of E. B. Hayes, of Dallas, Texas); Herbey, now living at Horton; Emma D., (wife of James McDonald, and now living in Dakota).

N. M. Smith succeeded Eldridge, and served two terms, from January, 1864, to January, 1867. Mr. Smith was a republican, and was an early settler of Warren township. He only remained in the county a few years after the expiration of his term of office. He went to Missouri.

D. W. Cown, the next sheriff, was a son-in-law of Mr. Smith; he served one term and went to Missouri with Smith.

In October, 1867, C. M. Kingsley was elected sheriff. In 1869, he was re-elected,

and served until 1872. He was a staunch republican, and was quite an early settler in Washington township, where he lived at the time of his election. He now lives in Verndale, Minnesota, but has a brother living in Lafayette township, Bremer county.

James A. Conner, who succeeded Mr. Kingsley, was born in Clark county, Kentucky, May 25, 1832. He is the second son of James and Pauline (Sharp) Conner, both natives of that State. In 1851, his parents removed to Will county, Illinois, and in 1856, to Lafayette township, Bremer county, where James entered 240 acres of land on section 19, which he improved and sold in January, 1872, when he took possession of the office of sheriff of Bremer county. In 1876, he settled on his present farm of 80 acres, one mile west of Waverly, In 1881, he was elected county supervisor. In politics he is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Conner is a Master Mason, and a member of Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116, of Waverly. He is also a member of Jethro Chapter R. A. M. of Waverly. In 1862 he was married to Miss Jane A. Tyrrell. They have been blessed with six children, five of whom are still living—Edith, Elizabeth J., Earl, Ruth and Edna P. His father died in March, 1863, and his mother in 1874.

L. S. Hanchett was the next sheriff, being elected in the fall of 1877. In 1879 he was re-elected, and served until January, 1882. He was then elected a member of the lower house of the General Assembly, and is noted at length in that connection.

The present sheriff, James Adair, succeeded Hanchett, having been elected in the fall of 1881. He makes an efficient and careful officer. Politically he is a democrat. James Adair was born in Ireland, where he was educated partly in his native country, and in Chenango county, New York. When twenty years of age he emigrated to New York, and located in Chenango county, where he turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed for eight years. He was married to Miss Eliza Stewart, by whom there were six children born, four of whom are living —Maggie, Jennie, Stewart and James. In December, 1856, he settled in Bremer county, Iowa, purchasing eighty acres of land in Washington township, and made a farm. Mrs. Adair died in Bremer county May 29, 1871. He again married in 1874 Miss Sarah Clark. She was born April 18, 1850. One child blessed this union—Reane. In politics, Mr. Adair is a democrat, and is the first county officer elected by that party for twenty years, overcoming a republican majority of 300 votes. Mr. Adair came to Bremer county a poor man, but by close application to business has accumulated a comfortable property and home; has 91 acres of land under cultivation, valued at $40 per acre.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The various gentlemen who have officiated in this capacity and also that of school fund commissioner, are treated at length in the chapter upon educational matters, to which the reader is referred.

COUNTY ATTORNEY.

A short time prior to the organization of Bremer county, this office was created by an

act of the General Assembly. The first to fill it was William P. Harmon, founder of the city of Waverly. He was elected in August, 1854, and served until August, 1856.

Phineas V. Swan succeeded Mr. Harmon, but for some reason only served for a few months, when G. C. Wright, the present proprietor of the Waverly *Democrat*, was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until April, 1857.

At this time George W. Ruddick was elected, and served until the office was abolished by law, and that of district attorney taking its place.

SURVEYOR.

The first surveyor of Bremer county was Israel Trumbo, who was elected in August, 1853. Mr. Trumbo came from Morrow county, Ohio, in company with his family, William Baskins, and Joseph Kerr, in 1850. He was a man of moderate education, and good, common sense; having that social, genial disposition which makes men popular. He is well remembered by the old settlers as a man of much integrity and honor. He held the office of surveyor from August, 1853, until August, 1857, and was also one of the first justices of the peace in the county. About the time the war broke out he went to Dakota, and died a few years later.

H. S. Hoover was the next county surveyor, and served at this time one term.

He was succeeded by A. S. Funston, who also served one term, from January, 1860, to January, 1862. He was a democrat, and lived in Leroy township at the time of his election. He is noted in the Bar chapter.

Succeeding him, H. S. Hoover was again elected, and re-elected for four successive terms, serving from January, 1862, until January, 1870.

In 1869, S. H. Wallace was elected surveyor, and served part of a term. He had been teaching school in the county, but has now gone to parts unknown. He was a very conscientious man, in fact it is stated that his delicately framed conscience would not allow him to survey the grounds of a church which in creed opposed the one of which he was a member. M. E. Billings was appointed to fill the unexpired term. In October, 1871, H. S. Hoover was again elected, and, having been re-elected from time to time, is the present incumbent.

H. S. Hoover was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 17th day of December, 1827. He is the son of J. Hoover, who in early life learned the trade of a blacksmith, which he followed for some time, afterwards turning his attention to farming. In politics he was an old line whig, and was an active worker in the campaign of General Harrison. He married Miss Catherine Stouffer, by whom there was four children, three sons and one daughter, all of which are living at the present time. They were married in 1819, and lived together for sixty years, save a few months. Mr. Hoover being the first death in the family. The sons are all living, married, and but two deaths have occurred in all the families. Mr. Hoover died December 18, 1878, at the advanced age of eighty, Mrs. Hoover following April 30, 1879. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, receiving his education principally in his native county. When

seventeen years of age he commenced teaching school, which he followed for a number of years. In the fall of 1856, he left his home in Pennsylvania and came to Iowa, locating in Waverly, where he was soon after employed in book-keeping for the firm of Hazlett & Company. In 1856, he was appointed a deputy county surveyor. In August, 1857, was elected to the office which he has held since with the exception of four years. In the fall of 1859, he returned to his native State, when he married Cecilia Child, a daughter of Wm. and Susan Child. By this union there are three children, one son and two daughters—Elmer E., Miriam C., and Kate. In politics Mr. Hoover is a republican, taking an active interest in all the issues of the day. He is also an ardent supporter of the temperance cause. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

CORONERS.

While this office was already in existence, at the time Bremer county was organized, for some reason it was not filled at the first election. In August, 1854, the second election was held, and A. A. Case was elected the first coroner of Bremer county, receiving 89 of the 125 votes polled. He served just one year, when his successor qualified. Mr. Case was a native of New York and was a brother of Louis Case, well known in Bremer county. He came to the county in the fall of 1853 from Monroe, Wisconsin, where he had stopped on his westward march for several years. He brought his family with him and settling, erected the first house on the west side of the river in Waverly. About the time the war broke out, he moved to Missouri, and was there pressed into the Rebel service, but escaped and made his way to Bremer county, this time remaining three or four years. He finally returned to Carthage, Missouri. He was a cabinet maker by trade, and was a man of honor and integrity.

Robert D. Titcomb was the second county coroner, and served from August, 1855 to 1856. He was an early settler in Fremont township, and was elected as a republican. He left the county years ago, and now lives in Waterloo.

A. T. Owen succeeded Titcomb, and served from August, 1856, to 1857. He was a native of Vermont, and settled in Waverly at an early day, engaging in the mercantile trade. He only remained three or four years.

In April, 1857, H. F. Beebe was elected coroner, but almost immediately resigned. He was a contractor and builder, and settled in Waverly about 1855, remaining until 1866, when he followed his brother-in-law, A. A. Case, to Carthage, Missouri. When the the war of the rebellion broke out, Mr. Beebe raised a company and went into the army as a lieutenant. He was soon promoted to captain, and before the close, he was honored with the promotion to major.

L. B. Ostrander was appointed to fill the vacancy in the coroner's office, occasioned by Mr. Beebe's resignation, and served from May until August, 1857. He was a democrat and resided in Lafayette township, but has long since left for parts unknown.

John Acken, who still lives at Waverly, next filled the office, serving from August, 1857, until January, 1859.



Herman Rust

L. F. Goodwin was next elected, but not qualifying, W. W. Norris was appointed to fill the vacancy, and served until August, 1860.

At this time, John Mohling, of Fremont township, was elected and served until January, 1862.

John S. Jenkins succeeded Mr. Mohling to the coronership, and served until January, 1864. He was a citizen of Jefferson township, where he had been justice of the peace for many years. He died three years ago.

Matthew Rowen was next elected; his term expiring in January, 1866.

J. J. Merrill came next, and held the office two years. He was a republican and a citizen of Polk township.

G. W. Nash succeeded Mr. Merrill, his term commencing January, 1868, and expiring January, 1870.

Dr. C. O. Paquin came next, and held the office for two years.

Dr. J. M. Ball was elected to succeed Paquin, and held it during 1872. He is now at Waterloo, Iowa.

Dr. Horace Nichols was elected in the fall of 1872, and re-elected his own successor in 1873, 1875 and 1877. He is noted at length in the medical chapter.

W. S. Mickle succeeded Dr. Nichols, and served for one year.

The present coroner, Dr. J. N. Wilson, was elected in 1880 to fill the unexpired term. In 1881 he was re-elected for the term he is at present serving.

DRAINAGE COMMISSIONER.

This office is a very unimportant one in this county, and has not been filled by an officer much more than half the time.

Edward Tyrrell was the first drainage commissioner. He was elected in April, 1854, and served for one year.

Rufus C. Gates, then of Jefferson township, was next qualified, and served until April, 1857.

Lafayette Walker succeeded Gates. He was at the time a resident of Fremont township, and served from April, 1857, till January, 1860.

J. N. Bemis came next, and served two years.

He was succeeded by William P. Harmon, of Waverly, who filled the office until 1864.

Allen Smith, of Polk township, was elected in the fall of 1863, and served till January, 1866.

E. J. Messinger succeeded Mr. Smith, and served until January, 1868. He was the last drainage commissioner Bremer county has ever had.

CHAPTER XII.

THE PRESS.

There is no instrumentality, not even excepting the Pulpit and the Bar, which exerts such an influence upon society as the Press of the land. It is the Archimedian lever that moves the world. The talented minister of the gospel on the Sabbath day, preaches to a few hundred people; on the following morning his thoughts are reproduced more than a thousand fold, and are read and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the land. The attorney at the bar, in thrilling tones, pleads either for or against the criminal arraigned for trial, often causing the jury to bring in a verdict against the law and the testimony in the case. His words are reproduced in every daily that is reached by the telegraphic wire, and his arguments are calmly weighed by unprejudiced men and accepted for what they are worth. The politician takes the stand and addresses a handful of men upon the political questions of the day; his speech is reported, and read by a thousand men for every one that heard the address. Suddenly the waters of one of our mighty rivers rise, overflowing the land for miles and miles, rendering thousands of people homeless, and without means to secure their daily bread. The news is flashed over the wire, taken up by the Press, and known and read of all men. No time is lost in sending to their relief; the Press has made known their wants, and they are instantly supplied. "Chicago is on fire! Two hundred millions worth of property destroyed! Fifty thousand people rendered homeless!" Such is the dread intelligence proclaimed by the Press. Food and clothing are hastily gathered, trains are chartered, and the immediate wants of the sufferers are in a measure relieved.

The power for good or evil, of the Press, is to-day unlimited. The short-comings of the politician are made known through its columns; the dark deeds of the wicked are exposed, and each fear it alike. The controlling influence of a Nation, State or county, is its Press; and the Press of Bremer county is no exception to the rule.

The local Press is justly considered among the most important institutions of every city, town and village. The people of every community regard their particular newspaper or newspapers as of peculiar value, and this not merely on account of the fact already alluded to, but because these papers are the repositories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and the achievements, that go to make up final history. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one the papers are issued; one by one these

papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general and individual history is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historian, and the book for the library is ready. The people of each city or town naturally have a pride in their home paper. The local Press, as a rule, reflects the business enterprise of a place. Judging from this standard, the enterprise of the citizens of Bremer county is indeed commendable. Its papers are well filled each week with advertisements of home merchants, and of its business enterprises. No paper can exist without these advertisements, and no community can flourish that does not use the advertising columns of its local Press. Each must sustain the other.

BREMER COUNTY HERALD.

The first newspaper in Bremer county was entitled the *Bremer County Herald*. It was established upon a very doubtful foundation, at Janesville, in 1855, by Phineas V. Swan. It soon ceased to exist. In November, 1856, it was revived by D. P. Daniels, but again lived only a few weeks. Mr. Swan, the first editor in the county, was a practicing attorney from Vermont, and was the first lawyer admitted to the Bar in Bremer county.

BREMER COUNTY ARGUS.

This was the name of a paper established at Waverly, in January, 1860, by Colonel William Pattee, which advocated and labored to advance the democratic doctrines. Mr. Pattee was an able writer, and in those days a man of considerable note, having been Auditor of the State of Iowa, and holding other prominent positions. Prior to this time the politics of the county had been largely democratic, but this was just on the eve of the war, and the sentiments were undergoing a radical change. For a few months the *Argus* prospered; but then the retrograde set in, and after a year of gradual decline the publication was permanently abandoned.

THE WAVERLY REPUBLICAN.

This is the oldest established newspaper in Bremer county, and in fact, in this part of the State, and its many years of useful existence has placed it among the foremost republican newspapers. Its founder was Heman A. Miles, who, although not being a practical printer, saw the need of a newspaper in Waverly, and took steps to fill that need. He had been the most prominent man in arranging and perfecting the organization of the county, and was at the time, one of the best informed men in this part of the State. The first issue of the paper made its appearance, March 5, 1856. Mr. Miles in this issue made the following remarks, embracing a short history of the county:

Salutatory.

In commencing the publication of our sheet, we frankly acknowledge that we have enlisted in an enterprise of which we have had little experience, but hope that by close application, dilligence and perseverence, we shall become more and better acquainted with the business in which we have engaged, and thereby be enabled to conduct it in a manner that will add credit to the young and flourishing town in which it is published, and deserve merit ourselves.

We shall labor under some inconveniencies at present, as we have but one mail per week, and are entirely dependant upon that for news, but

we hope for a speedy increase of mail facilities, as the interest of this, as well as other northern counties of Iowa much demand it; and by diligence and perseverance we hope soon to obtain it. We shall spare no pains in endeavoring to make the *Republican* a useful and interesting sheet, hoping that the citizens of this and adjoining counties may contribute liberally to its support, and that we may succeed in our undertaking.

We shall be confined to no party or clique, whatever, but express our views calmly and independently upon all topics of the day, ever aiming to advance the interests of this and adjoining counties.

Having been one of the early settlers of Bremer county, we have experienced many of the hardships and privations which are attendant to the settling of a new country. We have also had the pleasure of turning over the sod of many acres of its rich and beautiful prairies, while we have at the same time witnessed its rapid growth in population and wealth, which has far exceeded our most sanguine anticipations. We do not wonder at the rapidity with which it has settled up with enterprising and intelligent inhabitants when we look around and see its rich and beautiful prairies, interspersed with the choicest groves of timber and beautiful streams of water unequalled in the State of Iowa. In the spring of 1851, it had about twenty log cabins, destitute of stores and mills of all kinds and description, and the settlers were compelled to go from forty to fifty miles to mill, and fifteen miles to a store. The first store was established here by Messrs Hunter & Leverick, in the spring of 1852, at Janesville, a new town there just laid out by John T. Barrick, Esq.

The county was organized in August, 1853, at which time it had some eighty voters, and the amount of property listed for taxation was $43,437. In August, 1854, the number of voters was one hundred and eighty, the amount of property listed for taxation $285,056

In August, 1855, the number of votes was three hundred and thirty, and the amount of property listed for taxation was upwards of $600,000; since which time there has been erected and put in operation five steam saw-mills, one water saw-mill, one large and splendid flouring mill with two run of burrs, and two other water saw-mills, and one steam saw-mill nearly ready for operation. At present there are laid out in this county seven towns, the oldest of which is Janesville, which was laid out in the spring of 1852, by John T. Barrick, Esq., when the first store was established.

This is a flourishing little town, pleasantly situated on the east side of the Cedar river, some two or three miles above the junction of the Cedar and Shell Rock. It contains at this time, some two hundred and fifty intelligent and enterprising inhabitants, with two stores, a steam and water saw-mill, one hotel, a fine stone school house, 24x36 feet, and a printing office. Next comes the flourishing town of Waverly, the county seat, which was laid out in the fall of 1853, by W. P. Harmon, Frederick Cretzmeyer and William Sturdevant, when was erected and put in the first saw-mill in the county, by W. P. Harmon. The town is pleasantly situated on both sides of the Cedar river, about six miles above Janesville, on the west side of the well-known Big Woods of Cedar, which contain about forty sections of the choicest timber in this part of Iowa, and is one of the most flourishing towns of its age in the Cedar Valley. There are at present four hundred and fifty inhabitants of an enterprising and intelligent character, with nine dry goods stores, three groceries, two hardware stores, a tin shop, drug store, saddle and harness shop, two shoemakers, two blacksmiths, one flouring mill, two hotels, fanning mill manufactory, two shingle machines, printing office, two physicians, two lawyers and a jail.

H. A. Miles, the first editor, was a man of considerable ability and integrity. His education, although somewhat limited was backed by sound common sense. He was the first clerk of courts

and was otherwise officially prominent in the early history of the county. His home is now in Texas. He continued in charge of the *Republican* until the 26th of November, 1856, when C. T. Smeed purchased and took editorial control. Mr. Miles in stepping down from the editorial tripod said:

With this number of the paper we transfer the editorship to C. T. Smeed who has purchased one-half of the *Republican* office and will hereafter conduct the paper.

It has now been about eighteen months since we commenced the publication of our paper and it was only the interest that we felt for our town and county that induced us to engage in a business with which we were wholly unacquainted, and owing to our inexperience and the pressure of other business, our paper has been very much neglected and it is with the greatest pleasure that we deliver it into able hands, hoping a continuation of the liberal patronage and support it has ever received from the citizens of our adjoining counties. Our patrons will please accept our sincere thanks and best wishes for unmerited favors.

In the same issue C. T. Smeed assumed the duties, and published a lengthy "Salutatory," setting forth the position he should occupy relating to various questions then rankling the public mind. The article is presented in full:

Salutatory.

Having taken an interest in the Waverly *Republican*, and assumed the care and responsibility of editing and publishing it, it is but due to its patrons that we indicate the course we intend to pursue.

Large promises are of no avail unless fully redeemed, and it is somewhat difficult from unforseen contingencies to redeem such promises, we therefore, deem it best to make but few. We have, however, marked a general course we intend to pursue as far as in us lies, which will yet be subject to the mutability of all human calculations.

We intend to have our say upon all and every topic that may arise through any discussion, and in so doing, we intend to be independent of the control of any party, faction or clique. There is nothing neutral in our composition and character. Therefore, whatever eminates from us will be of a positive character. While we are positive, we shall endeavor not to be dogmatic, but weigh carefully and give due consideration to the opinions of everyone, and ask only the same from others in regard to our own.

We deem almost every subject that may arise, benefitted by discussion, if it be conducted in the proper spirit, and the fact that fanatics exist and many times damage the cause they espouse, is no good reason that discussions should be forgone. Our opinions are liable to change, and we hope they may ever be so, for we do not desire to become a fossil.

On some subjects it is but right that we should at this time declare our views, and in such a manner that no one can mistake them.

Politically, we have labored long and earnestly to organize a party entertaining and advocating the principles laid down in the platform of the republican party, which we aided in erecting. We are emphatically opposed to the extension of the area of bondage, by force or fraud, or even by the enactment of the general government.

We do not believe the Constitution grants to Congress the power to make such enactments. The party which proposes the most active and efficient means to compass the end of a complete divorce of the general government from the thrall and meshes of the slave power, will get our sympathies and support.

Now, therefore, if said party shall honestly redeem the professions made north of Mason & Dixon's Line, and dedicate Kansas to freedom and free labor, it will so far, merit and receive our support, otherwise it will meet our decided opposition.

This is the great political question of the day. Is this continent to be overrun with slavery, or is the fundamental principles of the Declaration of Independence to be carried out in good faith, as was intended by the illustrious penman of that important document?

This is the question that prevailed during the canvass just passed, which has for the next Presidential Olympiad, put the power of the government into the hands of the aristocratic or slave power—not by a majority of the free aud thinking people, but by the undue influence given the slave power through the cumberous machinery of the electoral college; and we believe that ere the end of that period is reached, slavery will be theoretically, as far as enactments and decisions of court can do it, rendered national, or, in other words, established wherever the American Congress has jurisdiction over the Territory including, all the now miscalled slave States. It will be extended to all territory outside of organized States, by actual enactment, either of Congress direct or through Territorial legislation,by procurement of the executive sustained by congressional enactment. In the States the constitutions and State enactments will be over borne by the decisions of the courts,and slave-holders will be allowed to drive their slaves where and when they please. Toombs will be supported by the United States Army, to put his threats into execution, of calling the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill.

We wish to be understood. We do not say that Toombs will do that, but we do say that it is our prediction, that ere the end of the incoming Olympiad is reached, the powers of the government would be exerted to that end, if Toombs should ask it. Our present position is, no more slave territory, no recognition of slavery outside of the present organized slave States, no political interference with slavery within these bounds.

If the powers that be, thrust slavery into Kansas, or in any other unorganized Territory, and organizes it into slavery States, then our position must change and we shall insist upon its being expelled from such Territory. We shall not hold ourselves accountable for the consequences, if the slave power compel us to change from the defensive position we now occupy to the aggresive one—of thrusting back slavery from territory thus invaded. Upon this point we believe we are now understood, and we will pass to the consideration of other matters. The farming interests of Iowa shall receive our special attention, and we ask the aid, counsel and assistance of the farming community in collecting statistics and usuful information in regard to that interest.

To local matters we intend to allot a large space, and ask the public to make this office the connecting point of local intelligence, that we may be able to disseminate the same through the ramifications of the postoffice, to the end of the earth. C. T. SMEED.

On the 17th of April, 1857, H. A. Miles sold his interest in the *Republican* to J. O. Stewart, and the firm became Smeed & Stewart.

In June, 1861, Mr. Smeed disposed of his interest in the *Republican* to J. K. L. Maynard and Louis Case. The first number under the new management bore date June 26, 1861. The new editors in defining their position stated that they were for "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws," and added:

We are now in favor of a complete and perfect vindication of the ability of the General Government to maintain its authority over every foot of Federal territory, and for our own part, we should rejoice to see each and every patriot united as one man, for its speedy accomplishment, even to the extinction of party lines; but the persistent efforts of certain democratic leaders will doubtless compel the republican party of Iowa to maintain a separate and distinct organization, in which case we should labor for the advancement of the interests of the republican party, believing in so doing we shall advance

the welfare and happiness of the citizens of our county and State. We believe that in politics the question of right should be considered; that politics and morals are not divorced, and we shall use all honorable means to maintain the right while we denounce the wrong.

The political department of the *Republican* was placed under charge of Mr. Maynard, while the local and miscellaneous columns were under charge of Mr. Case.

The issue of June 19, 1861, contained Mr. Smeed's valedictory. He said:

This step has been somewhat suddenly resolved upon. Duties to my country calls, and such duties are paramount to all personal or private consideration. It is with many regrets that I break up the numerous pleasant associations formed with the readers of my humble journal; and let my lot be cast in pleasant places or otherwise, my remembrances will ever recur to my many friends in this county and State, and my best wishes and constant prayers for their well being will be a part of my very existence. In my intercourse of years with the people, harsh things may have been wrongfully said, such I most sincerely regret. No ascerbity of feeling is now entertained by me toward any one; and whatever of harshness has ever been manifested toward me, is forgotten, to be remembered no more forever. Thanks, and thanks only, have I to tender to the citizens of Iowa, and more particularly to those of Waverly and vicinity, for the thousand manifestations of kind consideration that I have received at their hands. * * * * Next week I expect to leave Iowa, perhaps never to return, to go where my country's service call. Once ere this, at her call I sped to the scene of conflict. It may call me there again. If so, the call will be obeyed.

Mr. Smeed—or, as he was always called "Tarbox" Smeed—went into the army and never returned to Bremer county. A few years later, while in Washington city, he committed suicide.

On the 31st of December, 1871, the *Republican* suspended publication, the office having been consumed by fire, and for four months, Bremer county was without a paper. The cause of the suspension was want of support and destroyal by fire. Mr. Maynard had, for a short time previous been running the paper alone, Mr. Case having retired from the concern in November. On the 26th day of April, 1862, the paper was revived under the name of the *Bremer County Phœnix*, J. K. L. Maynard, editor and proprietor. Mr. Maynard, under the head of "Our County Paper," said that it was the universal remark that the county must have a paper, but he gave the people to understand that he would not publish and lose money. He promised to do his part if the citizens would give substantial encouragement to the enterprise. In regard to its name, the editor says that when he first purchased the office he thought of changing the name of the paper, for the reason there were a number of papers published in the State by the name, *Republican*. The office having been burned, and the new paper arising, as it were, from its ashes suggested "*Phœnix*."

In October, 1864, H. L. Halbert became joint partner with Maynard, but subsequently withdrew, leaving Maynard alone again. Sometime in the summer of 1866, Maynard sold to James O. Stewart, a former proprietor of the paper and Ezra C. Moulton, who assumed the editorship. At this time the name of *Bremer County Phœnix* was discarded and that of

THE WAVERLY REPUBLICAN

again placed at the mast-head. Van E. Butler and C. F. Mallahan, were succes-

ors to the above firm, the change taking place in the spring of 1868. Butler is now in some of the Western States, in the newspaper business. Mallahan was a very practical man and a good printer. He is now running a paper at Elk Point, D. T., and has served one term as clerk of the Territorial legislature.

On the 25th of November, 1869, the office was purchased by Daniel Fichthorn and J. B. Scott—the latter remaining in connection only a short time. In mounting the editorial platform, Mr. Fichthorn presented the following as his salutatory:

In making our bow to the readers of the *Weekly Republican*, as editor and publisher thereof, we would remind them that we take upon ourselves no small responsibility

We expect to pass through many trials, troubles and vexations, which generally follow in the walks of those who launch their bark upon the waves of editorial felicity. We are well aware of the difficulties an editor has in pleasing everybody, and are also perfectly acquainted with the fact that an editor's work is never done. He is drained incessantly, and no wonder in many instances he dries up prematurely. Other people can attend banquets, weddings, and the gay and festive halls of amusement, where bright eyes sparkle and hearts made glad, but the editor can not—he must be on hand to answer the cry of "copy," and attend to the hundred and one things essential to a well regulated printing office. The press, like a sick baby, must not be left alone for a moment. If it is delayed a single day, or the paper a few hours behind time, some inhuman subscriber indignantly orders the carrier boy to stop bringing that infernal paper, —there is nothing in it,—I wouldn't have it in the house. These are a few of the perplexities that editors have to put up with. So all can see that it requires a great deal of patience to stand the pressure.

In politics, the *Republican* as heretofore, will be radically conducted in the interests of the republican party—that party which relies for success upon its record in the past the promises which it presents for the future, while the democratic party relies for its success upon having its past record forgotten, and being taken entirely upon faith for the future, or, as the patriot and statesman, Senator Morton, of Indiana, has said: "The democratic party does not invoke the pleasure of memory but invites the blessings of oblivion."

It is our intention to devote as much of our space as possible to general and local news. Hoping that our efforts in giving to the citizens of Bremer county a paper worthy of their patronage, may prove a success, we trust our hopes for the future, to our energies and the liberality of the citizens of the county in sustaining us in our new enterprise. DANIEL FICHTHORN.

Mr. Fichthorn continued in charge of the *Republican* for about five years. Sometime in 1873, an interest was purchased by C. F. Case, and until April, 1874, the firm remained Fichthorn & Case. About the last of 1874, Daniel Fichthorn closed his connection with the paper and Mr. Case assumed entire control. In this shape the management continued until the 24th of of September, 1874, when he sold to W. H. Tyrrell, and went to Minnesota. He is now editor of the *Statesman* in Marshall, Minnesota. Case was not a man of much ability, and a poor newspaper man, yet he was a good financial manager, and would make money in spite of hard times.

In bidding good-bye, he said that "Having sold to W. H. Tyrrell, late senior editor of the *Independent*, he left the paper in a prosperous condition, over a hundred subscribers having been added since last May, and he was glad to leave the *Republican* in such good hands."



H. W. Briden

In taking charge, Mr. Tyrrell rather infringed upon the time honored and worn custom of devoting a column of space to a salutatory, but tersely says:

As Mr. Case bids you good-bye, and introduces me, not entirely a stranger to most of you, I will only say, that it will be my earnest endeavor to make the *Republican* worthy of your patronage.

W. H. TYRRELL.

But Mr. Tyrrell did not long continue the management of the *Republican* alone. In October he sold a half interest to Capt. W. V. Lucas, and the firm became Lucas & Tyrrell, they having been prior to this, in partnership in the management of the *Independent*. This made a strong journalistic company. This co-partnership continued until January, 1876, when Capt. Lucas withdrew, James Fletcher having purchased his interest in the paper. The Captain soon afterward removed to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, where he engaged in another newspaper enterprise. He has served one term as Auditor of the State of Iowa, and was prominent officially during his many years residence in Bremer county. In the chapter upon National, State and County Representation, he is noticed more at length.

James Fletcher, who purchased Lucas' interest, soon took charge of the *Republican* and the firm has since remained Fletcher & Tyrrell—James Fletcher and W. H. Tyrrell. Upon taking the editorial chair, Mr. Fletcher, in a plain, practical talk with his readers, said:

I enter upon a new field of duty—that of editor of this paper. It was not my design to take part in the duties till the new year, but for private reasons of the retiring editor, Captain W. V. Lucas (justifiable to himself, and on the whole, satisfactory to me), I assumed the place so ably filled by him, on the 18th inst. And now that I am installed in the editor's chair, grave question rise in my mind, foremost of which is, how to conduct the *Republican* so as to give the best satisfaction to its many readers. I see on its long list of patrons, many familar names, and withal personal friends of mine; friends whose kind patronage in years gone by has helped to place me in position to purchase this interest in our county paper. It is on those friends' account, as well as many others, whose names I hope to see on the subscription list by-and-by, that the above question arose. The near future will decide whether I anticipated their wants or not.

In this social chat with my friends I beg leave to state that the *Republican* will remain true in politics to the name it bears. This paper will not, however, be a shield for any one in their wrong doings, no matter what political banner they sail under. It has been too much the custom of newspapers—and deplorably so—to defend the official corruption of their political party. This is wholly wrong. A newspaper should be fearless in exposing villany, no matter on whose head the axe falls. Public exposure by the Press will soon cleanse all offices of rascals. It shall be the creed of the *Republican* to perform this duty, should occasion require it, at home or elsewhere.

Friendly criticisms will undoubtedly occur at times, but nothing of that nature shall be written in anger.

Sensation of all kinds will be carefully avoided, and facts only, instead of fancy, will find place in these colums.

Finally, I propose to meet the wants of our patrons by giving them, as far as lies in my power, the worth of their money, and to do this (having the hearty concurrence of my partner, Mr. Tyrrell), I announce that about the commencement of the new year, the *Republican* will be enlarged from its present size to a six column quarto. This change will incur just double the expense for material that it costs now. I hope our friends will appreciate our

effort, and recognize them in the manner always so acceptable to newspaper men.

Respectfully,

JAMES FLETCHER.

The *Republican* has always rested solely upon its merits, and stood for its intrinsic worth; with what success is shown by their present condition, as it to-day has undoubtedly as large a permanent circulation and as much influence as any paper in the county. At varions times it has been enlarged, growing from a six page folio—the size of its first issue—to its present size, a seven column quarto, the largest in the county, the last enlargement being made in 1878. The last given salutatory, was written, it is but justice to state, by Mr. Fletcher, just after his return from a tour to the Old World, and finding one of his children dead, it is no wonder that his mind was in no condition to enter upon editorial dnties, yet it is well and tersely written.

James Fletcher was born in Berkshire, England, in 1840. When five or six years of age he came to America and lived with relatives in Lawrence, Mass. There he remained until twelve years of age, when he removed to Vermont. His youthful days were spent in school and at work, preparing himself for college, and working for his board. When twenty years of age he enlisted in one of the first regiments which left Vermont for the war, and served three years. His health failing him, he was honorably discharged and soon afterward came to Waverly, arriving in November, 1865. He was deputy treasnrer of the county for two years, and then purchased an interest in the book store, which, with the exception of a few months he has since owned. In November he purchased his interest in the *Republican*. Mr. Fletcher is an able and tasty writer, and is well adapted to the profession he has chosen.

William H. Tyrrel, Mr. Fletcher's partner, is a native of McHenry county, Ill., where he was born on the 26th of December, 1848. His father was a farmer and stone mason. When five years of age his parents removed to Bremer county, Iowa, where Mr. Tyrrell has since lived. In 1864 he commenced work at his trade, printing, and still continues it. His connection as to ownership, dates from 1872. He is a thorough printer and a gentleman.

THE DEMOCRATIC NEWS.

This newspaper was started at Waverly, in 1867, by Wright & Stow—Gancelo C. Wright and W. A. Stow. It first made its appearance on the 27th of June, 1867, as a six-column folio, all printed at their office, one door east of the Bremer House. The paper was pretty well filled with advertisements, and presented a very neat appearance. In accordance with the immemorial custom of the craft, upon presenting a new paper, the publishers made a formal introduction of the *News* to the reading public, in which, after a brief reference to local matters, they said:

Ours is a business enterprise and not a political scheme, and is identified with the business interests of the place. As its name would indicate, the *News* takes its stand in the politieal field upon the side of demoeracy, and, planting its standard upon a platform of *principles*, will never be found beating the "policy" role. We shall raise at our mast-head the eandidates only of regular democratic eonventions, and shall advocate sueh healthy demoeratic doetrines as:

Equal taxation and representation;

The sovereignty of States and the supremacy of civil law;

The Union of the States under the old constitution;

And *white* men for rulers.

* * * We will seek to avoid giving needless offense, and endeavor at all times to show that courtesy and respect due an honest opponent. With these its objects, aims and principles, the *News* presents itself as a candidate for public favor.

In about six months the *News* was purchased by George Lindley. He ran it for about three years, when it was finally changed to the

BREMER COUNTY INDEPENDENT,

having been purchased by Maynard & Lord, in 1870. In about a year and a half it was purchased by Daniel Fichthorn, who was then proprietor of the Waverly *Republican*. Through his influence Capt. W. V. Lucas was induced to go into the newspaper business, and assume management of the *Independent*.

In January, 1872, Capt. W. V. Lucas purchased the *Independent* and in its issue of January 12th, assumed full control. He says in his salutatory:

In entering upon the management of the *Independent* we do so with many misgivings, knowing something of the difficulties that surround a country newspaper. But we are willing to work, provided we can make a living by doing so. It is not the notoriety or fame we seek, but the public good and our own interest. We have been a resident of Bremer county for seventeen years; we have seen it transposed from a vast plain to a well cultivated and prosperous community; we have seen the growth and wealth of our city accumulate from year to year; we have seen them in times of war and in times of peace, always the same industrious people. * * * * *

We do not undertake the publication of *The Independent* for the purpose of breaking down or crippling the interests of any like enterprise, but simply to continue its existence as long as it pays for the time and money used in furnishing it to our patrons.

In politics *The Independent* will be straight republican, advocating the doctrine as enunciated by the last National Republican Convention, not hesitating to denounce corruption wherever found, believing that to be the correct way to preserve the integrity of any party * * To the public we now make our bow and say, "Walk up to the captain's office and subscribe for *The Independent* for the year 1872."

This was the beginning of Captain Lucas' editorial career. He was very prominent in the political history of the State.

At this time *The Independent* was a six-column quarto, well printed, ably edited and its columns well filled with advertisements. In the issue of January 26th, 1872, the form of the paper was changed, it coming out as a seven-column folio. Before the close of the year, however, the old form was resumed.

In the fall of 1873, the management of the *Independent* underwent a change—W. H. Tyrrell purchasing an interest, the firm became Lucas & Tyrrell, and in a short time it again changed, becoming Fitchthorn & Tyrrell. The latter partnership continued for about six months, when in 1873, Tyrrell became connected with the *Republican*, and Daniel Fitchthorn assumed full management of the *Independent*, which he has since continued. The *Independent* has varied somewhat as to form, for a time being a seven-column quarto, but is now back to the convenient

size of six-column quarto. A few years since Mr. Fichthorn inaugurated a system of drawings, giving every paid up subscriber a chance to win various valuable articles, among which, at the 1883 drawing, were a piano and wagon. This has proved a success, and "the *Independent* offering day" has become one of the gala occurrences of Bremer county.

In the issue of the 15th of June, 1882, the *Independent* closed its fifteenth volume, and in making a few remarks regarding it, Mr. Fichthorn said:

> With this number we close the fifteenth volume of the *Independent*. We have stood by it in storm and in sunshine, and we are glad to announce that never in its existence has it enjoyed a more healthy patronage than at the present time. With a paying list of 1,350 subscribers, and a healthy advertising and job patronage, we have reason to be thankful, and we start on the new year with renewed vigor and a determination to leave nothing undone to maintain the confidence manifested us in giving to our large family of readers a paper worthy of their support.

The circulation of the paper has now grown to 1,550, which is a healthy and paying list. It is a valuable medium for advertising.

Daniel Fichthorn, editor and proprietor of the *Independent*, was born in Lewistown, Pennsylvania, on the 16th of November, 1836. His father was engaged in various occupations, and Daniel was brought up attending school and at odd times working at "mighty hard work." He spent several years in the Lewistown Academy, and finally, when about seventeen years of age, his father wishing to educate him for a Lutheran minister, tried to persuade him to go to one of the noted colleges, although the matter was left to Daniel to choose a life calling for himself. This he did by deciding to follow the printing business, and accordingly commenced his apprenticeship in an old time democrat office in his native town. After working for one year for $40 per year, and boarding himself, his employer, William McKay, died, thus releasing him from two years of his apprenticeship. He next went to Altoona, Pennsylvania, then a little village of 1500, and commenced work upon the first paper established in the place. After working a short time there, and being swindled out of small and hard earnings, he returned to his native place, and for a time drove boat on the canal, and occupied his time in various ways. He was yet a young man, or rather a boy, and having expressed a desire to go west, his father, who was then worth about $40,000, asked him if he really wished to go. This was entirely unexpected to Dan, for, although he had expressed a desire to go, the thought of leaving home for a land which was supposed to be inhabited by Indians and "half animal pioneers," had never once really entered his head. But he did not hesitate and at once answered, "yes." His father then told him that he would supply him with enough money to get him to the point to which he wanted to go, but no more, as he did not propose to give him a chance for squandering. Thus it was settled, and much against the wishes of his mother, Daniel started for Indiana, which was then considered as being "way out west." He arrived at Lafayette, in that State, one Saturday night, with only a five franc in his pocket, and at once proceeded to the *Daily Journal* office, where he ap-

plied for a place, which he obtained. He was told that his wages would be $9 per week until they knew what he could do. This made him feel pretty good, as he had never received more than $40 per year for his services, boarding himself. The result was that, as he was a very rapid "type-sticker," he was soon getting $15 per week. He remained at this place about a year and a half, and then went to Delphi, Indiana. Here he remained in the employ of James B. Scott for about fourteen years, acting in the capacity of foreman, editor-in-chief and pressman, in fact doing about all the work on the paper. During the war, he took an active stand against the rebellion, and was an abolitionist in the strictest sense. He won a reputation throughout the entire State from the bitter and telling articles he wrote upon the subject. Upon one occasion, while defending himself against a rebel sympathizer who was going to kill him for some article which had appeared in his paper, he was shot through the wrist. In November, 1869, through the influence of Capt. Lucas, he and his old employer, Mr. J. B. Scott, were induced to come to Waverly, and purchase the *Republican*. After the purchase had been made, and notes given, Scott backed out, leaving Mr. Fichthorn alone to stand the brunt of the battle, with but little means to do it. This involved him in debt to the amount of $3,200. However he went to work and by industry and perseverence soon cleared himself of it. In January, 1864, he was married to Miss Jennie McClure. Mr. Fichthorn was postmaster of Waverly for nearly four years, and has also held other positions of trust. He is a man of good natural as well as acquired ability. As a writer he is pungent and to the point, wasting no time trying to display what he could do. Gentlemanly and accommodating, he is popular and esteemed in Waverly circles. It should have been stated in connection with the foregoing, that Mr. Fichthorn served his country in the war of the rebellion.

THE WAVERLY TRIBUNE.

This representative of the Press of Bremer county, was established in 1882, by E. J. Dean, the first issue making its appearance on Friday, the 17th day of February, as a seven-column folio, well printed, and the editorials showing the mark of a mind well stored with reading and education. There is probably a good deal of interesting history connected with the foundation of this paper, and from what the project sprung. In taking the editorial pen, Mr. Dean, in his salutatory, addresses his readers as follows:

In this, the first number of the *Tribune*, it may be well enough to outline, to some extent, its character. I propose to publish, during the ensuing year, a newspaper devoted to such interests as will conduce to the public weal—local notices, general news boiled down to a minimum, accurate market reports, facts rather than opinions. Fairness and impartiality will characterize its treatment of men and events. Personalities will be excluded, but principles affecting the public welfare, and reflecting shades of opinion, however diverse, will be welcomed to its columns. To interpret the spirit that ought to actuate an American, will be my aim, and to reflect it will be my object. The Press is the greatest power in the land; it helps to mould or reflect public opinion, which, right or wrong, when chrystalized, is irresistable. A blessing or a scourge, it is always something of a force in society. It exposes the sophistries of demagogues, turns the

calcium light of truth upon the dark recesses of depravity; it helps to eliminate error, and to hold up that for emulation which is only worthy of it. To tell the truth, defend the right, expose the wrong, convey the news, and to do what it can to make one better in the world for having lived in it, gives some idea of the scope and object of the *Tribune*. E. J. DEAN.

The *Tribune* is still thriving, and has worked up the largest circulation of any newspaper between Dubuque and Ackley in the counties of Bremer, Chickasaw, Howard and Butler, amounting in all to 1,920; and Mr. Dean declared upon affidavit, that 1,094 of them were in Bremer county.

Hon. E. J. Dean, editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, was born in New York State, in April, 1833. His early life was spent upon a farm and in teaching school several winters. When nineteen years of age he went to Kentucky, and after remaining in the west for a few years, went back to New York, where he prepared for and entered the Central College, in that State, from which he graduated June 23, 1858, at which the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon him, and later the degree of Master of Arts. He then came west and spent several years in teaching school in Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. In 1863, he came to Bremer county for the purpose of making it his home, having previously been here and purchased about 500 acres of land. He has been here ever since, and was for many years one of the most wealthy men of the county. He was Representative of this district in the Lower House of the General Assembly, and made one of the best Representatives the county has ever had. He is also noted in connection with the chapter upon National, State and County Representation.

THE PRESS AT SUMNER.

The history of Press matters in Sumner does not extend as far back as in other towns in Bremer county, but it is now ably represented by the *Gazette*. The pioneer journalist was R. W. Lee, now attorney-at-law, DesMoines, Iowa. His paper was called *The Sumner Camera*. He took typographical pictures of the town and vicinity during 1875, but turned off the light in a few months and left the whole scene in editorial darkness. Nothing more was done in this direction until the railroad came, upon which arrived J. O. Stewart and Ed Madigan. They were pleased with the town and opened a subscription-list for a paper to be called the *Sumner Review*. Arrangements were quite well perfected for its issue, when E. H. Yarger bought up the prospect, and the paper appeared on January 5th, 1881, as

THE SUMNER GAZETTE.

Mr. Yager continued its publication a short, time when he sold to S. F. Case and T. W. Tower and a son of the latter, assumed editorial charge. He was a young man of much promise, but for some unaccountable reason, committed suicide before the first issue was published—his salutatory and obituary appearing in the same paper. While the second issue under this management was in course of preparation the *Gazette* was transferred to G. P. Linn & Co., the present owners. Since which time it has appeared with G. P. Linn as editor and C. S. Linn as business manager. It seems to have a healthy

growth. G. P. Linn, the editor, is a young man of ability and well calculated for the work in hand. He was for some time principal of the school here, but the increasing business of the *Gazette* compelled him to give his whole attention to the paper.

G. P. Linn, editor of the *Gazette*, was born in Winnebago county, Illinois, August 30, 1849. His father, George Linn, died in 1868, at the age of fifty years; but his mother, Adeline, is living in Sumner. In 1853, Mr. Linn, with his parents, came to Iowa, and settled in Fayette county, Banks township, being the third family to settle there. He was educated at the Upper Iowa University, Fayette county, graduating in 1876, teaching winters in order to carry him through college. After graduating he went to New Hartford and taught the high school, continuing to teach in Butler county until September, 1881, when he was engaged to take charge of the high school in Sumner, which position he held until the 30th of November, 1882, when he resigned to take full charge of his paper which he purchased in 1881. Mr. Linn now owns the building where his paper is published, and by strict integrity and attention to business, has won for himself many warm-hearted friends. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity. He was married August 7, 1878, to Miss Grace E. Paulger, of Butler county. They have one son—Louis P.

DEUTSCHE VOLKS-ZEITUNG.

This was the first representative of the German Press of Bremer county. It was established at Waverly, as a weekly, in 1874, by Tyrrell & Fichthorn; the first issue making its appearance on the 20th of May. On the 31st of July following, it was purchased by John Weidmann. For a number of years he continued as proprietor, the paper being a seven-column folio, and published in the *Republican* office.

Within the past few months it came into the hands of Dr. Carl Dermenden, Mr. Dryer and the Hilmer brothers, who are yet proprietors. It is a neatly printed seven-column folio, and is printed upon a press which the new managers have lately purchased.

The name of the paper has been changed to the "*Volks-Blatt.*"

THE JANESVILLE CLIPPER.

This was a journalistic venture attempted by O. J. Smith, in Janesville, in 1874. It existed but two months.

WAVERLY DEMOCRAT.

The *Waverly Democrat* was started in 1880 by G. C. Wright and his son James W. The first number made it appearance on the 27th of February, the paper being an eight column folio, the same size as at present. The publishers, in their inaugural address, said:

It being customary and proper to announce in the first issue of a newspaper the course intended to be pursued by the editors in future issues, we, in accordance with such custom, state that we intend to publish a democratic newspaper, one that will support the nominees of the democratic conventions, when regularly expressed by the properly constituted delegates of such convention, national, State and county, and will advocate democratic principles as defined by such conventions; that it will be independent at all times; that it will treat all subjects and persons fairly, and we shall endeavor

to the best of our ability to make it a lively and readable paper, one worthy the support of the citizens of Bremer county.

The *Democrat* has moved along very successfully, and is still under the original management, as G. C. Wright & Son. In February, 1883, it closed its third volume, not having missed a single issue, and in making some general remarks regarding it, the publishers say:

Our subscription list has been steadily upon the increase, being now about 900, and we have reduced the price 25 per cent. if paid in advance, hoping thereby to save the expense of collections, upon which basis we enter next week upon the fourth volume with renewed assurance and confidence that we shall meet the approval of the reading people, and that they will sustain us in the future, as in the past, in our endeavors to furnish the latest, most accurate, general and local news, and to our subscribers and advertisers we return our heartfelt thanks for past favors, and hope and believe that as friendly relations will continue to exist in the future.

Gancelo C. Wright, one of the proprietors of the *Democrat*, for a number of years practiced law in Bremer county, and is noted at length in the chapter upon the Bar. His son, James W. Wright, who has charge of the mechanical and local departments, is a native of Bremer county, is a thorough printer, and is a young man of much promise.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding States. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures were adopted from time to time to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slave-holders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding States, but as some measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery, which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Nebraska bill, united, thus forming a new party, to which was given the name of Republican, having for its object the prevention of the

further extension of slavery. The people of the South imagined they saw in this new party, not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those States in which it already existed.

In 1860 four Presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the national democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell of the Union. The Union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to Southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared, "That the Union now existing between South Carolina and the other States of North America is dissolved, and that the State of South Carolina has resumed her position among the Nations of the earth, as a free, sovereign and independent State, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent States may of right, do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent State, and as such has a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State."

On the 26th, Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter, Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's Secretary of War, John B. Floyd, as follows:

"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only sixty effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high; and that we have, within one hundred and sixty yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works, and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharp-shooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that, if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeal for re-inforcements were seconded by Gen. Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by John B. Floyd, Secretary of War.

On the 28th, South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the President, in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day were declined.

On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Angusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississipppi delegations in Congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective States to secede, telling them there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment. On the 7th, the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secret conclave. On the 9th, Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the Cabinet on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the 9th, the "Star of the West," carrying supplies and re-inforcements to Major Anderson, was fired into from Morris Island, and turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band, to the mercy of the rebels. On the same day, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi Convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. The same day (the 11th) Thomas, Secretary of the Treasury, resigned, and the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts Jackson and St. Philip, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the entrance to Lake Pontchartrain. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had withdrawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders, and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia Convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the 20th, Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States Mint and custom house at New Orleans. The Peace Convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th, a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the Constitution of the United States "re-constructed" to suit their purpose. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen President, and Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia, Vice-President of the "Confederate States of North America." Jeff. Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the Department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and that he had surrendered all the military posts, munitions and arms to the authorities of Texas.

Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the inauguration ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice, his inaugural address, to hear which, there was an almost painful solicitude, to read which the whole American people and the civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address, and the administration of the oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's President, and him-

self of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy, plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded States. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Major Anderson. Fire was at once opened on the helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbered by thousands. Resistance was useless, and at last the National colors were hauled down, and by traitor hands were trailed in the dust. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the Union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later, when the news was confirmed and spread through the country, the patriotic people of the North were startled from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep, and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line, the voice of Providence was heard:

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van."

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do!
Teach ye the False, how fights the True!
How buckled Perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For Freedom's flag and Freedom's land."

On Monday, April 15th, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

"WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the States of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals; now therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several States of the Union, to the number of 75,000, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the State authorities through the War Department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first service assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to repossess the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful

citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes, within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs present an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution, convene both Houses of Congress. The Senators and Representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. H. SEWARD, *Secretary of State.*"

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country, could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school-house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the Government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "*By the Great Eternal, the Union must and shall be preserved!*"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free States to crush out the rebellion. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by the traitors of the South, was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the President was plain under the Constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers, to the utmost extremity.

While other portions of the State and Nation were manifesting, in words and deeds, their patriotism, the citizens of Bremer county were not idle. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Waverly, on the evening of April 22d, in which strong resolutions were passed, breathing intense loyalty, and in favor of sustaining the government. A military company was formed at the time numbering forty men, which completed its organization by electing G. W. Ruddick, Captain; H. F. Beebe, First Lieutenant, and C. C. Allen Second Lieutenant, with a full compliment of non-commissioned officers. The citizens of Horton held a meeting the

same evening, passed strong resolutions, and instituted measures for raising a company, which, the Waverly *Republican*, of the 29th, said would be ready to go to the front at the "drop of a hat." The Horton company was organized by electing H. A. Tinkham, Captain; C. A. Brown, First Lieutenant; M. L. Marsh, Second Lieutenant; W. W. Gray, Orderly Sergeant. Flags were thrown to the breeze from nearly every business house, and from many of the private residences of the citizens of the entire county.

The first meeting held to raise funds for the benefit of the volunteers or their families, was on the evening of May 21, 1861. There was raised on that occasion $365.50, in addition to which W. P. Harmon gave to each volunteer in the company known as the Pioneer Greys, a town lot in Waverly, and also a lot to the wife of each volunteer.

Bremer county was behind no county in the State in the exhibition of sublime patriotism. Being without railroad or telegraph facilities, the news did not reach the people of the county in time to be numbered in the first call of the President for 75,000 men, but in the second and every succeeding call, it responded with its noblest and best men, some of whom went forth never to return. The record of the county at home or in the field, is a noble one. By referring to the chapter containing the action of the Board of Supervisors, it will be seen what was done in an official way. In an unofficial way the people took hold of the work, aided enlistments, and furnished a large amount of sanitary supplies.

In this connection has been compiled from the Adjutant-General's report, the name of every soldier from Bremer county. If any are omitted, it is not intentional, for great care has been exercised in the compilation, and none have more veneration for the brave soldier than the author of this volume. So far as it could be done, mistakes in spelling names have been corrected.

Bremer county was first represented in the Third Infantry, but those names were not credited to the county, having gone to Cedar Falls and there enlisted. The following is the record:

THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY K.

George W. Briggs,	John McRoberts,
W. W. Wood,	C. C. Moulton
Pat Burke,	William Peyton,
G. E. Ellsworth,	John W. Pattee,
Samuel Grove,	J. A. Ross,
M. F. Gillett,	F. M. Tyrell,
W. E. Gosting,	G. H. Watson,
S. C. Hammond,	C. E. Wemple,
Albert G. Lawrence,	A. H. Wemple.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates.

Jones, Robert J.,	Richardson, George S.,
Richardson, Wm. A.,	Wait, John,
Hudson, William H.	

NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Corporal:
Alfred C. Gunsabris.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenants:

Hinkley F. Beebe, Edward Tyrell.

Second Lieutenant:

Asbery Leverich.

Sergeants:

Andrew J. Strow, Silas D. Tabor,
Orran A. Beebe.

Corporals:

Cyrus D. Neff, Asahel Thornsbree,
Charles W. Mallory, Samuel W True,
Nathan S. Harwood, David Vankleek,
Caleb J. Sturdevant, William A. Pelton.

Musician:

James R. Eldridge.

Wagoner:

James T. Fowler.

Privates:

Brown, Thomas W., Lueus, Alexander,
Buckmaster, James F., Lampson, James H.,
Barrick, John, Myers, Phillip B.,
Baskeins, Clark J., Morton, Franklin A.,
Cutts, Levi, MeRoberts, Alonzo,
Cave, Philip, More, Robert,
Ellis, George W., Risden, Daniel,
Figg, Lewis M., Reum, Benjamin F.,
Green, Abijah B., Sewell, Sylvester,
Jordan, Michael L., St. John, Johnnie G.,
Kinsey, James M., St. John, James W.,
Karker, John, Sturdevant, Cabel J.,
Linsey, James S., Tyrrell, Edward.

VETERANS:

First Lieutenant:

Floyd W. Foster.

Sergeants:

Cyrenius D. Neff, Silas D. Taber.

Corporals:

William A. Pelton, Asahel Thornbrue,
David Vankleek.

Privates:

Cave, Philip, Green, Abijah B.,
Ellis, George W., Sewell, Sylvester,
Figg, Lewis M., Tanner, William.

COMPANY H.

Hinkley, Albert.

COMPANY I.

Axile, Frances.

UNASSIGNED.

Chambers, William.

NINTH IOWA INFANTRY.

The Ninth Iowa Infantry was organized by Hon. William Vandevere, early in August, 1861, and went into rendezvous at Dubuque, and was mustered into service on the 24th of September, with the following organization: William Vandevere, Colonel; Frank J. Herron, Lieutenant-Colonel; William H. Coyle, Major; William Scott, Adjutant; F. S. Winslow, Quartermaster; Benjamine McClure, Surgeon; H. W. Hart, Assistant Surgeon; Rev. A. B. Kendig, Chaplain.

The regiment remained at Dubuque but a few days after being sworn in, proceeded to Benton Barracks and went into camp, where it remained until the middle of October, when it was sent to guard the southwestern branch of the Pacific Railway between Franklin and Rolla; they remained here three months.

On the 22d of January they went to Rolla and joined the army of the southwest, under Brigader-General Samuel R. Curtis. They then marched to Lebanon and stayed a week. Colonel Vandevere had command of the Second Brigade, and the Iowa troops participating in the campaign were in Colonel Carr's Division.

The army marched after the Rebel Price, and it was on one of these marches that the Ninth was first under fire, during which they behaved more like veterans

than raw recruits, charging and driving before them a force fully three times as strong as their own.

The Ninth Iowa took quite an active part in the battle of Pea Ridge, after a most laborious march (through a snow storm) of forty-one miles, and reached the scene of action in good time; and during the two days hard fighting they never flinched, although they lost very heavily, and had not a field officer fit for duty.

Having buried the dead and cared for the wounded, the army moved from Pea Ridge through part of Missouri and Arkansas, to Helena, where the regiment had its first and last permanent encampment.

The regiment commenced the new year with the Campaign of Arkansas Post, which resulted in the capture of a large number of prisoners, and an immense quantity of supplies and arms. Remaining a few days at Arkansas Post, they next went to Young's Point, and were here encamped many weary weeks, in a vast swamp, while death held high carnival, and vast acres of grave yards were seen in all directions.

Meantime Colonel Vandevere had been promoted a Brigadier-General, and Captain David Carkaddon was elected and commissioned in his place.

The first active campaign in which the regiment engaged after he took command, was the expedition of General Steele into central Mississippi. Returning, the command encamped for a short time at Milliken's Bend, and then joined in the grand campaign of Vicksburg, which they commenced on the 2d of May. Rapidly marching by Richmond, they took part in the capture of Jackson. Then, facing about, it moved in the direction of Vicksburg, and, on the 18th took position on the right of our lines, before the enemy's works. On the 19th, there was an irregular assault in which the Ninth lost a number in killed and wounded. It was on the front line in the unsuccessful assault of the 22d, and on that day alone lost nearly one hundred men in killed and wounded. The regiment lost, during the siege, one hundred and twenty-one.

The next day after the capitulation, the army, under Sherman, moved after Joe Johnson and followed him to Jackson, during which campaign the Ninth fully participated, after which they went into camp to enjoy a rest, so well earned.

Their next move was toward Chattanooga, which was began on the 22d of September, and on the 22d of November, after a march of three hundred miles, the regiment pitched its tent at the foot of Lookout Mountain. Twenty four hours later it was taking a gallant part in the "battle above the clouds," under General Hooker. The enemy encamped on Lookout Mountain on the night of the 24th, and on the following day the battle of Missionary Ridge took place, the rebels running to escape and our troops running to catch them. Thus they had a running fight for miles. The regiment continued in pursuit, under Hooker, to Ringold, where they had an engagement with the enemy. The loss in these three engagements was three killed and sixteen wounded.

From Ringold they marched to rejoin Sherman; and went into winter quarters but a few days before the close of the year.

New Year's day was spent by the regiment in re-enlisting. By this time the number of men had been reduced to about five hundred, of whom all were not eligible as veterans under the rules of the War Department. Nearly three hundred re-enlisted, and the Ninth became a veteran regiment, and all went home on a furlough the following month, and stayed thirty days. They then, with many recruits, went to the rendezvous at Davenport, and, under command of Major George Granger, moved to Nashville, from thence to Woodville, where they arrived April 10th.

On the 1st of May, Colonel Carksadden, just returned from sick-leave, in command, took up line of march for Chattanooga, and at once entered upon the campaign of Atlanta. For the next four months the regiment took part in all the labors, marches, skirmishes, battles and sieges of this great campaign. The losses of the regiment were fourteen killed and seventy wounded and six captured.

They next started in pursuit of Hood, making, in one month, a march and countermarch of three hundred and fifty miles.

After a few weeks halt at Savannah the regiment sailed to Beaufort, South Carolina, where it remained a short time awaiting the complete readiness of General Sherman to march through the Carolinas.

The march northward began on the 26th of January. After taking part in the grand review, they proceeded to Louisville and were mustered out. From there they moved by rail to Clinton, Iowa, for final payment and home.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant:
Isaac N. Carr.

Privates:
Capen, Alexander, Hitchcock, Jabez,
Layton, Stephen, Morrow, Thomas A.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

Com. Sergt.—Rich, Andrew J.

COMPANY C.

Corporal:
Henry C. Curtis.

COMPANY E.

Corporals:
Joseph W. Rich, M. V. B. Sunderlin

Privates:
Sharp, Oliver, West, David F.

[For history see War Chapter of Butler county.]

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

UNASSIGNED:
Converse, Charles.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Captain:
Richard Currier.

First Lieutenant:
William V. Lucas.

Second Lieutenant:
A. J. Allen.

Sergeants:
Allen E. Holmes, William Parmenter,
Harris G. Wells, Thaddeus W. Kelley,
J. L. Scott.



HON. WM P. HARMON.

Corporals:

Alfred Robinson, Alexander F. Nichol,
Carl J. Lamson, Edwin H. Tyler,
Charles Runyon, Joshua Gilmore.

Musicians:

Sayles B. Phillips.

Privates:

Auner, Hiram, Arnal, James,
Bevard, Darius Barclay, William H.,
Bevend, James M., Bodecker, August,
Beeker, Charles, Baseley, George W.,
Churchill, Elias A., Conner, Sanford E.,
Carberry, Amos M., Clark, Maroni,
Chadwick, John J., Dean, James W.,
Dildine, William H., Dicken, Stephen M.,
Dutcher, Albert W., Farnsworth, Guy,
Gars, Henry, Griever, Robert,
Graves, Cyrus B., Higgins, Hubert R.,
Hann, George Hall, Levi,
Kerr, John B, Legge, Frederick,
Lucas, James B., Moser, John,
Meeker, Joshua, Meier, Henry,
Mohling, Christain, Messinger, John F. 1st,
Messinger, John F. 2d, Mabb, William D.,
Nergo, John, O'Brien, Edward,
Parker, Sidney J., Richman, John,
Rockwood, James B., Smith, Elijah,
Severine, John, Sowers, John,
Sleeper, Stephen, Shivley, Stephen A.,
Shoemaker, Joseph, Thorp, Charles J.,
Winklepleck, Noah, Winklepleck, Abram,
Winklepleck, Seth, Westervelt, Lewis R.,
Webb, Albert, Zoler, John R.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant:

Heman A. Miles.

Sergeant:

Roswell Keith.

Corporal:

Barney W. Robbins.

Musician:

William Morgan.

Privates:

Buckmaster, Frederick, Brown, Richard,
Davidson, C. F., Harmon, Abner,
Lashbrook, Royal, Streeter, Henry W.,
Tenaure, Charles H. Walling, James P.,
Wright, Philander D.

RESIDUARY BATTALION OF THE FOURTEENTH.

COMPANY A.

Meeir, Henry, Nergo, John.

COMPANY B.

Stewart, Charles.

Before going to the field, a sword was presented to Captain Currier. The following account of the affair is from the Waverly *Republican:*

"On Thuesday evening, December 9, 1862, the ladies of Bremer county presented a fine Damascus Blade to Captain R. Currier, of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment, Iowa Infantry. The presentation speech made by the Hon. G. W. Ruddick, was neat and appropriate.

"The Captain's reply shows that he has the true mettle, and we are sure he will not disappoint the hopes of his numerous friends. Below we give the presentation speech and reply:

" 'Captain Currier, we meet together this evening under peculiar and solemn circumstances. The country that has given us a home, and the government that has protected us in our lives, our liberties and our accumulations of property, formed by the wisdom of our fathers, and transmitted to us with all its blessings and obligations, is now in danger; its existence is threatened by a conspiracy in magnitude, extent of its ramifications, and black-hearted treachery, has never been paralleled. Traitors have been and now are waging a war which

they design shall put a period to our existence as a Nation; a war that has drenched our fair land with blood of our brothers; has sent death and mourning into every family; has been so destructive of human life that our dead armies now almost equal our living ones; has burned our cities, ravaged and destroyed the wealth and improvement of a large section of our country, and the soldiers see instead of happy homes and fruitful fields, mouldering heaps of ashes and barren waste. They have not struck at the life of this Nation, but they have struck at the great principle of civil liberty all over the earth. In this dark hour of the Nation's trials, she has called her sons to the rescue, and they come—the sturdy farmers of New England; the stalwart lumbermen of Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin; the hardy frontiersmen of Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas. Even the gold diggers of California have cast aside their picks and shovels for the sabre and musket; the Middle States pour fourth their teeming thousands, until the land resounds with the thundering tramp of a million of men in arms. But in the embattled ranks no hearts are braver, no arms are stronger, none can more bravely dare or nobly do, than the brave sons of Iowa; first in the charge and last in the retreat, they have gained for our noble State a reputation that cannot be surpassed.

" 'You have heard this call, you have marshalled your band and gone forth to do the noblest duty of a freeman; we honor your resolution, and hope for your success. It will be your privilege to defend that flag that we delight to honor, and which must never trail in the dust; to emulate the deeds of those brave men who have gone before, and to defend, if need be with your life, the principles of free government.

" 'In the full belief you will do your part in this great struggle manfully, and never shrink in that hour which tries men's souls; and wishing to convey to you a testimonial of the confidence and esteem, the ladies of Bremer county have purchased this sword, and have requested me to present it to you, together with their best wishes for your success.

" 'Those fair ones, whose only privilege it is to cheer and comfort the living, and mourn the dead, have an interest in this contest surpassed by none, and when you draw the sword in battle, think that you are defending the rights of those who can not defend themselves; think the prayers of your loyal and patriotic friends and neighbors go with you, and it will lend a double force to your arm and a courage to your heart.

" 'Accept this as the offering of true and loyal hearts; guard it as you would guard your life; never suffer a stain of dishonor to tarnish the brightness of its steel, draw it valiantly in defense of all that is sacred and just, and sheath it not except in the bosom of our enemies, until our country is triumphant over all her foes.

" 'Be vigilant and faithful and brave, and when the war clouds which now darken our land shall have been borne away, and a brighter sun than has ever shown upon America, shall be shedding its golden light over a united land, smiling in its abundant fields and happy homes, we will welcome back to the paths of peace, you and your brave companions in arms, with

hearts filled with gratitude and pride for the services you shall have done us and our common country.'

"In reply, Captain Currier said:

" 'Ladies of Bremer county: I thank you for so beautiful a token of your confidence and esteem, promising you that its blade in my hands, and myself, shall never be separated from the cause of our country, and that when called upon to use it, I shall never disgrace it. I have volunteered to serve my country in this war. Of about twelve hundred thousand men who have taken the field, nearly all are volunteers; a proud proof to the world of the strength of our free government and the patriotism of its citizens. The war in which we are engaged is a holy and just one; treason has taken up arms to destroy ; a powerful and brave enemy is waging war with desperate fury; many thousand of our comrades have given their lives to their country; duty may require of us the same sacrifice.

" 'The regiment with which I am associated is composed of brave men and true; they have been recently released from Rebel prisons, will be nerved by the thought that they are sustaining a righteous cause, and consoled by the assurance that a Just Being will crown them with success, and when I return to you I will continue to treasure this token as a pleasing memento to the donors and citizens of Waverly.' "

The Fourteenth Infantry, Colonel William T. Shaw, was re-organized under somewhat peculiar circumstances, in the fall of 1861, being enrolled under the President's proclamation of October of that year. Before the regiment was organized, three companies recruited therefor, designated as Companies A, B, C, were sent to the western frontier on special service, and remained ever afterward detached from the regiment.

Though these companies continued *pro forma*, to constitute a part of the Fourteenth Regiment for a considerable period, they were never under command of the commanding officer of the regiment, and never did, except by the merest technicality, make a part of it. They were afterward, by order of the War Department, permanently detached from the regiment, and for a time constituted the First Battalion of the Forty-first Infantry. But the formation of that regiment not being completed, they were left out in the cold again until they became, at last, an integral part of one of the Cavalry regiments. It will suffice here to state that, until they were thus assigned, they were in the performance of garrison duty at the fort before named.

As a matter of fact, the Fourteenth Iowa, during the first year of its service, consisted of only seven companies.

The regiment was organized at Camp McClellan, near Davenport, November 6, 1861, with the following officers: William T. Shaw, Colonel; Edward W. Lucas, Lieutenant-Colonel; Hiram Leonard, Major; Noah N. Tyner, Adjutant; C. C. Buell, Quartermaster; George N. Staples, Surgeon; S. N. Pierce, Assistant.

At this time, not counting those companies who never served with the main body, there were more than six hundred officers and enlisted men in the regiment.

After remaining at Camp McClellan a few weeks, they were moved to Benton

Barracks, near St. Louis, where a great many were stricken down with pneumonia and measles, and quite a number died.

On the 5th of February, they embarked on steamers for the theater of war, and went into camp at Fort Henry, just after its surrender. On the morning of the 12th it took up line of march, with the army moving on the enemy's works at Donelson, and on the first day of the battle, was in position on the left wing, Gen. Percifer F. Smith commanding. In the battle which followed, the Fourteenth was conspicuous for its gallantry, fighting with that immortal brigade, under command of Colonel J. G. Lauman, Seventh Iowa, which first forced its way into the rebel works, and won the brightest laurels among all the bright wreathes which were here won by the army under Grant. The regiment, in its first battle, lost three killed and twenty-one wounded.

It remained at Fort Donelson about three weeks after the capitulation. It then embarked on steamers for Pittsburg Landing and went into camp here on the 18th of March. In the battle of Shiloh, the Fourteenth formed part of that self-constituted, forlorn-hope, which, fighting the live-long day against fearful odds, and staying the rebel advance, by its own heroic immolation, saved the army and made the victory of the 7th of April, possible. Just as the sun was setting, Colonel Shaw, seeing further fighting useless, surrendered his command prisoners of war.

The losses up to this time in killed and wounded had been heavy, but the sacrifice of these and of the principal command in captivity, practically closed the career of the Fourteenth, for many months. They were held as prisoners of war at the south until late the following fall. They were then sent to Benton Barracks, Missouri, and exchanged on the 19th of November. They remained here all winter for re-organization. Those who had not been captured rejoined the regiment, also two new companies that had been organized—A and B—in lieu of two of those that had been sent to Fort Randall; many new recruits were received.

On the 10th of April, the re-organized command took steamer for Cairo, where they went into camp, and were joined by Company C. Thus was the "bloody old Fourteenth," for the first time, organized with a full complement of companies. This was in June, 1863.

In the latter part of June they were sent to Columbus, Kentucky, where they remained on garrison duty for seven months. The men became very dissatisfied at this action, and longed to be taking part in the siege of Vicksburg. Colonel Shaw, and the officers, made such good use of this long period of inactivity that when they left Columbus for active service they were one of the best drilled and disciplined regiments in the volunteer army.

On the 24th of January, 1864, the regiment started for Vicksburg. Here it was assigned to the Second Brigade, with Colonel Shaw, who retained the command until he left the service, nine months after. His brigade, by its endurance of fatigue and its firmness in battle, acquired the *sobriquet* of the "Iron Brigade," and its commander that of "Grim Fighting Old Shaw." Soon after its arrival at Vicksburg, the Fourteenth took up the line of

march with Major-General Sherman, on his famous Meridian raid.

On the return of the regiment to Vicksburg they at once proceeded to the mouth of Red River, where they took a prominent part in the charge and capture of Fort De Russey. Marching part of the way and moving part of the way by steamer, it proceeded with the force under General Smith, to and beyond Grand Ecore.

On the 8th of April, Banks fought and was defeated in the battle of Mansfield. On the next day General Smith saved the army by the victory of Pleasant Hill. In this severe engagement Colonel Shaw's Iron Brigade long stood the brunt of battle, fighting against fearful odds, till night put an end to the contest. His losses were very heavy. The Fourteenth fought with great bravery and effect, and did as much toward saving the army from defeat as any of the gallant regiments of the little band. The regiment here lost its commanding officer, several other officers of great merit, and many men, killed and wounded.

On the retreat of Banks from Pleasant Hill, the army were continually harrassed by the rebels, and had a skirmish at Clantierville, April 23d, and at Moore's Plantation, May 5, 6, 7; Marksville on the 16th, and had a severe engagement at Yellow Bayou on the 18th, and here ended its contests in the Department of the Gulf. On the next day they reached Atchafalaya, where they had disembarked two months before, and crossed to Morganza, from whence they proceeded by river to Vicksburg. From here they proceeded to Memphis, and from there marched into Mississippi, having a number of skirmishes, then returned to Memphis. General Smith then moved to Cairo, from thence was ordered into Missouri to help repel Price. They first went to St. Louis, then to Pilot Knob to reinforce General Thomas Ewing, Jr., where they had an engagement with the enemy, and fought against fearful odds. General Ewing, after a severe struggle, evacuated and blew up his magazine, scattering the fort in ruins, and retreated to Rolla, cutting his way through the rebel lines, which he did in good style, fighting all the way for four days, with only about one hour's rest in the twenty-four; their feet were covered with blisters, but they had done their duty under a General who had done his, and they marched into Rolla with feelings of pride.

The regiment proceeded to Davenport and going into Camp Kinsman, near by, was mustered out of service on the 16th of November. Those recruits and companies whose time had not expired, were formed into an organization called the "Residuary Battalion," and consisted of two companies.

FIFTEENTH VETERAN INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Fairbrother, Hiram, Wade, Abraham.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Patterson, Flavins J. Patterson, Osbra.

COMPANY K.

Potter, George.

COMPANIES UNKOWN.

Andrews, Ralph. Blake, Calvin B.
Bowstitch, Elisha. Brown, James F.
Root, Elisha R.

TWENTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Ashline Lewis.

COMPANY C.

Hale, William A. Celsey, John W.
Kelsey, Eastman. Lashbrook, Edgar
Martin, Charles J. Ober, Elijah S.
Watkins, David.

COMPANY E.

Ashland, Lewis.

THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY E.

Robbins, Alfred.

THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Dixey, Thomas L.

COMPANY B.

Captain:

Hinkley F. Beebe.

First Lieutenant:

Asbury Leveriek,

Second Lieutenant:

Orrin F. Avery.

Sergeants:

Ed. C. Daugherty, John H. Brooks.
Abel M. Crail. John D. Garrrison.
Joseph A. J. Niehols.

Corporal:

Henry Schaffer, Hiram Queen,
Leander L. Reynolds, George W. Baskins,
George A. Miehael, Cyrus Robbins,
Philander H. Smith, Lorin L. Curtis.

Musician:

Norman E. Dodge.

Wagoner:

George W. Baskins.

Privates:

Baskins, David W. Baskins, Francis M.
Benjamin, William S., Bell, Elisha,
Beebe, Jerod J., Beebe, Charles,
Brown, George A., Baskins, William,
Bloeker, George. Brower, Erastus L.,
Bacher, James A., Barrick, Isaae,
Baum, Yeager, Bartlett, William H. H,
Butler, William O., Burke, David C.,
Beebe, Sherman F., Chesley, John H,
Downs, Samuel, Dudgeon, Hugh,
Dougherty, Martin, Davis, George W.,
Dodge, Levi, Farris, James M.,
Farris, Joseph B, Fleisher, Adam,
Freeman, Alzathan S, Gardner, George N.,
Griffin, James S, Garner, James,
Huston, Francis, Hinton, Shadrick,
Hursh, John A., Jeffers, Thomas C.,
Jones, John O., Jones, John G.,
Jeffers, James G., Keller, Henry,
Kern, Samuel, Kenyon, Sanford,
Kerr, Francis, Lowe, Lewis H.,
Leslie, Thomas H., Lewis, Isaae M.,
Mattix, Jaeob, Moore, Aaron, Jr.,
Miehael, Jacob B., McHenry, William H.,
MeRoberts, Sanford, Norris, Edward F.,
Newell, Marion, Osthman, Thomas,
Ogden, William H., Rose, William E.
Rodgers, George, Ren i, Jacob T.,
Smith, Charles E., Stearns, Thomas A.,
Sewell, Samuel, Shepard, Lambert P.,
Sharp, Coswill, Smith, Harvey D.,
Sturdevant, William, Sewell, Thomas J.,
Shores, William, Shane, Ellis,
Taylor, William S., Taylor, Arthur S.,
Wilson, Samuel, West, David F.,
Wilson, William.

ADDITIONAL:

Smith, P. H., Barriek, William N.,
St. John, David J.

COMPANY C.

Captain:

Henry A. Tinkham.

Sergeant:

James F. Luman.

Corporal:

Edgar J. Nutting.

Wagoner:

Hiram King.

Privates:

Beebe, Chester A., Edgington, William O.,
Buckmaster, F. M., Glass, James A.,
Brant, John H., Harwood, George F.,
Brant, Nimrod, Henry, John,
Blackwell, Wm. H. E., Knott, John,
Cook, George G., Lewis, Enos,
Colby, Smith, Phelps, Lavenus,
Wilson, James.

COMPANY F.

Miller, Hiram, Obenchain, William F.
Obenchain, Philip B., Russett, Joseph,

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

[Consolidated with Thirty-eighth Infantry.]

COMPANY G.

Brant, Nimrod, Gates, Emory J.,
Brant, John H., Harwood, George F.,
Blackwell, James F., Harwood, Childs S.,
Blackwell, Wm. H. C., Knott, John,
Downer, John L., Phelps, Lavinus,
Evans, Alson, Phelps, John S.,
Wilson, James.

COMPANY I.

Captain:
Orrin F. Avery.

First Lieutenant:
Edward E. Dougherty.

Sergeants:

Able M. Crail, George N. Gardner,
Martin Dougherty.

Corporals:

George A. Michael, William E. Rose,
Hugh Dudgeon, George A. Brown,
Isaac Barrick, James Gardner.

Privates:

Beebe, Jerard J., Lowe, Lewis H.,
Brower, Erastus L., Mattix, Jacob,
Bricher, James A., McHenry, William H.,
Blocker, George, McRoberts, John,
Burke, David C., Mallery, John N.,
Barrick, William N., Moore, Samuel S.,
Bogart, Nelson, Miller, Nathan R.,
Burlingame, Seymour, Newell, Marion,
Colby, Smith, Renn, Jacob T.,
Davis, George W., Sharp, Caswell,
Dodge, Levi, St. John, David J.,
Davis, Amasa W., Smith, Charles E.,
Dingman, Jacob, Sewell, Samuel,
Flesher, Adam, Smith, Harvey D.,
Farris, James M., Shane, Ellis,
Gilbert, Joseph F., Shores, William,
Hinton, Shadrack, Shaw, Enos F.,
Houghton, John C., Sharp, Levi,
Jeffero, Thomas C., Sleeper, Edgar N.,
Jeffero, James G., Sturdevant, William,
Kerr, Francis, Wilson, Samuel,
Lewis, Isaac M., West, David F.,
Wilson, Charles A.

THIRTY-EIGHTH.

The companies of the Thirty-eighth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, were enrolled in five counties—Fayette, Winneshiek, Bremer, Chickasaw and Howard, Bremer furnishing two.

They went into rendezvous at "Camp Franklin," near Dubuque, and were mustered into service on the 4th of November, numbering about nine hundred strong, with David H. Hughes, Colonel; Joseph O. Hudnott, Lieutenant-Colonel; and Charles Chadwick, Major.

Having remained in Camp Franklin several weeks for drill and discipline, Colonel Hughes moved to St. Louis, and went into quarters at Benton Barracks. The regiment remained there a few days, during which time Colonel Hughes procured complete equipments for the field. During the holidays he was ordered by General Curtis to report with his command at Helena, Arkansas.

At Columbus, Kentucky, the order was countermanded, and he was ordered to proceed to New Madrid, which had recently been evacuated. He reached New Madrid, January 2, 1863, and proceeded at once to re-garrison the fort, re-build the barracks, unspike the guns, and in all ways put the place in a state of defense. They remained here entirely undisturbed until June.

On the 7th of June, they left New Madrid, for Vicksburg, joining Major-General Herron's troops on the way thither; on the 15th they took position on the left of the investing army, and from that time until the capitulation, was engaged in the duties of the siege.

The encampment of the regiment was on the border of a cypress swamp, whose baleful influences brought many officers and men to beds of sickness, and finally to the grave.

On the 12th of July, the regiment embarked for Port Hudson, but went instead to Yazoo City, with General Herron's forces, they took part in the severe march which followed, in the direction of Jackson. General Herron returned to Vicksburg on the 21st, and a few days after moved to Port Hudson, where they stayed about three weeks. It was here that their unfavorable position in the investment of Vicksburg, and its severe labors, became most painfully evident. The command was almost entirely prostrate, there being at one time only eight officers and twenty enlisted men fit for duty. The encampment was a hospital, filled with the sick and dying. Colonel Hughes died here, also Captain Henry A. Tinkham and Lieutenant George H. Stevens, all valuable and gallant officers, which the Thirty-eighth never ceased to lament. Lieutenant-Colonel Hodnett being sick, the command of the regiment devolved on Major Chadwick.

The regiment moved from Port Hudson and went into convalescent camp at Carrollton, Louisiana, about the middle of August, where they remained two months. When Banks started on his expedition to Texas, the Thirty-eighth joined Herron, and on the 23d of October sailed for Brazos Santiago; thence it joined in the march to Brownsville, where it arrived November 9th, and remained there on garrison duty till the latter part of July, 1864, when the town was evacuated by the Unionists. On the last day of July they embarked at Brazos Santiago for New Orleans. In a few days it embarked for Fort Morgan, and went into camp on Mobile Point, in the rear of that work, now besieged, on the 9th of August. Here the command remained until the work fell into Union hands, when it returned to New Orleans.

On the 12th of December, Major-General Canby issued an order for the consolidation of the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-eighth Iowa regiments into the Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers. This was consummated on the 1st of January, 1865. Thus the Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers passed out of being. Its members formed a goodly portion of the Thirty-fourth.

The history of the Thirty-eighth is the saddest of all the Iowa regiments. It had not been in the service two years when more than three hundred of its enlisted men and a number of its officers had died of disease. More than one hundred men and a score of officers during the same period had been discharged on account of

ill-health. There were long weary weeks when there were not enough well men to take care of the sick, not even enough to bury the dead. The Thirty-eighth was composed of as gallant men as any who went to the war, and if it did not have an opportunity to achieve brilliant renown in the field, it did all that men could do—it gave itself entirely up for the good of the service, and is fairly entitled to the honor of being called Iowa's Martyr Regiment.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS:

Hospital Steward—John M. Peebles.

COMPANY A.

Second Lieutenant:
Wallace Pattee.

Musician:
William C. Morton.

Privates:

Collins, Alfred, Green, James S.,
Pitcher, Luther S. Roop, Amos,
Watts, Levi F.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

First Lieutenant:
Lyman L. Smith.

Second Lieutenant:
George W. Wood.

Corporals:

Lafayette J. Sturdevant, John W. Eldredge.

Privates:

Allen, Lorenzo C., Bryans, Andrew,
Bowman, Jonas E., Belt, Aaron J.,
Case, Oscar, Dyre, George F.,
DeCamp, John A., Farnum, Zuriah L.,
Jefferson, William, Smith, Oliver J.,
Screbner, John W., Sturdevant, Harvey,
Tibbles, James.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Mallory, William.

FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Adams, James A., Loftus, Robert.

COMPANY H.

Smith, Herbert F.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY C.

Funston, Charles R., Goodenow, Martin,
Hall, James, Hurd, James.

THIRD CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Beard, William.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS.

3 B. S M.—Henry A. Tinkham.

COMPANY G.

Noble, Jacob B.

COMPANY H.

Corporal:
Luther P. Chandler.

Privates:

Fairbanks, John, Fox, James H.,
Gates, George W., Hopkins, Leman S.,
Johnson, Lockwood, Lovejoy, Abija,
McDonald, William G.

ADDITIONAL ENLISTMENTS.

Campbell, Dennis, Dodge Henry,
Fish, Earnest, Harker, George M.,
Horton L., Jackson, Morse, John.

VETERANS.

Corporals:
Luther P. Chandler, Leman S. Hopkins.

Trumpeter:
Harvey W. Case.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

VETERAN.
Seward, Daniel E.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.
Harker, John D.

COMPANY C.
Bingham, Charles W., Moon, Whitcomb,
Powell, Arthur J.

COMPANY H.
Bywater, Adelbert.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.
Second Lieutenant.
Wallace Pattee.

Sergeant:
Edward C. Bristol.
Corporal:
Campbell McLane.

Trumpeter:
William C. Morton.

Farrier:
Jacob H. Fordney.

Privates:

Barnhouse, John,	Brant, Michael,
Collins, Alfred,	Graham, John W.,
Green, James F.,	Morton, Robert L.,
Roop, Amos,	Watts, Levi F.,

COMPANY UNKNOWN.
Sherwin, Lewis P.

VETERANS OF COMPANY K.

Second Lieutenant:
Wallace Pattee.

Quartermaster Sergeant:
James R. Mitchel.

Farrier:
Jacob H. Fordney.

Trumpeter:
William C. Morton.

Privates:

Barnhouse, John,	Brant, Michael,
Green, James S.,	Roop, Amos,
Shepherd, William H.,	Smith, Philip,

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Hamilton, Thomas D.,	Hursh, Samuel,
Hursh, Daniel,	Lashbrook, William,
Lovejoy, Marshall.	

FIRST BATTERY IOWA LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Fortner, Church,	Moody, Charles D.,

IOWA SOLDIERS IN MISSOURI REGIMENTS.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

COMPANY F.
Payson, Louis B.

THIRD MISSOURI INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Sergeants.

William F. Peck,	Charles C. Allen.

Privates:

Burris, John W.,	Chettenden, F. C.,
Fisher, William,	Freeman, John H.,

Johnson, William, Keer, James L.,
McGinnis, Orville, Morrille, George W.,
Pound, Orange, Wise, George.

Total number furnished from Bremer county, 477; including those in every position.

ROLL OF HONOR.

"It is sweet and honorable to die for one's country." The following is a list of those who lost their lives in the service of the government:

Lieutenant Edward Tyrrell, killed in battle, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 22, 1863.

Lieutenant Leverich, died April 6, 1863, at New Madrid, Missouri.

Adams, James A., died of typho-malarial fever, September 18, 1864.

Bloker, George, died February 10, 1864, at Janesville.

Baum, Yeager, died July 24, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Butler, William O., died September 4, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Beebe, Chester A., died February 17, 1863, at Horton.

Baskins, George W., died August 20, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Baskins, David W., died August 19, 1863, on steamer City of Memphis.

Baskins, Francis M., died August 14, 1863, at Fort Hudson.

Benjamin, William S., died September 27, 1863, at Dubuque, Iowa.

Bell, Elisha, died September 3, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Bingham, Charles W., died October 20, 1863, at Byron's Hills, D. T.

Brown, Thomas W., died June 25, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee, of wounds.

Bevend, James M., died November 29, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa.

Bogart, Nelson, died July 13, 1865, at Galveston, Texas.

Beebee, Charles, died October 27, 1863, at Janesville.

Baskins, William, died November 25, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Clark, Meroni, died July 15, 1862, at Tyler, Tex., while prisoner of war.

Chandler, Luther P., died February 4, 1864, near Bolton, Mississippi.

Case, Harvey W., died May 18, 1865, at Eastport, Mississippi.

Davidson, Christopher F., died September 6, 1863, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Dodge, Norman E., died August 25, 1863, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Downs, Samuel, died August 26, 1863, at Carrollton, Louisiana.

Evans, Alson, died April 15, 1865, at Barrancas, Florida.

Edgington, William O., died August 16, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Funston, Charles R., died in March, 1864, at Columbus, Mississippi.

Freeman, Alzathan S., died August 25, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Goodenow, Martin, died March —, 1864, at Camp Dennison, Ohio.

Gilmore, Joshua, died August 2, 1863, at Centralia, Illinois.

Graves, Cyrus B., died July 24, 1862, at Columbus, Kentucky.

Gates, George W., died October 8, 1862, at St. Louis, Missouri.

Gars, Henry, died December 1, 1862, at Davenport, Iowa.

Griffith, James S., died August 30, 1863, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Hurd, James, died of typhoid fever, at Davenport, Iowa, January 25, 1863.

Higgins, Hubert, died August 18, 1863, at Denver.

Hursh, John A., died December 31, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Henry, John, died December 24, 1862, at Dubuque, Iowa.

Jones, John G., died August 28, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Karker, John, killed in battle at Pea Ridge.

King, Hiram, died at New Madrid, Missouri, February 2d, 1862.

Kern, Samuel, died Nov. 8, 1862, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

King, Hiram, February 2, 1863, at New Madrid, Missouri.

Keith, Roswell, died July 16, 1864, at Waverly.

Kelsey, John W., died May 13, 1865, at Montgomery, Alabama.

Linsey, James S., died of fever at Springfield, Missouri, June 25, 1862.

Leveriek, Willard, killed in battle at Pea Ridge.

Lueas, Alexander, J., died Mareh 30, 1862, at Vicksburg.

Leslie, Thomas H., died July 18, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Lewis, Issaac M., died November 10, 1863, at Janesville.

Lyman, James F., died October 1, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Lewis, Enos C., died Oct. 8, 1863, at Cairo, Illinois.

Myers, John M., killed in battle at Pea Ridge.

Morrille, George W., died of pneumonia, at Benton Barricks, February 16, 1862.

MeDonald, William G., died September 12, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas.

MeRoberts, Alonzo, died April 21, 1863, at Vieksburg, Mississippi.

Messinger, John F., died January 15, 1863, at Davenport, Iowa.

Moore, Aaron, Died August 28, 1864, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

MeRoberts, Sanford, died November 30, 1863, at Point Isabell, Texas.

Morrill, George W., died February 16, 1862, at Benton Barrieks, Missouri.

Nutting, Edgar J., died May 20, 1863, at New Madrid, Missouri.

Ogden, William H., died of Measles at Waverly, Iowa, November 13, 1862.

Olenchain, Philip B., died April 19, 1864, at Barriek Hospital, New Orleans.

O'Brien, Edward, killed, April 9, 1864, in battle at Pleasant Hill.

Ober, Elijah S., died April 9, 1864, at Helena, Arkansas.

Osthman, Thomas, died August 24, 1863, at Port Hudson, Louisiana.

Parker, Sidney J., killed April 9, 1864, in battle at Pleasant Hill.

Payson, Louis B., died at Sedalia, Missouri, March 8, 1862.

Robbins, Barney, died of pneumonia at Columbus, Kentucky, November 1, 1863.

Russett, Joseph, died June 7, 1864, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

Riehardson, William A., died Deeember 24, 1863, at Chattanooga, Tennessee, of wounds.

Reynolds, Leander S, died Oetober, 30, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Robbins, Cyrus, died Deeember 27, 1863, on Steamer Crescent.

Rodgers, George, died November 19, 1863, at New Orleans, Louisiana.

Smith, Philander H., died in hospital, January 23, 1863.

Sturdevant, Harvey B., died at Keokuk, Iowa, August 30, 1864.

Smith, Isaac A., died Mareh 10, 1865, at Spirit Lake.

Sturdevant, Caleb J., died January 26, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Shepard, Lambert P., died July 14, 1853, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Thorp, Charles I., died September 27, 1864, at Pilot Knob, Missouri, of wounds.

Taylor, Authur S., died Mareh 5, 1863, at Horton.

Taylor, William S., died July 26, 1863, at Vicksburg, Mississippi.

Watkins, David, died May 15, 1864, at Columbus, Kentucky.

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL.

The educational history of Bremer county is one of interest, and the zeal displayed by many in the interests of good schools, is indeed commendable. The common schools of our country are now regarded by many as essential to the safety of the Republic. The first settlers in the territory showed in their works, their faith in the public schools. Governor Robert Lucas, in his message to the first legislative assembly of Iowa Territory, which convened at Burlington, November 12th, 1838, says in reference to schools:

"The 12th section of the act of Congress establishing our Territory, declares, 'that the citizens of Iowa shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and its inhabitants.' This extends to us all the rights, privileges and immunities specified in the ordinance of Congress of the 13th of July, 1787.

"The 3d article of this ordinance declares, 'that religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and all means of education shall be forever encouraged.'

"Congress, to carry out this declaration, has granted one section of land in each township, to the inhabitants of such township for the purposes of schools therein.

"There is no subject to which I wish to call your attention more emphatically than the subject of establishing, at the commencement of our political existence, a well digested system of common schools."

This assembly addressed itself early to the task of providing for a system of common schools, and enacted a law providing for the formation of districts, the establishing of schools, and authorized the voters of each district, when lawfully assembled, to levy and collect the necessary taxes, "either in cash or good merchantable property, at cash price, upon the inhabitants of their respective districts, not exceeding one-half per centum, nor amounting to more than $10 on any one person, to do all and everything necessary to the establishment and support of schools within the same."

The second legislative assembly enacted January 16, 1840, a much more comprehensive law to establish a system of common schools—a law containing many excellent features. Its provisions were, however, in advance of the existing public sentiment, on the subject of education making ample provision as it did for free public schools. Even the people of Iowa were scarcely ready for such a law.

In the United States Census of 1840, very few schools, either private or public,

were reported. One academy in Scott county, with twenty-five scholars, and in the State, sixty-three primary and common schools with 1,500 scholars, being the whole number reported.

The first section of the act of 1839, for the establishment of common schools, provided, that, "there shall be established a common school or schools, in each of the counties of this territory, which shall be open and free for every class of white citizens between the ages of five and twenty-one years;" the second section providing that "the county board shall, from time to time, form such districts in their respective counties, whenever a petition may be presented for that purpose by a majority of the voters resident within such contemplated district." These districts were governed by a board of three trustees, whose duties were to examine and employ teachers, superintend the schools, and collect and disburse the taxes voted by the collectors, for school purposes.

Among the earlier enactments of the Territorial Legislature, were those requiring that each district maintain at least three months school every year, and that the expenses of the same be raised by taxes levied upon the property of said district. Among the latter enactments was that providing for a county school tax to be levied to pay teachers, and that whatever additional sum might be required for this purpose should be assessed upon the parents sending, in proportion to the lenght of time sent. The rate bill system was thus adopted near the close of the territorial period.

When Iowa was admitted into the Union, as a State, December 28, 1846, with a population of 100,000, and a reported school population of 20,000, about four hundred districts had been organized. From this time the number of districts rapidly increased, reaching 1,000 in 1849, and 1,200 in 1850. In 1857, the number of organized school districts had increased to 3,265. The Hon. Maturin L. Fisher, who then so ably filled the office of superintendent of public instructions, in his report, dated November, 1857, urged the revision of the school law, and of the reduction in the number of school districts.

The seventh General Assembly again took up the subject of the revision of the school laws, and on the 12th day of March, 1858, passed "An Act for the Public Instruction of the State of Iowa," the first section of which provided that "each civil township in the several counties of this State is hereby declared a school district, for all the purposes of this act, the boundaries of said township being the boundaries of said school district; and each district as at present organized, shall become a sub-district for the purpose hereinafter provided: *Provided*, that each incorporated city or town, including the territory annexed thereto, for school purposes, and which contains not less than 1,000 inhabitants, shall be, and is hereby created a school district." This law took effect March 20th, 1858, and reduced the number of districts from about 3,500 to less than 900.

In December, 1858, a law was enacted providing that any city or incorporated town, including the territory annexed thereto for school purposes, may constitute a school district by vote of the majority of electors residing upon the territory of such

contemplated district. In 1860 the provisions of this act were extended to the unincorporated towns and villages containing not less than 300 inhabitants.

By an act passed April 3d, 1866, this privilege was further extended to any city or sub-district containing not less than 200 inhabitants, and certain territory contiguous thereto. It soon became evident that by this amendment a serious innovation would be made in the district township system, by the formation of independent districts in the more thickly settled and wealthier portions of the townships. The amendment was repealed early in the session of the following General Assembly.

Hon. D. F. Wells, in his report, dated December, 1867, says that, "the advantages of the district township system are so numerous and apparent that prominent educators in other States where it is not yet introduced, are laboring earnestly for its adoption."

Hon. A. S. Kissell labored assiduously to secure such a change as would remove the sub-district feature of our system, which has proved a fruitful source of discord and dissatisfaction, and was every year making the system more unpopular as it became more difficult of administration. He desired to abolish the sub-district meeting and the office of sub-director, and make each township a single school district, to be governed by a board of directors elected at the annual district township meeting for the term of three years. In his report, dated January 1st, 1872, he says:

In this system every township becomes a shool district, and all sub-district boundaries are abandoned; and if this plan were carried into effect in this State, it would allow no other school divisions than those of the independent and township districts.

The most experienced educators of the country have advocated this system. Among these are such men as Horace Mann, United States Commissioner Barnard, ex-Governor Boutwell, Dr. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, Dr. Gregory, late Superintendent, of Michigan, and the County and State Superintendents of one third of the States in the Union. The arguments advanced by many of these experienced school men are unanswerable. Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have tested the system practically for several years; it is pronounced by these States as a success, and this successful experiment of three or four years should have greater weight with us in this young and growing commonwealth than any theoretical arguments that could be advanced."

Notwithstanding the efforts and array of argument, and the conviction on the part of those who had made a special study of this subject, the General Assembly, which convened January 8, 1872, enacted a law providing for the formation of independent districts from the sub-districts of a district township. This law has ever been a plague to county superintendents, and several efforts have been made to effect its repeal, but without avail.

Every Governor that Iowa has had has given his warmest approval of the common school system. Governor James W. Grimes, in his inaugural message, December 9, 1854, displays broad statemanship, advanced and liberal views and eminently sound philosophy in the following language:

"Government is established for the protection of the governed. But that protection does not consist merely in the enforcement of laws against injury to the person and property. Men do not make a voluntary abnegation of their natural rights, simply that those rights may be protected by the body politic. It reaches more vital interests than those of property. Its greatest object is to elevate and ennoble the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence and build up the moral energies of the people. It is organized to establish justice, promote the public welfare and secure the blessings of liberty. It is designed to foster the instincts of truth, justice and philanthropy, that are implanted in our very natures, and from which all constitutions and laws derive their validity and value. It should afford moral as well as physical protection, by educating the rising generation, by encouraging industry and sobriety; by steadfastly adhering to the right; and by being ever true to the instincts of freedom and humanity.

"To accomplish these high aims of government, the first requisite is ample provision for the education of the youth of the State. The common school fund of the State should be scrupulously preserved, and a more efficient system of common schools than we now have should be adopted. The State should see to it that the elements of education, like the elements of universal nature, are above, around, and beneath all.

"It is agreed that the safety and perpetuity of our republican institutions depend upon the diffusion of intelligence among the masses of the people. The statistics of the penitentiaries and alms-houses throughout the country abundantly show that education is the best preventative of pauperism and crime. They show, also, that the prevention of those evils is much less expensive than the punishment of the one, and the relief of the other. Education, too, is the great equalizer of human conditions. It places the poor on an equality with the rich. It subjects the appetites and passions of the rich to the restraints of reason and conscience, and thus prepares each for a career of usefulness and honor. Every consideration, therefore, of duty and policy impels us to sustain the schools of the State in the highest possible efficiency."

SCHOOL FUND COMMISSIONER.

When Bremer county came into existence, in 1853, the office of superintendent had not been created. The only school officer was the school fund commissioner who merely had charge of the school funds, to a certain extent the same as has the board of supervisors of to-day. He had authority to make loans of the school funds to private parties upon liberal security, and most of the mortgages recorded as made in early days were made to him in consideration of the school funds. So far as educational matters were concerned, he had about the same authority as the supervisors now have. In those days, the directors hiring teachers, examined those whom they wished to employ, and public examinations were unknown.

The first school fund commissioner was John H. Martin, who was elected in April, 1854, receiving ninety-five out of the one hundred and eighty-one votes cast in the county. His term of office commenced



H. D. Gould.

immediately after the election and expired when his successor qualified, two years later. Mr. Martin came to Bremer county direct from Illinois, about 1841, and located upon a farm north of Janesville. He was a good man socially, and was well liked by his neighbors. As to education he was somewhat wanting, it being said that he learned to write his name after being elected, and when he did place his signature to a document, it was only by "much sighting and bending." After his term of office expired, he lived in the city for a time, meeting with some misfortune, finally left for Oregon, in which State he now lives. It might be of interest in this connection to state that Martin was denominated a "Hard Shell Baptist," and it was his father who erected the "little stone" Baptist church, which is now used as a dwelling, southeast of Waverly.

Thomas Downing was the successor to J. H. Martin as school fund commissioner, his term commencing in April, 1856, and expiring in August, 1858.

In 1858, the office of school fund commissioner was abolished, the duties devolving mostly upon the board of supervisors, and the

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS,

which office at this time was created. The duties and work of the office was then the same as at the present day, visiting schools, holding examinations, and looking after the interests of educational matters in general.

The first to fill this office was A. K. Moulton, whose term of office began when he was elected, in April, 1858. Moulton was from Great Falls, New Hampshire, but did not come to Bremer county direct from that place. He brought his family and settled in Sumner township early in the fifties. He was a man of good education; was a Free Will Baptist preacher, and had, prior to his coming here, filled the pulpit of his church in Lowell, Massachusetts. He was considered by all who knew him an honorable upright citizen. For some reason he did not fill out his term as superintendent, only holding until May, 1859.

The vacancy so caused was filled by the appointment of W. W. Norris as superintendent of schools, who served during the balance of the term. Norris was very popular, a democrat in politics. It is an evidence of his popularity that he was subsequently elected as county treasurer. He was a man of good education and marked ability. Some years ago he went to Illinois, where he has had softening of the brain.

At the October election, in 1858, G. T. Sayles was elected superintendent, receiving 456 of the 838 votes polled. His term of office commenced January, 1860, and continued two years. He has left the county.

George R. Dean was Mr. Sayles' successor, and entered upon his duties on the 1st of January, 1862. In 1863, he was re-elected, and served until January, 1866, making a most capable and satisfactory officer.

George R. Dean is a native of Saratoga county, New York, and was born April 18, 1832. He is a son of George and Phœbe (Hooker) Dean, who immigrated to the United States about 1825, settling in Saratoga county. When George R. was a child

the family removed to Otsego county, where he received his early education. Subsequently he graduated from the State Normal School at Albany. During the spring of 1856 he was united in marriage with Mrs. Helen V. Chamberlin, who was born in Otsego county, New York, October 24, 1837, and is a daughter of Henry and Emily (Edson) Chamberlin. In the spring of 1857 he, with his family, removed to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Waverly. In 1863 he was elected mayor of Waverly and has also held other offices of trust.

The next superintendent of schools was Charles B. Roberts, who was elected in the fall of 1865, and took up his duties with the following year, serving two years. He came to Waverly just before the war, and was a school teacher by profession. He had lost one arm through a threshing machine accident. After serving his time as superintendent, for a time he ran the Bremer Hotel at Waverly, and finally removed with his family to West Union. As an official he was accomodating and efficient. His successor was J. R. Hall, who was elected in the fall of 1867 and began to discharge the duties of the office in January, 1868. He was a son of the Rev. Dr. Hall, of Michigan, and, upon coming to Bremer county, located upon a farm within two miles of the geographical center of the county, and followed agricultural pursuits, until elected to office. After his term had expired he went into the patent right business, peddling various patented articles. In six or seven years he left for parts unknown.

C. S. Harwood was the next superintendent, serving from January, 1870, to January, 1872. He had come to the county some years prior to this, in company with his father and several brothers, settling in Franklin township. A few years ago he returned to Illinois. Mr. Harwood had a very good education, and was endowed by nature with excellent talents. He was a good teacher—as were all of his brothers and sisters, who made that branch, a business—a hard worker, and an enthusiastic as well as competent and thorough superintendent.

H. H. Burrington succeeded Harwood, and was re-elected his own successor, serving from January, 1872, until January, 1876. Rev. H. H. Burrington was born in Washington county, New York, on the 8th day of May, 1826. He is the son of Henry H., Sr., and Betsy (Wait) Burrington. Henry H., the oldest of five children, was educated in the common schools. He received his preparative education at Poultney Seminary, Vermont. He graduated at Brown's University, Rhode Island, and in 1853 he spent two years at Rochester Theological Seminary, where he graduated. He was ordained in Burlington, Vermont, December 27, 1855, where he occupied the pulpit for two years. In 1859 he came to Waverly. In 1872 he was elected to the office of county superintendent of public schools of Bremer county, serving the county faithfully for six years. In September, 1855, he was married to Miss Hannah M. Faville, a daughter of Thomas Faville. She was born in Herkimer county, New York, October 8, 1830. Five children blessed this union, four of whom are living—Carrie, Charlie, Mary and Stella. Mr. Burrington was the first regular pastor of the Baptist church of Wa-

verly, and has always taken an active interest in the welfare of the same.

D. C. Chamberlin, the present county superintendent of schools of Bremer county, was born in Otsego county, New York, on the 3d day of November, 1839. He was a son of Heman and Drusilla (Davis) Chamberlin. There was a family of six children — three sons and three daughters — four of whom lived to be adults. The subject of this sketch was reared on his father's farm, receiving an academic education, completing the same in 1860, after which he engaged in farming in his native county, working by the month until he went into the army, in 1861. He enlisted in the Third New York Artillery, under Colonel Stewart, serving nineteen months, eight months of the time he was military postmaster of the regiment, and for six months, city hospital clerk and steward. At the end of the nineteen months he was mustered out on account of physical disability. He returned to his home in New York, where he remained until 1863. He received an appointment as clerk in one of the military departments at Washington, but after three weeks' trial, was again obliged to give up on account of poor health, and return home. On the 4th of May, 1864, he was married to Miss Delila Hummell, a daughter of Peter Hummell, who died in defense of the Union, in the hospital, at Newton, North Carolina, in the spring of 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin have one son —George R. Chamberlin. Mr. Chamberlin taught school in his native county, one term, during the winter of 1864–5. On the 13th of March, 1865, they left their home in New York, and emigrated to Bremer county, Iowa, locating on a farm in Warren township, where, however, he remained but a short time, when he removed to Waverly. At that time he became connected with the public schools in Waverly, as teacher, which occupation he followed until 1877, having taught twenty-nine terms without losing a day. This made thirty-four terms that he has taught in all. In the year 1877 he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools, which office he was well-qualified to fill, and the fact that he has continued in the possession of this office, term after term, is sufficient evidence that he has filled it with credit to himself, and the entire satisfaction of his constituents. And to say that by industry, hard work, and a close application to his duties he has greatly improved the school system, is drawing the picture mildly. Indeed, too much credit cannot be given Mr. Chamberlin for the active interest he has taken in bringing the schools of Bremer county to their high standard. He has 125 teachers under his charge, visiting them every term, when he thinks it advisable. In politics he is a strong republican; he was city assessor of Waverly for one year, when he resigned; was city superintendent of schools for four years, from 1872 to 1876. He has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1868. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M. Lodge, No. 116; also a member of the Chapter, No. 24. He was made a Mason, in Waverly, in 1873, and has occupied all the principal offices in the lodge, filling the chair for one year.

THE DEVELOPEMENT.

From the time of the first settlement of the county, and the time of organization of the first district, the number of school

districts increased very rapidly, and educational facilities became more and more efficient. Every decade that passed showed a marked contrast to the preceding one.

In 1870, there were between the ages of five and twenty-one, 2,502 males and 2,118 females. There were ninety-five schools in the county, with one graded. There were three brick, eight stone, one log, and seventy-eight frame school houses. Male teachers received an average of $8.01 per week, and females teachers, $5.72. In speaking of educational progress at this time, C. S. Harwood, county superintendent, says:

"We have ten per cent. less teachers than when two years ago, or nearly two years, I took charge of these schools; and we are able to-day to pay upon a written examination a very much higher per cent. on a much more severe examination. I think I can safely say that our average qualification has advanced not less than ten per cent.

The most interesting feature of improvement is the fact that teachers are more fully awake in a common-sense manner, viz: that their pecuniary interests demand better qualification. That demand is ever regulated by supply, and that the world is not indifferent to the results of skilled labor. And the interest that parents and school officers are evincing in our school work, is increasing; where one year ago last spring, a director said to me: "She will do to teach our summer school; we can get her cheap," the same man said to me this spring: "Send us a good teacher, money is no object." And I am fully convinced that in many districts of this county, a known poor teacher cannot get employment at any price, while a known good and faithful one will be secured regardless of cost. This is progress. The laborer is worthy of his hire, and in no department more so than in ours."

With respect to educational work done, the superintendent in his report says:

"I have given almost every moment of my time, and all of my interest to this work. I have visited every school, or very nearly every school, in the county *twice*, and many more frequently, and have kindly yet firmly, almost invariably, corrected all the errors noticed; have encouraged and commended all the good, and discouraged all the bad; have in fact made school my trade and "worked at my trade." I have held about a dozen Teachers' Associations in the county—primary object to teach method. Yet in order to teach method, facts must be taught. Results, method, and fact, or fact and method. I cannot tell how much work I have done. I can truly say this: never in my life time did I ever do more hours of work or work more diligently and earnestly, and all my life has been toil. And as regards the work done by other agencies, I can say this: We have fully a score of the ablest, most conscientious, working teachers in the world, and several men on our school boards will do all in their power to fix and sustain a standard of education that is an honor to our State. With the aid of these we have been enabled to work up in several parts of our county a genuine enthusiasm, and poor work will not be tolerated, and good work will be well compensated."

In 1877 the number between the ages of five and twenty-one had increased to 2,883 males and 2,681 females. The old log school house had ceased to be reported. There were then seven stone, eleven brick and eighty-nine frame schoolhouses. H. H. Burrington, in his report to the State Superintendent, has the following:

"Having been county superintendent six years, my position has enabled me to watch the practical workings of our school system. We may justly feel proud of our common schools. They are the surety and defense of our national life, and the efficient means of our national prosperity. We ought to do all that we can to sustain them and to increase their efficiency.

"My experience has suggested some improvements in our school work, and some amendments to our school laws.

"It must be confessed by those that are acquainted with school reports, that there is a painful waste of school money, or rather, a loose and careless way of keeping account of school money. School boards, and especially district treasurers, fail in many cases, to keep and give a correct account of school money that comes into their hands. To remedy this, the county superintendent should be made the guardian of all school money.

"It seems to me that some changes might be profitably made in the duties of the county superintendent, both in examining teachers and in visiting schools. As the law now stands, one day in every month, and only one, is provided for examination of teachers. In the spring and in the fall, more time is needed for this work than in mid-winter and mid-summer. Further, the law requires the superintendent to visit every school in the county, large or small, whether doing well or not. More discretion should be given him in this matter.

"My work has been to me exceedingly pleasant in every department of my labor —in examining teachers—in visiting schools—in talking to children—in visiting with their parents—in counseling with school directors—in gathering up the statistics and keeping a record of the schools—in working out the various reports, and in conducting the extensive correspondence of the office. Teachers have been uniformly kind and courteous to me in my official work, and school directors and other officers have been always ready to carry out my plans or to engage in any work that promises to increase the efficiency of our schools.

"In visiting schools, I have necessarily been much from home, but have always found a pleasant home among the friends of the schools. I have traveled over the county a great many times, and have found the hospitality of teachers and patrons peculiarly generous and cordial. I owe a debt of gratitude to the people of Bremer county that I can never repay. I shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance."

PRESENT CONDITION.

From the last statistical report available, a number of items have been collected, which will show conclusively the present condition of educational matters in Bremer county:

REPORT OF 1880.

Number of district townships in the county	6
Number of independent districts	59
Number of sub-districts	43

Total number of districts	108
Number of ungraded schools in the county	100
Number of rooms in the graded schools	19
Average term of schools in the county	7.40
Number of male teachers employed in the county	51
Number of female teachers	151
Total number of teachers	202
Average monthly compensation to male teachers	$28.04
Female teachers	$22.00
Total number of children in county between ages of five and twenty-one years	5,255
Total number of pupils enrolled in the schools of the county	3,935
Total average attendance	2,310
Average cost of tuition per month, per pupil	$1.30
Number of school houses in the county—frame, 91; brick, 9; stone, 8; total	108
Total value of houses	$81,090
Total value of apparatus	$2,309
Total number of certificates issued during 1880	130
Of which were professional	24
First grade	40
Second grade	110
Number of applicants rejected	56
Average age of female applicants	19
Average age of male applicants	24

As to the financial condition of school matters, below is presented the account of the county treasurer, with the various funds pertaining to it, for the year ending December 31, 1882:

TEACHERS' TAX.

To balance from last report	$1,653 90
To amount of tax collected	18,221 59
	$19,875 49
Contra.	
By amount paid school treasurers	$17,758 50
By balance on hand	2,116 99
	$19,875 49

CONTINGENT SCHOOL TAX.

To balance from last report	$ 583 92
To amount of tax collected	7,119 05
	$7,702 97
Contra.	
By amount paid school treasurers	$6,904 11
By balance on hand	798 86
	$7,702 97

SCHOOL HOUSE TAX.

To balance from last report	$ 336 62
To amount of tax collected	3,695 56
	$4,032 18
Contra.	
By amount paid school treasurer	$3,825 99
By balance on hand	206 19
	$4,032 18

PERMANENT SCHOOL FUND.

To balance from last report	$1,788 62
By amount received on notes	8,940 00
	$10,728 62
Contra.	
By amount re-loaned	$6,660 00
By balance on hand	4,068 62
	$10,728 62

SCHOOL FUND INTEREST.

To balance from last report	$3,214 12
To amount of interest collected	4,191 57
	$7,405 69
Contra.	
By transfer to State Revenue	$932 38
By apportioned to schools	2,037 94
By transfer to county fund	3,000 00
By balance on hand	1,435 37
	$7,405 69

SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT.

To balance from last report	$877 66
To amount received from tax levy	3,003 28
To amount received from penal fines	160 89
To amount received from interest	2,037 94
	$6,079 87

Contra.

By paid school treasurers	$5,359 01
By balance on hand	720 76
	$6,079 87

COUNTY SCHOOL TAX.

To amount from last report	89
To amount of tax collected	$3,191 11
	$3,192 00

Contra.

By amount apportioned to school	$3,003 28
By balance on hand	188 72
	$3,192 00

FIRST TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

At a meeting of the friends of education, held at Waverly, October 7, 1858, it was unanimously resolved that it was expedient to hold a teachers' institute in said village, and the first week in November, was selected as the time for holding the same.

The first issue of the *Waverly Republican*, published after the meeting, gave the following account of the proceedings:

The first Teachers' Institute was held in Waverly, November 1st, 1858, at which some fifty teachers were in attendance. We desire to say here, however, that the Institute was a very pleasant and profitable occasion, not only to the teachers themselves, but to many outsiders. The ordinary exercises were conducted with much spirit and ability by the Rev. A. K. Moulton, as principal; Isaac High, of Janesville, E. C. Moulton, of Waverly, and L. F. Goodwin, of Douglas, as assistants. The exercises embraced all the branches ordinarily brought within the scope of the common schools.

Resolutions adopted by the teachers of the common schools of Bremer county, at the session of the Teachers' Institute held at Waverly during the week, ending on Saturday, the 6th inst.:

Resolved, That we, the members of the Teachers' Institute, tender our sincere thanks to the citizens of Waverly for the hospitality so magnificently extended to us while attending said Institute; to our efficient superintendent, A. K. Moulton, for the apposite suggestions he presented upon the subject of school government; to those other gentlemen who addressed us with so much ability on several occasions, and Mrs. L. W. Thickstun, and those assisting her, for music executed in the highest style of that exquisite science, with which they gratuitously favored the Institute.

Resolved, That all teachers who absent themselves from the Teachers' Institute, either from an egotistical selfishness, or from a consciousness of inefficiency, are not deemed by us as sufficiently progressive to teach school in the State of Iowa.

Resolved, That we earnestly desire to assemble annually in the capacity of a Teachers' Institute, and to this end we hereby solicit the County Superintendent to convene another Institute on the last Monday of October, A. D. 1859, at such place in this county as to him shall seem most expedient.

Resolved, That as teachers we will endeavor to elevate the standard of common school instruction in Bremer county, by qualifying ourselves to the full extent of our opportunities, for the more perfect discharge of those grave duties and responsibilities which our profession imposes upon us.

Resolved, That the present superintendent and his successors in office, be requested to require of all candidates for certificates as thorough a knowledge of the branches required by law to be taught in common schools, as he or they can do, and yet supply the schools of the county with resident teachers.

Resolved, That we concur in the sentiments expressed by Dr. Burbank, that the use of tobacco is a filthy and injurious habit, and hold that it should be discontinued and abandoned by all teachers.

Signed, E. C. MOULTON,
Chairman of Committee.

NORMAL INSTITUTES.

Under an act passed by the General Assembly in 1873, it was made a part of the duty of county superintendents to hold each year, a normal institute in their respective counties, for the purpose of instructing teachers, and thus elevating the efficiency of the county schools. The funds for carrying on the institute are raised in various ways—partly by the teacher's examination fee, and the institute fee. This fund is under the direct control of the county superintendent, and is paid out by the county treasurer upon his order.

The first normal institute of Bremer county was held at the high school building in Waverly, commencing August 24th and lasting until September 5th, 1874. There were 124 teachers present and the institute passed off very satisfactorily. The officers were as follows: Manager, H. H. Burrington, superintendent; instructors, Prof. Irwin Shepard, D. C. Chamberlin and Miss Elie M. Washburn; treasurer, D. C. Chamberlin; secretaries, Delia J. Farrington and Emma J. Chamberlin.

Since this time an institute has been held each year, with increasing interest and success; demonstrating beyond a doubt, the success of the system. Each year they have grown in attendance and the effect is plainly visible in the records of examination.

The last normal institute was held at Waverly, in 1882, commencing on August 14th, and lasting until August 27th. There were 126 members. The officers were as follows: Conductor, county superintendent, D. C. Chamberlin; secretary, Jennie Benton Dean; instructors, A. W. Stewart, R. S. Holway, G. G. Lampson, and E. C. Bennett. State Superintendent Akers delivered the lecture upon the occasion, and in regard to him the following entry is made upon the record books of the institute:

"The session was made memorable by the presence of our State Superintendent, whom, having never seen, we were desirous to welcome. Mr. Akers was weary from traveling and much speaking, but said that the presence of such a body of teachers inspired him, so that he forgot his weariness. The words he uttered will not soon be forgotten, and we are sure he gained many warm friends among the teachers. His lecture in the evening was excellent, and well attended."

BREMER COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized in 1878. The constitution declared the object to be, "the improvement of its members in the science of teaching, and in the most approved practice; the diffusing of information upon the system of common school education among the people, and promoting harmony of feeling; and the greatest possible advancement in scientific and general information." Meetings were to be held on the third Saturday in each month, at places decided upon by the association.

The first meeting entered upon the records of the association was held in the school house at Tripoli, on the 18th of October, 1878, with D. C. Chamberlin,

president of the association, in the chair; Mary Kenny, acting secretary. A. H. Beals was elected vice-president.

For several years meetings were held quite regularly, but at present the active work of the association has ceased.

CHAPTER XV.

TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND AGRICULTURAL.

The county of Bremer lies in the north-eastern portion of the State of Iowa, three tiers of counties from both the north and east State lines. It is surrounded by the counties of Chickasaw, Fayette, Black Hawk and Butler, respectively on the north, east, south and west. Bremer is among the smallest counties in the State, embracing only twelve congressional townships. The territory comprised are townships 91, 92 and 93, north of ranges 11, 12, 13 and 14, west of the fifth principal meridian. Thus making it 18 miles across from north to south, by 24 miles from east to west containing, 276,480 acres, or 432 square miles. This territory is divided into civil townships as follows: Sumner, Dayton, Franklin, Leroy, Fremont, Maxfield, Frederika, Douglas, Warren, Jefferson, Polk, Lafayette, Washington and Jackson.

The surface of Bremer county is beautifully diversified with prairie and timber land. It is generally level with the graceful undulations so common to prairie countries. This, of course, is somewhat different in the vicinity of the streams, where the rolling tendency is increased to a sufficient extent to be termed hilly. But the locations are few where there are breaks in the surface sufficiently abrupt to be detrimental to agriculture. This whole region of Iowa has long borne the reputation of being one of the finest in all the great State. The "Valley of the Cedar" has a wide renown as the "garden spot of Iowa," and the "Gem of Iowa Waters" is a term very frequently applied to the Cedar. As to the soil and geological formation of this region, an alluvial deposit, averaging about three feet deep, resting upon a bed of blue clay, varying in depth from ten to one hundred feet, below which limestone rock is invariably found, forms the general geological structure of the county. The soil is for the most part a rich, dark, adhesive loam, underlaid by a mixed clay and gravel subsoil. Limestone rock, of excellent quality, easily quarried and wrought, abounds, and has for many

years received the attention of a good deal of energy and capital. It admits of a fine polish, and endures the action of the weather without deterioration in color or texture; makes good lime, and possesses strong hydraulic properties. Choice corals of manifold formations are found in great number near the Cedar river, in the vicinity of Waverly. Very fine chrystalizations and petrifactions are likewise obtained, from twelve to seventy feet below the surface, all over the county. Brick-clay and sand exist in abundance.

The county is well watered, and in all parts of it excellent well water can be obtained in abundance at various depths ranging from eighteen to eighty feet. Several streams, each pursuing a more or less southeasterly course, intersect every township, without exception. Cedar River, the principal stream, finds its source in Minnesota, and enters the county in the northwestern corner and traversing the townships of Polk, LaFayette, Washington and Jackson—the western tier—it crosses the line and passes into Black Hawk county, at about midway of the southern line of the township last mentioned. The transparently clear waters of the Cedar have a rapid flow over a limestone bed, between banks that, although high, are seldom precipitous.

Its bottom lands have a general elevation above the highest rise of freshets, and the stream furnishes a water power sufficient to propel a vast amount of machinery, which does not fail, even at the lowest stage of water.

The next stream in importance is the main Wapsipinicon, which also rises in Minnesota. It likewise enters the county from the north, at nearly the center of the northern boundary, running thence through the townships of Douglas, Frederika, Fremont, Dayton and Franklin, and crosses into Black Hawk county, at a distance west from the southeast corner of Bremer county about three miles. It has sufficient fall to render it valuable for mill power, with a constant and steady flow over a sandy and pebbled bottom. Unlike those of the Cedar, the bottom lands of the Wapsipinicon, are low, extending a good distance back from the stream and are subject to overflow. Next to the main Wapsipinicon ranks the Little Wapsipinicon. Rising in Chickasaw county, it crosses the northeastern corner of Bremer on its way to Fayette county. Returning, it enters Bremer and crosses portions of Sumner and Dayton townships, and again enters Fayette county, pursuing a southerly course near the Bremer county line, and finally empties into the main Wapsipinicon in Buchanan county.

The Shell Rock River, scarcely inferior in size and beauty to the Cedar, crosses the southwestern corner of the county. Its mill power is abundant and its beauty renowned. Its confluence with the Cedar takes place in the northwestern part of Black Hawk county.

Originally, about one-sixth of the entire surface of Bremer county was covered with variously large and small bodies of excellent timber, well distributed. Twenty-six thousand acres of heavy oak, ash, maple, elm, locust, black walnut, and other varieties, each variety of the largest growth and of the best quality were comprised in the lower Big Woods, lying wholly within the county, on the east side

of the Cedar river near the southern boundary. North of this body, large groves skirted the Cedar, on either side, nearly to the north line of the county. The main Wapsipinicon was also skirted with timber, extending in places to several miles in width. On Crane creek, and elsewhere in many parts of the county, were other large and fine groves, at distances convenient to every settler. But, while greater or smaller portions of these once larger bodies of timber yet remain, there is less than one-half the amount originally existing.

As to the products of the county, wheat, corn and oats are the staples, varying relatively in amount from year to year. Barley, hay and potatoes rank next as important productions. Rye, sorghum and grass-seed are also largely cultivated. Vegetables and fruit, common to this latitude, grow here to perfection, and there are now many fine and profitable fruit orchards in Bremer county. Years ago about the whole attention of agriculturalists was devoted to raising wheat, but that day has gone by. The wheat belt seems, from its history, to be always moving westward, and, while it hovered over this portion of America, it was well improved, thirty, forty and even forty-five bushels to the acre being raised, and all farmers considering it the staple product. Of late years, however, farmers are turning their attention more toward raising stock. Their success in this line has been marked and rapid, and few counties in Iowa can boast of the amount and quality of blooded stock that can Bremer. On the whole, Bremer county ranks high among its sister counties of the great State, and its resources not having all been developed, its promise is indeed flattering.

BREMER COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

In the fall of 1856, there were a number of unsuccessful attempts made to organize this society. Finally, these attempts being renewed in the spring of 1857, a meeting was called and adjourned until May 5th, 1857, and a "loud" call for attendance issued.

Pursuant to adjournment, the friends of agricultural improvements met on the 5th day of May, 1857, at the school house in Waverly, and perfected an organization by adopting a constitution and electing the officers herein provided for, as follows: President, W. P. Harmon, Waverly; Vice-Presidents, W. Pattee, Janesville, and M. F. Gillett, Frederika; Recording Secretary, G. C. Wright, Waverly; Corresponding Secretary, D. P. Walling, Frederika; Treasurer, B. F. Gass, Waverly; Board of Managers, N. M. Smith, Giles Mabee, J. H. Eldridge, Matthew Rowen and C. C. Allen.

The newly elected officers assumed their positions and duties, and the following named gentlemen were appointed as the committee provided for in the constitution: W. H. Jay, of Washington; N. J. Perry, of LeRoy; James Quinn, of Jackson; James Bevard, of Jefferson, R. D. Titcomb, of Fremont; J. Richmond, of Franklin; Silas Furr, of Polk.

The treasurer was requested to procure the necessary books for the use of the officers, at the expense of the Society.

The board of Managers were constituted a committee to report to the next regular meeting a code of by-laws for the government of the Society.

The publishers of the *Waverly Republican* were requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting and the constitution adopted by it.

The proceedings were signed by

W. P. HARMON, President.

G. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

CONSTITUTION.

Preamble.

The name of this society shall be the Bremer County Agricultural Society; its object shall be improvements in the character and operations of agriculture, horticulture, mechanical and household arts.

SECTION 1. The society shall consist of such citizens of the county as shall signify their wishes to become members by signing their names to this constitution and paying one dollar on subscribing, and one dollar annually thereafter, on or before the first Monday in June, or by paying at one time, ten dollars, which payment shall constitute them life members and exempt them from all annual payments thereafter.

SEC. 2. The officers of the society shall consist of a president, two vice-presidents, to be located in different townships in the county, a recording secretary, a corresponding secretary, a treasurer, and a board of managers, consisting of five, who, with the president and recording secretary shall constitute the board of managers, and a general committee composed of one member from each organized township in which there is a member of the society. Five members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 3. The President shall preside over the deliberations of the meetings of the society, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents shall preside. The president shall, by virtue of his office, be chairman of the board of managers.

SEC. 4. It shall be the duty of the recording secretary to keep the minutes and records of the society and read the minutes of the last meeting as the first order of business after the meeting is duly organized. It shall be his duty, also, to make out a certificate of the sum actually raised by the society, and the precise application of all money for the past year, and transmit the same to the Auditor of State, in accordance with the act for the encouragement of agriculture, approved February 5, 1857, on or before the third Wednesday in June, of each year.

SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of the corresponding secretary to answer all communications of the society, and shall arrange and publish all communications that are designed for publication, as he may think will best promote the interest of the society, and to communicate with other societies when necessary for the improvement of this society.

SEC. 6 It shall be the duty of the treasurer to hold the funds of the society and disburse them on the order of the president, countersigned by the recording secretary, and shall make a full report of his receipts and disbursements, at the annual meetings, as the second business in order, and he shall give bonds for the sum of twice the amount of money that is likely to come into his hands by virtue of his office, with two sufficient sureties to be approved by the president; and it shall be his duty on or before the second Monday in June, to file with the recording secretary, a full statement of all the moneys received from the State, and from members and individuals, annually.

SEC. 7. The board of managers shall take charge of and preserve, or distribute (as shall be proper), all seeds, plants, books, implements, models and other property which may be transmitted to or ordered by the society, and they shall make their report at the annual meetings previous to the election of officers. It shall be the duty of the board to select suitable persons to deliver addresses at the annual fairs, upon the general prospects of the matters which the secretary designs to foster and encourage; they also shall have power to fill any and all vacancies, which may occur in offices before the annual meeting of the society.

SEC. 8. The general committee are expected to look after the affairs and interests of the society in towns in which they reside, and will be regarded as useful mediums of communication between the board of managers and different portions of the county.

SEC. 9. The society shall hold their meetings on the third Wednesday of December, of each year, at the county seat, at which time the president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary and treasurer shall be elected; and a semi annual meeting on the first Monday in June, in each year, at which time the board of managers shall be elected, the voting to be by ballot, and a plurality of votes cast electing the candidates. The committee shall be appointed by the president at the semi-annual meeting of the society: *Provided,* In case a general attendance of members at either of said meetings is prevented by some unavoidable obstacle, then such members as may be present may adjourn the meeting and election to some future time, at their discretion; but not exceeding three weeks, in which event they shall immediately publish the same in one or more newspapers, if any be published in the county, and at which adjourned meeting the usual and appropriate business shall be performed.

SEC. 10. The society shall hold annually, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of October, a cattle show and general fair. The place of holding said fair to be designated by the board of managers.

The board of managers shall have power to call extra or special meetings, by publishing notice of the time and place of said meeting in the newspapers of the county, for at least two successive weeks previous to the time of holding of such meetings. Seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 11. The board of managers shall have annually, a meeting on the first Monday of July, for the purpose of appointing committees on premiums.

SEC. 12. The fiscal year of this society shall commence on the first day of January, and close on the last day of December, of each year, at which time the terms and duties of all the officers elected at the annual elections shall close; and the officers elect shall take their place, at which time also the books, records, papers and other property of the society shall be transferred in proper order, by the out-going officers, to their successors, and the terms and duties of the officers elected at the semi-annual election shall close on the last day of June, and the officers elect shall commence on the first day of July, each year; provided that all officers shall hold their places until their successors are elected

SEC. 13. This constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, at any annual meeting of the society, provided that notice has been given at a previous regular meeting, that said proposed amendments will be presented.

FIRST FAIR.

The first County Agricultural Fair was held at Waverly, on the 7th and 8th days of October, 1857. The premiums consisted mostly of diplomas, several copies of the *Northwestern Farmer*, and of cash of different amounts, ranging from fifty cents up to $3.00. Chinese sugar-cane and superior blooded stock were especially noticeable entries.

BREMER COUNTY FARMERS' CLUB.

This association was organized on the 16th of March, 1870, at Waverly. W. H. Jay was elected president, and Jonathan Freeman, secretary. The object of this association was also to advance the members in agricultural pursuits and enlightenment as to farm knowledge. Others who were interested in founding it, beside the officers named, were W. H. Jordan, B. M. Reeves, W. P. Harris, Norman Reeves,

and others. Meetings were held once each month at Lashbrook's Hall, in Waverly, and for a time, quite an interest was manifested in its welfare; quite a library was accumulated, but finally the novelty wore off, and its members did not evince interest sufficient to support it, and the library was turned over to the Grange, or Patrons of Husbandry, and the organization ceased to exist. The Grange has since turned the collection of books over to the city of Waverly.

BREMER COUNTY INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized and incorporated at Waverly, on the 21st of June, 1875. Among the incorporators were C. C. Keeney, W. H. Smith, Ed Knott, H. S. Burr, J. B. Barber, Frank Bulckens and Peter Fosselmann. The articles adopted declared that the corporation should continue for the space of twenty years, but should have the right to perpetual succession; it should have a common seal and have the right to sue and be sued. The capital was fixed at $10,000, but the power was left that it might be increased at any regular meeting of the stockholders. The first officers chosen were as follows: Edward Knott, president; G. W. Nash, secretary; N. B. Ridgway, first vice-president; Henry Heine, second vice-president; directors, J. B. Barber, Amon Fortner, Peter Fosselmann, Clark Fairfield, M. M. Watkins, R. S. Bentley. The secretary and treasurer were required to give bonds in the sum of $3,000, to be approved by the president.

Section nine of the by-laws adopted, declared that "the capital stock should be divided into shares of $100 each, and the certificates issued therefor should be transferable by endorsement, when recorded by the secretary.

The first fair of the association was held in the fall of 1875, at Waverly, and was in every sense, a decided success. The officers named managed this exhibition. Every year since that time a fair has been held with like success.

The Eighth Annual Fair of the association was held at Waverly on the 19th, 20th, 21st and 22d days of September, 1882. An extensive and liberal premium list was prepared and the fair was largely attended and interesting.

The officers at the time—who are the present ones—are as follows:

President, Ed Knott; vice-president, J. H. Bowman; vice-president, W. L. Stockwell; secretary, W. R. Bowman; treasurer, H. S. Burr; directors, Ed Knott, George Stephenson, S. R. Hunt, Henry Heine, L. L. Lush, J. C. Garner and E. Taylor.

THE BREMER COUNTY FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

By Matthew Farrington.

At a county meeting of the Granges in Bremer county, held sometime during the fall of 1874, M. Farrington, of Maple Grange, spoke upon the subject of fire and lightning insurance. He insisted that there should be in this county, a Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. He declared that he had paid his last dollar to enrich a stockholding insurance company and that when his present policy expired, if no farmers' company was organized, he should be an insurance company by himself, that he would be the president and his wife the treasurer. David High, of

Janesville Grange, and C. R. Hastings, of White Oak Grange, endorsed the sentiment uttered.

His remarks resulted in the appointment by the meeting, of a committee of three, consisting of M. Farrington, of Maple Grange, David High, of Janesville Grange, and Charles R. Hastings, of White Oak Grange, to draft and report a plan for a Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company. The committee was so widely scattered that there was not opportunity for conference, and therefore that labor was performed by the first named.

At a future meeting of the Granges, held during the winter of 1874–5, the report, signed by all the committee, was read by the chairman, and, after discussion, was endorsed by the meeting. This meeting, on motion, authorized M. Farrington to call a public meeting for the purpose of organizing such a company.

A meeting for the purpose of organizing a Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company was called at Tripoli, Martinsburg, March 9, 1875. At this meeting, Hon. John Chapin was chosen chairman, and M. Farrington, secretary. The plan drawn up was discussed, but, owing to the unfavorable weather and the few in attendance, it was judged not proper to organize, and the meeting adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M., March 23d, 1875, at school house No. 9, in Warren Township.

Again the weather was not propitious, still the attendance was better than at the previous meeting. Truman Churchill was chosen chairman, and M. Farrington secretary. The articles of association and by-laws, reported by M. Farrington were discussed and adopted separately. The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers for the first year with the following result: M. Farrington, president; Isaac Trumbauer, vice-president; Israel Freeman, secretary; Jonathan Freeman, treasurer; W. W. Beal, T. Churchill and C. A. Mohling, directors.

The two last named were not members of the Grange. The vice-president was a member of Palm Grange; the secretary and treasurer were members of Waverly Grange, and W. W. Beal was a member of Franklin Grange.

The articles provided that the company should not be responsible for any losses until $100,000 worth of property was insured. It required some time to be prepared with the necessary books, and blanks before policies could be obtained. The secretary and vice-president were put to work to survey and insure, and on the 5th of the following May, the risks exceeded $100,000. On that day the officers published a proclamation stating, that from that day, the company would be responsible for loss or damage by fire or lightning, to any member of the association. After this the surveys were made by the secretary. The amount of risks were continually increasing as farmers became aware of the existence of the organization.

The first annual meeting was held at school house No. 8, in Warren, March 4, 1876. The officers elected were: M. Farrington, president; C. A. Mohling, vice-president; Jonathan Freeman, secretary; Benjamin Archer, treasurer; John Mohling, W. W. Beal, Henry Klages, directors.

On October 24, 1876, the risks of the Company amounted to $491,600.

On March 3, 1877, the second annual meeting was held. The officers elected were as follows: M. Farrington, president; C. A. Mohling, vice-president; Jonathan Freeman, secretary; B. Archer, treasurer; John Mohling, Henry Lehmann, W. W. Beal, directors.

At this meeting the Articles were amended so as to hold the annual meeting on the first Saturday in October.

On October 6, 1877, the third annual meeting was held. The officers elected were: M. Farrington, president: C. A. Mohling, vice-president; Jonathan Freeman, secretary; Wm. Cornforth, Treasurer; W. P. Sterling, A. Carstensen, C. R. Hastings, directors.

On January 1, 1878, the risks amounted to $777,440.

The fourth annual meeting, (October 5, 1878,) elected the following officers, viz:—M. Farrington, president; C. A. Mohling, vice-president; Jonathan Freeman, secretary; W. Cornforth, treasurer; A. Carstensen, J. Kasemeier, C. R. Hastings, directors.

On January 1, 1879, the risks in force amounted to $1,015,690.

The fifth annual meeting (October 4, 1879,) elected the following officers, viz:—M. Farrington, president; C. A. Mohling, vice-president; Jonathan Freeman, secretary; Benjamin Archer, treasurer; A. Carstensen, John McRae, C. R. Hastings, directors.

Risks in force January 1, 1880, amounted to $1,254,935.

The sixth annual meeting (October 2, 1880,) was without the required quorum, and by the Articles of Association the same officers held for the ensuing year.

Risks in force January 1, 1881, amounted to $1,322,545.

The seventh annual meeting (October 1, 1881,) elected: M. Farrington, president; C. A. Mohling, vice-president; Jonathan Freeman, secretary; Thomas Lashbrook, treasurer; A. Carstensen, John McRae, C. R. Hastings, directors.

Risks in force, January 1, 1882, amounted to $1,375,095, and exceeded the amount of any similar company in the State.

On the 6th day of March following, Mr. Freeman, in consequence of severe and protracted illness, tendered his resignation to the board of directors, of the office of secretary. He had long, faithfully and acceptably performed the duties, being annually and unanimously elected. The board, though regretting the necessity, felt compelled to accept; looking about for some one to fill the vacancy, they desired the president to take that position. He therefore tendered his resignation which was accepted, and he was at once chosen secretary for the remainder of the term. Mr. Freeman was then chosen president for the remainder of the term, but his health not permitting him to discharge the duties, they were performed by the vice-president.

The seventh annual meeting (October 7, 1882), elected the following officers, viz: C. R. Hastings, president; C. A. Mohlings, vice-president; M. Farrington, secretary; Thomas Lashbrook, treasurer; S. F. Shepard, O. C. Harrington and A. Carstensen, directors.

The company, still leading all similar insurance companies in the State of Iowa, carried risks on January 1, 1883, amounting to $1,510,830.



B. M. Farrington

CHAPTER XVI

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most enjoyable affairs is the re-union of the pioneers of any given locality. For the purpose of providing for stated re-unions, associations of old settlers are formed in almost every county throughout the length and breadth of the land; especially is this true in all the States west of the Allegheny mountains—States that have been settled during the present century. These associations have done and are doing much for the preservation of historical events, and as such are surely commendable. The lessons of the past teach us the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home, is strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading the accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay, or Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and kindred have been strengthened by oft-told tales of aged fathers or mothers, especially of that pioneer father or mother, who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty and of peace, of refinement and love for God and humanity.

The pioneers, in gathering together in these annual re-unions, seem to live over again the early days. Their eyes sparkle and they grow young as the fading reminiscences of other days are recalled. As well stated by a speaker—himself a pioneer—at a meeting in a neighboring county:

"You come together with varied emotions. Some of you, almost at the foot of life's hill, look back and upward at the path you have trod, while others, who have just reached life's summit, gaze down into the valley of tears with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers, have done your work; you have done it well; and now, as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoyment, the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your own right arm from its wilderness state, and from a savage foe, pass to your children, and your children's children—literally 'a land flowing with milk and

honey;' a land over which hovers the white-robed angels of religion and peace; a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of Heaven. You have done your work well, and when the time of rest shall come, you will sink to the dreamless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.

"In this hour let memory assert her strongest sway; tear aside the thin veil that shrouds in gloom the misty past; call up before you the long-forgotten scenes of years ago; live over once again the toils, the struggles, the hopes and fears of other days. Let this day be a day sacred to the memory of the olden time. In that olden time there are, no doubt, scenes of sadness, as well as of joy. Perhaps you remember standing by the bedside of a loved and cherished, but dying wife—one who, in the days of her youth and beauty, when you proposed to her to seek a home in a new, wild land, took your hand in hers and spoke to you in words like this: 'Whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; when thou diest I will die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part me and thee.' Or, perhaps, some brave boy, stricken down in the pride of his strength; or some gentle daughter, fading away in her glorious beauty; or some little prattling babe, folding its weary eyes in the 'dreamless sleep.' If so—if there are memories like these, and the unbidden tear wells up to the eye, let it come, and to-day one and all shed a tear or two to the memory of the 'loved and lost.' "

FIRST MEETING.

Pursuant to notice published in the county papers, about one hundred of the old settlers of Bremer county met at Lashbrook's Hall, in Waverly, on the 29th of March, 1873, for the purpose of renewing acquaintances, talking over old times, and organizing an Old Settlers' Association for Bremer county.

The meeting being called to order, G. C. Wright was called to the chair, and W. V. Lucas elected secretary.

Many interesting reminiscences were related, the speakers being G. C. Wright, W. V. Lucas, Louis Case, Nicholas Cavanaugh, B. M. Reeves, Dr. Burbanks, J. K. Head and David Clark. Among the stories told were one or two at the expense of Ezekiel Ladd, who was the butt of many jokes in the early days of Bremer county. Ladd was deeply in love with one of the fair damsels of Waverly, who did not return his passion. The boys understood how matters stood, and determined to have a little sport at poor Ladd's expense. Word was sent Ladd that the object of his heart's devotion was ready to wed him, and would meet him at a certain place, where they could proceed together to the court house, and there be "solemnly united in the holy bonds of wedlock." By some means some of the lady's clothes were obtained and donned by some of the boys, and he then proceeded to the appointed rendezvous. Ladd was overjoyed, and the couple hurriedly went to the court house, where the ceremony was duly performed, witnessed by a number of spectators. The poor fellow's disappointment was great indeed, when he discovered the joke that had been played upon him.

A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws and report at an adjourned meeting.

Everything at this first meeting passed off pleasantly, and all present were happy.

SECOND ANNUAL MEETING.

On the 18th of July, 1874, was held the second annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Bremer county, Iowa. The meeting was held in the grove near the Presbyterian Church, in Waverly. At the hour of 12 o'clock, G. C. Wright, president, called the association to order, and invited Elder H. H. Berrington to offer prayer to the Giver of all good things, which he did in a very feeling and fervent manner. The second order of business was an address by President Wright, setting forth the object and claim of the association.

Dinner was served to all of the old settlers and invited guests. After dinner the election of officers took place, which resulted in the choice of the following: M. F. Gillett, president; John M. Ellis, first vice-president; John K. Head, second vice-president; W. V. Lucas, secretary; William O. Smith, treasurer.

The president read several toasts. "The old settlers of Iowa" was responded to by Colonel James W. Woods in an earnest and interesting manner. Following these exercises was a social and genial time. The association voted to hold the next annual meeting at Tripoli, in June, 1875. The following persons were present, and herewith we give the time when and place from which they came to Bremer county:

George Kerr, came May 6, 1852, from Monroe county, Ohio.

Pat Baglston, came June 8, 1855, from Butler county, Ohio.

Adam Boodie, came November, 1855, from Rockford, Illinois.

Alfred Boodie, came May 6, 1856, born in Bremer county, Iowa.

James L. Kerr, came May 21, 1852, from De Kalb county, Illinois.

Joseph Wade, came August, 1854, from London, England

Mrs. Joseph Wade, came August, 1854, from London, England.

A. S. Morse, came March 4, 1855, from Oneida county, New York.

Mrs. A. S. Morse, came June 8, 1855, from Columbus, Ohio.

Dr. O. Burbank, came September 12, 1854, from Linn county, Iowa.

Mrs. O Burbank, came September 12, 1854, from Linn county, Iowa.

Rachael Hoffman, came July, 1854, from Freeport, Illinois.

Leonia Lee, came July, 1854, from Freeport, Illinois.

James Skillen, came April 3, 1853, from Shelby county, Ohio.

Mrs. James Skillen, came October, 1855, from Linn county, Iowa.

H. H. Burrington, came September, 1858, from Washington county, New York.

F. A. Rowen, came October 23, 1853, from St. Joseph, Michgian

M. Rowen, came October 23, 1853, from St. Joseph, Michigan.

Mrs. M. Rowen, came October 23, 1853, from St. Joseph, Michigan.

Miss Rowen, came October 23, 1853, from St. Joseph, Michigan.

James M. Sturdevant, came September 10, 1854, from McHenry county, Illinois.

Mrs. J. M. Sturdevant, came September 10, 1854, from McHenry county, Illinois.

David Hugh, came October 20, 1854, from Clinton county, Iowa.

Henry Hurmon, came March 10, 1854, from Calias, Maine.

Mrs. Henry Hurmon, came February, 1857, from Calias, Maine.

M. F. Gillett, came May 7, 1852, from Sumerset county, Ohio.

Mrs. M. F. Gillett, came November 1, 1853, from Steuben county, New York.

Isaac Barrick, came May 7, 1850, from Muscatine county, Iowa.

Mrs. Isaac Barrick, came December, 1865, from La Porte county, Indiana.

Robert Boodie, came October 15, 1855, from Cataragus county, N. Y.

Mrs. Robert Boodie, came May 15, 1855, from Chautauqua county, New York.

B. M. Reeves, came September 30, 1856, from Delaware county, Iowa.

G. W. Ruddick, came August 18, 1856, from Sullivan county, New York.

Mrs. G. W. Ruddick, came June 1, 1860, from Ashtabula county, Ohio.

James A. Sankey, November 16, 1854, from Holmes county, Ohio.

Mrs. James A. Sankey, came November 16, 1854, from Holmes county, Ohio.

David Clark, came, October 15, 1849, from Delaware county, Ohio.

Mrs. David Clark came in 1357, from Bradford county, Pennsylvania.

John Acken, came May 30 1855, from Sank county, Wisconsin

B. Chittenden, came October 3, 1855, from St. Joseph, Michigan.

Miss Tina, came May 7, 1856, born in Bremer county, Iowa.

Spencer Lee, came September 10, 1857, from Kane county, Illinois.

Mrs. Spencer Lee, came September 10, 1857, from Kane county Illinois.

John McRea, came October 17, 1854, from De Kalb county, Illinois.

Dexter Beal, came June, 1855, from Pittsford, Vermont.

J. M. Ellis, came April 27, 1855, from Alleghany county, New York.

Mrs. J. M. Ellis, came April 27, 1855, from Alleghany county, New York.

Miss Rosetta Ellis, came April 27, 1855, from Alleghany county, New York.

Mrs. Margaret Fortun, came October, 1855, from Alleghany county, New York.

Ann Fortun, came October, 1855, from Alleghany county, New York.

Mrs. Fortun, came July, 1856, from Alleghany county, New York.

Daniel Chittenden, came November 1, 1855, from St. Joseph, Michigan.

Mrs. D. Chittenden, came March 1, 1855, from St. Joseph, Michigan.

John Elliott, came June 23, 1854, from Knox county, Ohio.

Mrs. John Elliott, came June 23, 1854, from Knox county, Ohio.

H. H. Case, came November 17, 1856, from Cataraugas county, New York.

Mrs. H. H. Case, came November 17, 1856, from Cataraugas county, New York,

Miss Hattie Case, came November 17, 1856, from Cataraugas county, New York.

Barney Ingersoll, came October, 1854, from DuPage county, Illinois.

Miss Best Baskins, came June, 1852, from Richland county, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaffer, came June, 1852, from Richland county, Ohio.

Felix Cretzmeier, came November 28, 1853, from Columbia, New York.

Mrs. F. Cretzmeier, came November 28, 1853, from McHenry county, New York.

G. C. Wright, came March 17, 1856, from Androscoggin county, Maine.

Mrs. G. C. Wright, came February 12, 1857, from Chestertown, Maryland.

W. V. Lucas, came April 26, 1855, from Carroll county, Indiana.

Mrs. M. V. Lucas, came May 8, 1857, from Marshall county, Illinois.

Bernhardt Berie, came May, 1854, from Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

Miss Berie, came May, 1854, from Tuscarawas county, Ohio.

J. K. Head, came September 9, 1855, from Kane county, Illinois.

Mrs. W H. Cook, came November, 1857, from Tioga county, New York.

Daniel Watters, came ——, 1853, from Columbiana county, Ohio.

Geo. A. Michael, came October 7, 1853, from Carroll county, Indiana.

Mrs. A. N. Wood, came November, 1853, from Enfield, New Hampshire.

Stell Terry, came June 3, 1853, from McHenry county, Illinois.

John W. Head, came September 9, 1855, from Kane county, Illinois.

THIRD ANNUAL MEETING.

The third annual meeting was held at Tripoli in June, 1875.

The exercises were opened with music by the Nashua Cornet Band. Prayer by Rev. H. H. Burrington.

The president, M. F. Gillett, made a few remarks, welcoming the people to the hospitalities of the citizens of Tripoli. Being disappointed in getting a speaker, the president announced that short addresses would be made by persons on the ground.

G. C. Wright, W. V. Lucas and H. H. Burrington each made a short speech, with which the audience seemed to be well pleased.

A very appropriate piece was sung by the Tripoli glee club followed, by music by the Sumner martial band, after which an elegant dinner was served. An hour or two was then spent in social chat and a renewal of acquaintances by old settlers.

The following named persons became members by paying $1,00 each:

Eli Eisenhart,	James Adair,
Adin Terry,	John Elliott,
E. Wattenpaugh,	D. P. Waiting,
J. O. Buckman,	Henry Harmon,
J. L. Kerr,	C. R. Hastings,
W. H. Cook,	Louis Case,
John Aiken,	Thomas Downu,
John McRea,	David Beebe,
James A Skillen,	J. B. Kerr,
W. R. Bostwick,	O. C. Harrington,
C. C. Cook,	J. M. Elles,
S H. Curtis,	J S. Conner,
George Kimball,	Henry Laso, Jr.,
A. T. Martin,	S. W. Kung,
J. M. Gross,	Elmer Flood,
Robert Brodie,	George F. Harwood,
John Franklin,	John Swale,
Henry Reddington,	J. M. Sturdevant,
G. W. Ruddick,	A. S. Funston,
John E Brown,	George Watts, Jr.,
Bernhart Brin,	C. M. Kingsley,

Daniel Chittenden.

The following named were elected officers for the ensuing year:—M. F. Gillett, president; J. O. Buckingham, first vice-president; John McRea, second vice-president; W. V. Lucas, secretary; James A. Skillen, treasurer.

W. V. Lucas, G. C. Wright and O. C. Harrington, were appointed a committee to prepare constitution and by-laws to govern the association.

The following preamble and resolution was presented, on the death of Daniel Walters:

WHEREAS, since our last annual meeting, the hand of death was laid upon our esteemed and valued friend, Daniel Walters; therefore

Resolved That we recognize in his death the loss of one of Bremer county's old pioneers, an honest man and good citizen; but in submission to the will of the Ruler of the Universe, we offer this tribute of honor to his memory, and sympathy to his family.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING.

This meeting was held at Tripoli, June 24, 1876, and was called to order by the president. Music by the Tripoli glee club, and prayer by Norris Felt.

Short addresses were made by Hon. Louis Case, James Fletcher, of the Waverly *Tribune*, Hon. D. P. Walling, and Dr. Oscar Burbanks.

On motion, the former committee on constitution and by-laws was discharged, and the following named appointed: Louis Case, O. C. Harrington, and D. P. Walling.

On motion, the time of membership was extended to July 4, 1857.

The following officers were then chosen: J. K. Head, president; O. C. Harrington, first vice-president; D. P. Walling, second vice-president; Louis Case, secretary; Charles Hastings, treasurer.

FIFTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Horton, June 16, 1877.

After being called to order, and an address of welcome made by J. K. Head, president, the Horton glee club sang "America." Invocation by Rev. S. George.

The following named were added to the membership:

J. H. Eldridge, came November, 1855, from Madison county, New York.

Simon George, came November, 1856, from Richland county, Ohio.

Allen Sewell, came August, 1852, from Hamilton county, Ohio.

Allen Showalter, came October, 1856, from Preble county, Ohio.

Robert Skillen, came January, 1855, from Chenango county, New York.

John Runyon, came June, 1853, from Chenango county, New York.

George R. Dean, came June, 1857, from Saratoga county, New York.

Mrs. G. R. Dean, came June, 1857, from Otsego county, New York.

J. K Head, came September, 1855, from Pembroke, New York.

Mrs. J. K. Head, came September, 1855, from Pembroke, New York.

David Beebe, came June, 1857, from Brown county, New York.

Martin Hurlbut, came October, 1856, from Chautauqua county, New York.

J P Peape, came August, 1856, from Cataraugus county, New York.

John Crane, came May, 1857, from Isle of Man, England.

Felix Cook, came May, 1855, from Berks county, Pennsylvania.

F. Coddington, came September, 1853, from Chautauqua county, New York.

The following constitution was adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I. This society shall be known as the Old Settlers' Association of Bremer County.

ART. II. The object of this association shall be to obtain and keep a record of all the old settlers of Bremer county, that we may know who the first settlers were; also those that are still spared to meet together annually from time to time, may know who the old settlers are that still remain.

ART. III. It shall be the duty of every member of this society to attend all the annual meetings of this association for a social visit, and to become better acquainted.

ART. IV. It shall be the duty of all members of this society to attend the funeral of those who will be called from our number, so far as convenient to attend, and form in procession and follow the remains of our departed ones to their last resting place.

ART. V. The officers of this association shall consist of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer.

ART. VI. It shall be the duty of the president to preside at all meetings of the association, to preserve order, to perform all duties appertaining to such office, and to sign all orders drawn on the treasury.

ART. VII. It shall be the duty of the vice-president, in the absence of the president, to preside at the meetings, and to perform all duties of that office; also to assist on all occasions.

ART. VIII. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep the minutes of all the meetings of this association; register the names of the members in a book kept for that purpose, and to record deaths of members and date of same; to issue all notices required; to do such correspondence as may be necessary; sign all orders, and at the end of his term of office turn over all papers and books in his possession, belonging to the society, to his successor in office.

ART. IX. It shall be the duty of the treasurer to keep an account of all monies, from what source received and for what expended, and report the same to the association at its annual meeting; to turn over to his successor in office, all monies and effects belonging to the association.

ART. X. Each of the above officers shall hold his office for the term of one year, and until his successor is elected.

ART. XI. This constitution can be changed or amended at any annual meeting of the association by a majority vote of the members of the society.

The regular address was delivered by Hon. George W. Ruddick, followed by remarks from Hon. E. J. Dean and Allen Sewell.

After the speeches were made, the following named were elected officers for the ensuing year: Allen Sewell, president; George R. Dean, vice-president; Oscar Burbank, secretary; William P. Harris, treasurer.

Thanks were tendered Judge Ruddick for his address; W. M. Davis for the use of his park and for the pains taken by him to prepare it for the occasion; the musicians and the officers of the association, and citizens of Horton, who did so much for the entertainment of all.

SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The sixth annual meeting of the association was held June 15, 1878, at Moore's Woods, near Waverly. The secretary in his report said:

"Good roads, sunshine over head, and sunshine in the hearts of the old settlers, made this one of the largest and pleasantest meetings ever held by the society.

After the meeting was called to order, prayer was offered by Rev. James Skillen, an early settler, and eighty years of age.

An invitation was then given for membership, and the following named were added:

James and Lorinda Milburn, 1853; from Cedar Rapids.

Thomas J. and Margaret Sewell, 1853; from Boone county, Indiana.

A. J. and Julia A. Case, 1855; from DeKalb county, Illinois.

Sally M. Daily, 1854; from Boone county, Illinois.

Mrs. Margaret Starr, 1855; from Lycoming county, Pennsylvania

Edwin H. Tyler, 1868; from Ogle county, Illinois.

Mary M. Tyler, 1855; from Richland county, Ohio.

Mrs. S. Diana Merrill, 1853; from Boone county, Iowa.

Joseph and Mary Wade, 1855; from London, England.

Abram Wade, 1854; from Huntingtonshire, England.

Martha Ann Wade, 1854; from Cook county, Illinois.

George A. and Sarah Brown, 1854; from Washington county Maine.

James and Sarah E. Andrews, 1856; from McHenry county, Illinois.

S F. Sheppard, 1850; from Madison county, New York.

Mrs. S. W. Sheppard, 1851; from Boone county, New York.

Harriet C. Coddington.

After all had signed the constitution who desired, David Clark, one of the earliest settlers of the county, took the stand and delivered the regular address. When the speaker came to this county there were not a road or bridge, store or postoffice, mill or mechanic, lawyer or minister, teacher or doctor. Log cabins of one room capacity were the fashion. They were shelters from the rains and the storms, but were unfavorable for sparking. Mails came from Cedar Rapids; flour and meal from Anamosa, or Cedar Falls.

The following named were elected officers for the ensuing year: Matthew Farrington, president; Henry Boyd, vice-president; H. S. Hoover, secretary; W. P. Harris, treasurer.

James M. Sturdevant exhibited a pitchfork, jug, cup and saucer, and tomahawk, family heirlooms over one hundred years old.

Mrs. Daniel Chittenden exhibited her mother's finger ring, eighty years old.

John Miller exhibited cup and saucer one hundred and seventy years old.

A seventy year old blue ribbon jug also invited attention.

Oscar Burbank, who signed himself "de facto Secretary," in his report of the occasion, said:

"The president gave notice that the dinner was ready. Under the trees on the green sward, family after family, group after group, with invited friends and strangers, exhibited and strongly contrasted camping out thirty years ago, with to-day.

"All things have an end, so did our dinner. We naturaly gravitated around the speaker's stand, when, on being many times called, Father Skillen went on the stand and gave a little of his personal experience. He was over eighty years old; emigrated here when the country was new, eat his corn bread, broke the prairie, preached the gospel, Sundays, mauled rails week days, had done what he could to convert sinners, and had been bitten by mad dogs; yet he was alive and here, and hoped to meet us all again on this earth, if not, in the one to come.

"After much calling, Matthew Farrington took the stand. He wished to speak of one of the earliest settlers, who came here thirty-three years ago. He referred to Charles McCaffree. At that time three-hundred Indians lived in the big wood on section 22. None of Charles McCaffree's descendants are with us to-day. Mr. Farrington now spoke of the change that the last thirty years had wrought—a change that hard working men and women had made, a change that had filled our houses with plenty and with happiness, a change



C. H. Cooper.

whose basis was not capital or education, but hard work.

"William Jay, E. J. Dean, Silas Bryant and some others, gave short speeches.

"On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered Alpheus Moore for the use of his beautiful grounds; to David Clark for his able address, and to the band."

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

This meeting was held in the grove of Mr. Blazier, in Jefferson township, on Saturday, June 21, 1879. The following is the report of the secretary, Dr. Burbanks:

"The day was warm and fair. The grateful shade of this old forest was all that heart could desire. The committee of arrangements had bountifully provided everything to make the meeting a success.

"The president, Matthew Farrington, called the meeting to order, when the exercises of the day commenced with music by the Janesville cornet band, followed by a song by native young men and maidens, with organ accompaniment. Invocation by Rev. James Skillen, eighty-one years of age.

"O. C. Harrington, in a short address, told us that he did not belong to the kid-gloved aristocracy, but was a good sample of that class upon whom the curse had been pronounced, 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread till thou return unto the ground, for out of it thou wast taken; for dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return.' He suggested that the curse might be so amended as to except the untaxed bond-holders. He then gave us some of his personal history for the twenty-three years he had been here, of the improvement made, of fishing in the Wapsie, of the grand jury of 1858, when he first made the acquaintance of those old settlers, Judge Favies, Jenkins, Harris, Tyrrel, Blackwell and others; also the political campaign of 1856, where and when William P. Harmon and G. C. Wright worked side by side in the know-nothing party. The defeat of that party sent Harmon into the Republican party and Wright into the democratic party."

The following named were added to the membership of the society: Mrs. Maria Repp, 1858; Alonzo and Lydia O. Gleason, 1854; Abram and Mary Starr, 1855; A. G. and Maddie Lawrence, 1856.

Matthew Farrington exhibited the record of the first election ever held in Bremer county, which was held at the house of John Messinger.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: David High, president; Isaac Barrick, vice-president; Oscar Burbanks, secretary; William P. Harris, treasurer.

After the election of officers, C. Krech was loudly called for. He prefaced his remarks by singing "Pat Malloy" in German, and then relating one of his inimitable stories.

Elias Messinger, John Messinger, Allen Sewell and Rev. James Skillen related their experiences of pioneer life. B. W. Johnson also amused the audience with a relation of his early exploits and efforts.

Mrs. Charles McCaffree came upon the stand and was introduced by the president as the first white woman in Bremer county.

The meeting was largely attended, and one of the most enjoyable ever held in Bremer county.

EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The meeting was held June 19, 1880. From the minutes of the secretary, Dr. Burbanks, the following extracts are taken:

"The week was unfavorable for business. Terrible wind and rainstorms, with great disturbance of the electrical element, had done much damage to property and life. In many fields of corn, the rainy weather had kept the corn plows idle, so that the hope of a fair day for the old settlers' meeting, was a faint hope in the hearts of many.

"At last, Saturday, June the 19th, came. We were looking for it in the spirit of scientific prophecy, as it had been foretold by the wise men, the magi of our day, the scientist who had foretold the very second when it should be ushered in.

"It came in glory, and found us in peace and plenty. No cloud obscured the sky. The morning was cool and fresh. Peace and happiness seemed over all, as if a grand benediction from the Infinite Father had come down upon the whole earth, without respect to persons, or things, or previous condition of servitude, or poverty, or riches, or election, or free grace.

"The grounds at Janesville, where we assembled under the direction and inspiration of the president, David High, was just a splendid sylvan bower of old trees, and grass and sodded earth, that neither time, nor caprice, nor want had been able to induce the owner to efface, but stands to-day a memento of the early settlers of Bremer county. Here, in this delightful, cool and shady spot, on June 19, 1880, at 10:30 o'clock, A. M., the Old Settlers' meeting was called to order by the president.

"Music by the Janesville band, and invocation by Rev. James Skillen.

"The annual address, by Hon. Matthew Farrington, met expectations.

"After the transaction of some necessary business, dinner was next in order. In the shade, under the trees of the old forest, as the dew in the morning upon the broad oak leaves, from the attractions of its particles, resolves itself into drops greater or smaller, so this vast, moving, floating audience, by affinity, by natural attraction, divided, separated, dissolved into groups of near acquaintances, of friends and families to partake of a picnic dinner beyond measure or need, illustrating the wisdom and forethought of those early settlers who had the true grit and sand to hold on and hold out. Here we hunted up old friends, and renewed the acquaintance of those who belong to us by the grace of blood or matrimony, or the descendants of those who came with William the Conqueror, to subdue the prairies, improve the water powers, and build the towns for the use of men, according to the civilization of to-day; men and women who had staying qualities, and in whose veins flowed the bluest blood of man's nobility.

"Shaking hands, greeting and being greeted, swiftly wore away the time, when the sound of music and of song suggested that half past one o'clock was here and waiting. Coming to order at the call of the president, we had the pleasure of listening to a solo entitled, "Olden Days," by Miss Florence Rowen.

"Balloting for officers for the ensuing year resulted in the election of the following named: James M. Sturdevant, president; William Basking, vice-president;

Oscar Burbanks, secretary; William P. Harris, treasurer.

"The president gave notice to all who wished to join the association. The following named were added:

"Frank A. Lee, came to the county Sept. 10, 1857, from Kane county, Illinois.

"Carrie L. Lee, came to Waverly in 1854.

"O. C. Harrington exhibited some Continental money about one hundred years old, which he said was a regular old settler in the money line, of these United States. This was fiat money which the United States promised to redeem in Spanish milled silver dollars, but owing to the poverty of the country, the money was never redeemed, but the government allowed those of its citizens who had given their property for it, to bear the whole burden of its depreciation.

"Professor McIntyre, of Janesville, being called on for a speech said that, having a big voice, some people were simple enough to suppose that his big voice had a patent attachment of big ideas, and of course he could talk at any time, and upon any subject, just as easy as nothing. He said this was a mistake—he had been over estimated. He had always been in sympathy with the hardy pioneers of civilization, for they were the ones who laid the foundations of society, and a large debt of gratitude was due them for the enterprise, toil and suffering that had made such a day as this a possibility in this new fair land.

"Parker Lucas came upon the stand after much calling, and said that he would not make a speech, that he had never learned to sing in the scientific way, but he could sing a little by rote; so he sang an old war song entitled 'General Jackson,' which was loudly applauded.

"Being called for, Father Skillen said that he was neither an orator or a politician, but many years ago while he was on his way to Cedar Falls with a load of wheat, he met a man on horseback who inquired the way to Fort Barrick. Then he told us how a body of armed men marched up the Shell Rock river to exterminate the scalping red skins, and how they saw a smoke by the side of the river where an emigrant's wife was doing her washing quietly by the river's side, and fearing an ambush from the Indians, retreated to a safe place, where, instead of shedding their blood for home and loved ones, they shed something out of a jug.

"This allusion to the Indian scare brought upon the stand many of the actors, spectators and frightened ones of that time. A diversity of views was expressed among the speakers, but only one sentiment prevailed relative to the protection of loved ones and home.

"Mrs. Jennie Maxfield said that twenty-four years ago, the 4th of July was celebrated here upon these very grounds, and that the officers and singers and the orator were all alive save one, whom we understood to mean her husband, Judge Maxfield.

"Robert Nussinger said that he had been here thirty-three years. He was a boy then, and the first public gathering that he went to was at his father's house, July 4, 1850. He had seen no one here to-day, save Isaac Barrick, who was present that day.

"William Mickle being loudly called for, came forward and said that he was not an old settler, but he felt thankful to

the men who had endured the hardships necessary to redeem this fair land from the useless and superfluous Indian, to culture and to civilization. Its fertile soil, with its bubbling springs and crystal streams; its green prairies and sylvan groves, were all dotted over with happy homes—farm houses and villages, where peace and plenty reign. The school-house was everywhere by law, and the church where faith and love, plants it. Where we need railroads and carriage roads, there they are. Bridges of iron or of wood are over every river and every brook. Cities and villages where commerce and manufactures flourish, and where art and science build enduring homes. Who has done this great thing—who has made this thing possible? The pioneers of Bremer county."

NINTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The old settlers of Bremer county held their ninth annual meeting June 23, 1881, in the grove on the grounds and near the residence of James M. Sturdevant, in Warren township.

The meeting was called to order by the president, James M. Sturdevant, and Rev. James Skillen addressed the Throne of Grace, returning thanks for meeting so many old friends and familiar faces, and thanks for that living faith that triumphs over the ills of this life, and when all is over, opens to us a life of immortal glory.

The principal address was by H. H. Grey. The secretary says of this address:

"Mr. Grey discussed man as a social being, asserting that if there was only two people on the face of the globe, they would manage some how to get together, and he thought this idea was sustained by the history of the race. Mr. Grey being a native and to the manor born, gave advice, history, suggestions, poetry and anecdote, illustrating the struggles of the early settlers.

The following named were elected officers for the ensuing year:—D. P. Walling, president; Marcus Gillett, vice-president; Frank A. Lee, secretary; William P. Harris, treasurer.

From the secretary's report the following extracts are taken:

"Matthew Farrington being called upon, said he thought it was against the rules to explode small fire-crackers in that crowd, and so he must be excused for attempting to make a speech.

"Rev. James Skillen said there was no speech in him, but he would show them a fool thing; it was how Ohio people made bull-frogs. They were solid as iron, and warranted to wear. But he would lay the fool thing aside, and say that he had a pleasant visit in Ohio; visited Columbus, saw two of his brothers, and had a pleasant time with relatives and friends. He was thankful that at 84 he could stand before his old friends once more before he passed over the rolling stream of time. He wanted them all to do well, and to do well was to be prepared to pass safely through the valley of the shadow of death.

"A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered James M. Sturdevant and family for the great labor and pains taken by them to prepare the grounds; for the use of their house for the aged and infirm; and for the many courtesies and kindnesses shown to all."

TENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth annual meeting of the Old Settlers' Association of Bremer county, was held at Tripoli, on Saturday, June 24, 1882. The following is the report of the secretary:

"The uncertainty which had attended the weather, and the frequency and severity of storms during the whole month of June, had caused it to be next to impossible to select a day for the occasion with any encouraging prospect of escaping the disturbance of the elements. Arrangements had, however, been made with the D. & D. Railroad Company for excursions from Waverly and from Sumner, to the place of meeting, and all thought that if God and nature were only on our side, the meeting would still prove to be a success.

"The morning of the 24th dawned upon us with that sultry, oppressive heat, which so surely and peculiarly indicates the approach of the storm king, while the black ominous clouds hung like a pall in the northwest; their slow but certain approach being heralded by the roar and deep-toned groanings of the distant thunder.

"The terrible and heart-rending details of the cyclone which had visited the State but one short week before, which with its mighty and resistless power, had nearly destroyed the beautiful city of Grinnell, with its costly residences, its churches and colleges, together with the sacrifice of over fifty human lives, were still fresh in the minds of all. Besides this, a cyclone of like nature, but made fearful by its proximity, only two days previous to the meeting—so recently that full particulars had not yet reached us—had passed through our neighboring city of Independence, unroofing houses, tearing bridges, etc., with three or four human lives lost.

"With this record of devastation and destruction to contemplate, it was but natural that there should be some hesitancy on the part of nearly all of us in starting out in the face of such a storm as was threatened. Notwithstanding all this, however, about one hundred people, including about thirty-five ladies, started from Waverly, and although for a few minutes a hard wind and rain storm prevailed, by the time we reached Tripoli all was pleasant and serene, and every one felt that it was good to be there. Soon old settlers from the surrounding country began to arrive, and by the time the train was in from Sumner, a goodly number had assembled, and hearty hand-shakes, and cheerful salutations gave no trace of the difficulties of the morning. The rain had caused the grounds, which had been prepared, to be unfit for use; therefore the Free Will Baptist Society kindly threw open the doors of their new church, in which the exercises of the association were held.

The association was called to order by the president, Hon. D. P. Walling, who made a few appropriate remarks. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: O. C. Harrington, president; Charles Hastings, vice-president: Frank A. Lee, secretary; William P. Harris, treasurer.

The president introduced as the speaker of the day, V. B. Grinnell. Mr. Grinnell said that in an unguarded moment he had promised the president that he would make a few minutes' speech after dinner,

but did not know he was to be *the* speaker of the occasion. He then gave an interesting account of his early experience in the county. How he took the hack at Dubuque and came to Independence, and from there walked to Dayton Township; stopped on the way at a hotel where he had some bread that would make E. C. Bennett's red hog squeal; stopped in Franklin township where a lady got dinner for him; never had a dinner that tasted so good in his life. The house in which the lady lived was built of logs, and had augur holes bored in the sides, in which stakes were driven, and upon these were laid rails and some hay, which constituted the bed. The chamber floor was made of rails and hay also, and fourteen slept in one bed up there. In speaking of the Wapsipinicon, Mr. Grinnell said that the traditions were that the bed of the river was made by a large serpent crawling through the mud.

"Mr. Sewell made a motion that all who came to the county before July 1, 1872, be considered old settlers, and eligible for membership in this association. After considerable discussion the motion was laid on the table until the next annual meeting.

"John Chapin and wife; V. B. Grinnell and wife, and E. J. Dean became members of the association, by paying the membership fee of $1.00.

"After dinner V. B. Grinnell was called on for his five minutes' speech, and responded in a few humerous remarks. He was followed by O. C. Harrington, E. J. Dean, Allen Sewell and Dan Fitchthorn.

"On motion of Dr. Burbanks, and as amended by V. B. Grinnell, all old settlers were required to have their photographs, as well as photographs of settlers, deceased, so far as possible, in the hands of the secretary before the next annual meeting, and that the secretary be empowered to procure a suitable frame therefor.

"On motion of the secretary the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a vote of thanks be tendered the Baptist Society for the use of their church; to Rev. R. Norton for his efficient services as chaplain; to the martial band and glee club for their excellent music; to V. B. Grinnell for his happy speech; to A. T. Martin for his superior coffee; to D. P. Walling for his interest and services as president; to E J. Dean and family, and other citizens of Tripoli for the kindness shown to the members of this association."

CHAPTER XVII.

DOUGLAS TOWNSHIP.

This territory lies in the northern tier of townships in Bremer county, and is bounded by Chicasaw county, Polk, Warren and Frederika townships, respectively on the north, west, south, and east. It is an agricultural township, having no village or railroad within its boundaries. The Wapsipinicon river runs through a portion of section 1, when it flows into Frederika township, then entering again on section 12, makes a short curve, and leaves on the same quarter. Three creeks flow toward the south that have their source in the southern part of the township—Erskine run, Quarter-section run, and Crane creek.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam, with clay sub-soil, very rich and productive, but inclined, in places, to be flat. Much of this land, that years ago was considered swampy, and not desirable for cultivation, now comprises rich and productive farms. This is a prairie township, having very little natural timber, excepting about five hundred acres on sections 1 and 12. The population consists mainly of Germans, although other nationalities are represented.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Albert Stannard, the first settler of this township, came from Battle Creek, Michigan, with a son and daughter—the former, sixteen years old, the latter two years younger. They came in the fall of 1852. Mr. Stannard cut hay to supply his oxen for the winter and to cover a rude hut which he constructed of logs and poles, on the bank of the Wapsipinicon, in which they lived during the winter. He was followed next summer by Crawford Thoroughman and Andy Gulen, his son-in-law. Albert Stannard, Asa Adams and Louis Branch left the township in May, 1861, bound for California. Stannard died on the way—Adams changed his route and went to Oregon, where he has since lived, and Branch went on to his destination.

John Mitchell was a settler of 1855, and located on section one.

John Acken selected a home the same season on section 12.

James H. Eldridge also came in 1855, and located on section 18.

William Blackwell run his lines the same year, around a farm on section 31, and Simon George established himself on section 30. Then followed Frank Goodwin, who died in May, 1881, and Benjamin Goodwin, now living in the north part of the township, on section four—Thomas Lashbrook, now living in Waverly; R. G. McDonald, Malcomb Fisher, Robert McCracken, who went to Ireland, last April; Jack McCracken, also an early

settler, and went to Ireland a number of years ago; James Leaman, Timothy Clearg, Chauncy Brooks, and others, followed in rapid succession—a number of which are mentioned—George Sailes came in 1855, and settled on section 24, he sold out and went to Kane county, Illinois.

J. S. Leaman, a son of Isaac and Rebecca (Spencer) Leaman, was born in Boone county, Illinois, on the 17th day of September, 1837. He remained in his native county until nineteen years of age when he, with his parents, emigrated west. Isaac Leaman, father of J. S., who is now living in Charles City, Iowa, was born near Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in the year 1809. His youth, and the first years of his manhood were passed in the State of Ohio. In the spring of 1837 he moved to Illinois, and for eighteen years lived in Boone and DeKalb counties. Here he formed one of the early pioneers, and had Indians as neighbors for several years after his arrival. He witnessed and took no small part in the developments of that section of the country. In the year 1855 he made another move westward, and took up his abode in the township of Frederika, in Bremer county. Mr. Leamon has raised a family of ten children, six boys and four girls, all of whom are now living, with the exception of the second daughter. James S. is the second eldest child of his father's family, and is the oldest son. In the spring of 1859 he moved to the township of Douglas, where he has since lived, always taking an active part in the growth and development of his township, and a lively interest in public affairs. His farm contains 160 acres of prairie and 10 acres of timber land. August 19, 1858, he was married to Miss C. M. Goodwin, a daughter of J. P. Goodwin, an old settler of this township. Mrs. Leaman is a native of Essex county, New York, born the 2nd day of July, 1838. She moved to Illinois at the age of ten years, and in 1856 came to Iowa, Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living—four boys and four girls.

Timothy Cleary, a native of Tipperary, Irelend, was born in 1822. In May, 1851, he came to America, and upon his arrival worked for one year in the State of New York, and then moved to Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1855, when he came to Bremer county Iowa, and made a claim in Douglas township. He then worked in Minnesota and Illinois for the three following years, and in the fall of 1858, settled on his claim. His farm contains 420 acres on section 24. He was married in White Hall, New York, in 1853, to Miss Mary McCormick, also a native of Ireland. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are now living—Mary A., Martin, Thomas (deceased,) Katie, Sarah J., John, Emma, Tim, George and Thomas (twins,) Jessie (deceased.)

R. G. McDonald, a native of county Antrim, Ireland, was born January 4, 1833, and there his life was passed on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. At this period he emigrated to America, and landing in New York State, worked there one year, and then moved westward, locating at Racine, Wisconsin, where he remained one year. He then went south, remaining there one and one-half years, when he returned to Racine, where he passed another year. In October, 1855,



L. H. Coddington.

he came to this township, and in company with a cousin, whose name also was Robert McDonald, purchased 240 acres of land on section 1. Shortly after, his cousin moved to Minnesota, and the subject of this sketch bought a part of his land. Mr. McDonald is one of the oldest living settlers of this town. He came here a poor man, and has, by persevering toil and good management, acquired a competence. He, with his four sons, are the possessors of eleven hundred acres of excellent land. The farm is located on sections 1, 2, 11 and 12, and is drained and watered by the Wapsipinicon river, which runs through it, and which is skirted with timber in abundant supply for fuel. He was married in Racine, Wisconsin, February 14, 1855, to Miss Ann McDonald, a native of his own county. She came to America with her parents at the age of three, and grew to womanhood in Racine. They were the parents of twelve children, eleven of whom are living. Mrs. McDonald died at their home, October 1, 1881. The children are all living at home with the exception of the eldest son, who is married and lives on an adjoining farm. The children were born as follows: John William, born March 24, 1856; Samuel, March 3, 1858; David, January 29, 1862; Mary Ann, April 20, 1864; Margaret E., January 24, 1866, Agnes in 1868; Sarah Elizabeth, October 1, 1870; Robert, March 29, 1873; Julia, July 23, 1875; Emily, July 4, 1877; Liddie, September 21, 1879.

B. H. Gardner, a native of Stephentown, Rensselaer county, New York, was born on the 25th day of September, 1828 When twelve years of age, his parents moved to Orleans county, and in 1843 came west, and settled in Rock county, Wisconsin, near where Broadhead now stands. Here B. H. passed his early life, attending the district schools, and helping his father about the farm. After reaching his majority, he returned to Orleans county, New York, and for two years worked as engineer in a saw mill, after which he moved back to Wisconsin, and followed the same occupation for two or three years. He next engaged in farming for a few years, and in May, 1863, came to Bremer county, and worked a rented farm in Lafayette township, for two years. In 1865 he purchased a farm on section 31, Douglas township, where he has ever since resided. His land consists of eighty-two and one-half acres in Douglas, and ten acres of timber land in Lafayette township. His sons, Charles and Francis, each also own and manage eighty acres of land in this township. Mr. Gardner has been a member of the board of trustees for several terms, and has held the office of secretary in his school district for ten years. He was married, in Green county, Wisconsin, June 13, 1858, to Miss Harriet Lampson, a native of Ohio, born in 1839. While she was quite young her parents moved to Wisconsin, where she grew to womanhood. Six children have been born to them—Francis, born November 22, 1860; Harley and Charley, (twins), born May 30, 1862; Edith, born November 5, 1866; Mattie, born August 19, 1870, and Ernest, born March 4, 1875.

M. S. Littlefield, a son of D. K. and Dollie (Sawyer) Littlefield, was born in Piscataquis county, Maine, on the 7th of December, 1833. He received his education in the common schools, and, when

grown, helped his father on the farm. The family remained in that section of the country until 1855, when they emigrated to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where they remained eight years, and M. S. employed his time for five years, during the winter months, teaching school. In the fall of 1863, they came to Iowa, purchased a farm in Polk township, Bremer county, which they opened up, improved and afterward sold. In October, 1878, Mr. Littlefield bought a farm in Douglas township, where he has since resided. He now owns one hundred acres here, and also seven acres of timber in Polk township. He has held the office of clerk of Polk township for six years, and has held school offices in that township and Douglas, at various periods, and is now secretary of Independent School District No. 3. He was married, in Polk township, on the 31st day of October, 1872, to Miss E. A. Collins, a native of Orange county, Vermont, born August 22, 1852. Mr. Littlefield's mother died in Piscataquis county while he was still a babe, and his father married Miss Polly Buck, a native of Maine. The second wife died in Polk township, August 31, 1878, and was buried in the Horton cemetery. M. S. Littlefield's father was born in New Gloucester, Cumberland county, Maine.

M. Potter was born May 5, 1833, in Franklin county, New York, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He received a common school education, and when old enough learned the mason's trade, which occupation he has since followed, in connection with farming, until the last few years. In August of the second year of our great rebellion, he enlisted in company F, 142d New York Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the war. Upon returning from the army he sold his farm in New York, and in August of the same year, came to Iowa. Here he purchased a farm of 80 acres on section 19, in the township of Douglas, and has there since resided. Mr. Potter has held the position of county supervisor for three years, and has also held other town offices at different times. He was married in his native county, November 3, 1859, to Miss Orville Clarke, of the same place, who was born July 25, 1838. They have two children—twins—Harmon and Herman, who were born August 15, 1861.

L. P. Wilson was born in Clarion county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of June, 1837. Here he received his education in the common school, and remained with his parents on their farm until he reached the age of twenty-five. In the spring of 1855, the family moved west and settled in Buchanan county, Iowa, where L. P. farmed until 1864, when he came to Bremer county. He first settled in Franklin township, living there until the spring of 1872. He then came to Douglas township, and settled on the farm where he now lives, and which he had purchased the year previous. Mr. Wilson takes great interest in stock raising, hogs being a specialty with him. He has from seventy-five to one hundred of the celebrated Poland-China breed, and owns seventeen full-blooded animals of that breed. Around the buildings, is a fine grove of shade trees of his own planting, which lessens the excessive heat of summer and breaks the coldest winds of our northern winters. On his farm is also an orchard of seventy-five

thrifty trees. He was married in Buchanan county on the 12th of March, to Miss Olive Lucinda Tucker, who is a native of Tompkins county, New York, born October 20, 1842. Three children have been born to them—Samuel Parks, born March 2d, 1863, in Buchanan county; Mary Jane, born August 29, 1864, in Bremer county; Perry Ulysses, born October 6, 1865, in this county.

James Conhor was born in Ireland in 1820. He continued to reside in his native country until about thirty years of age, when he emigrated to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio. He made that city his home until 1864, when he came to Bremer county and settled in Douglas township, where he now owns 120 acres of land on section 14. He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, in December, 1855, to Miss Mary Costello, of that city. She is a native of Ireland. They have seven children living—James Edward, Patrick John, Elizabeth Ann, Thomas William, Mary Ellen, Margareta and Robert Henry.

Thomas Sinderson, a native of Lincolnshire, England, was born December 22d, 1819, and grew to manhood on a farm in his native place. When grown, he served as a groom until 1858, at which time, he emigrated to America, and located in Belvidere, Illinois, where he lived for seven years. In April, 1865, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Douglas township, where he purchased 120 acres of land on section 14. He also owned ten acres of timber in the township of Frederika. Since Mr. Sinderson's first settlement in this county he has resided on his farm, on section 14. He was married in England in 1850, to Miss D. Smith, born February 19, 1826, and who is also a native of Lincolnshire. Eight children have been born to them, six of whom are now living. Charles, born September 28, 1853; Arthur, born November 1, 1855; Emma, born July 8, 1857, died February 1, 1859; Alice, born July 7, 1859, died March 7, 1879; Ellen, born September 24, 1861; Keziah, February 28, 1865; Sarah, July 13, 1866; Emma, May 30, 1869.

Joseph Beck was born in Gros de ching, France, on the 22d day of May, 1830. At the age of sixteen, he emigrated to America, and located in Rensselaer county, New York, where he lived for ten years. He then moved to DuPage county, Illinois, where he farmed for twelve years. In the spring of 1866, he came to Bremer county, and lived in Polk township for three years. In the fall of 1869 he purchased and moved on the place where he still lives. His farm is located on sections 29 and 30, and consists of 160 acres. He was married in Chicago on the 22d day of November, 1855, to Miss Mary Jamieson, born in Ireland March 16, 1836. When ten years of age, she came to America with her parents, and grew to womanhood in Albany, New York. In the spring of 1855, she moved west, to DuPage county, Illinois. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom are now living. The names of said children are—Libbie, Perry, Emma, Ida, Roy, Charles, and Mary, Samuel, Josephine, deceased.

John W. Shirley, was born in LaPorte county, Indiana, on the 3d day of October, 1836. When he was five years of age his parents moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, where John was reared on his father's farm, and received an education in the

common schools. In the spring of 1864, he left his home, and for nearly two years engaged in mining in Nevada. Returning to his former home, he passed a short time, and in 1866 came to Iowa, locating in Douglas township, Bremer county, and the year following his arrival bought the farm on which he has since lived. This land comprises 240 acres on section 10, and three, and ten acres of timber in the township of Frederika. Mr.Shirley has held the office of trustee for two terms, as well as other town and school offices, and is present chairman of the board of trustees. He was married in Schenectady county, New York, in 1859, to Mary A. Rainbow, a native of New York, who died in Illinois, in the spring of 1864. On the 19th day of November, 1868, Mr. Shirley married Miss Elizabeth E. Felt, who was born September 21, 1843, and who is a native of Madison county, New York. Two children have been born to them—Mary Delia, born September 26, 1869, Raymond Felt, born August 13, 1882.

J. B. Olney, a native of Chenango county, New York, was born May 31, 1837. When seven years of age, his parents moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where he remained until twenty-seven years of age. February 25, 1864, he enlisted in Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged at the close of the rebellion. Upon leaving the army, he passed the following winter at his former home; and in the spring of 1866, came to Iowa, locating in Warren township, Bremer county, where he stayed one year, and then came to his present home in Douglas township. He owns 160 acres on section 36, and also some land in the township adjoining. Mr. Olney has held the office of justice of the peace for the past four years; has been assessor for two terms, and has held other local offices. He was married in DeKalb county, Illinois, February 25, 1858 to Miss Fidelia A. Barringer, a native of New York, born December 1, 1842. They have two children living—Florice Edward, born April 3, 1862; and Volney, born August 17, 1870. Mary Ann died in the spring of 1862, aged three years and two months.

Philip Carpenter was born in Montgomery county, New York, on the 10th day of June, 1830. When he was about six years of age his parents moved to Jefferson county, and four years later, to St. Lawrence county, where his father died. Here Philip remained until about eighteen years of age, and then spent six years in other counties of the State, first going to Oswego county, thence to Onondago county, and, lastly, moving to Rensselaer county, where he remained until the spring of 1854. He then removed to Waukesha county, Wisconsin, where he lived one year, and then located in Fon du Lac county, where he engaged in farming for twelve years. He then farmed for three years in an adjoining part of Sheboygan county. In the fall of 1867, he came to Iowa and settled on the place where he has since resided. His farm consists of 120 acres of prairie land, on sections 30 and 31, and ten acres of timber land in Polk township. He was married in Rensselaer county, New York, on the 7th day of January, 1854, to Miss Catherine Miller, a native of that county, born on the 25th day of March, 1836. They have six children living, and one deceased. —Ida J., born November 22, 1854, in the

town of Vernon, Waukesha county, Wisconsin; Mary A., born February 11, 1858, in the town of Marshfield, Fon du Lac county, Wisconsin; Ella, born January 16, 1860, in the same place; Alice O., born August 28, 1864, in the same place; Wesley M., born April 11, 1866, in Greenbush, Sheboygan county, Wisconsin; Vernie E., born May 30, 1869, in Douglas township; Avery D., born February 17, 1871, in Douglas township. Ella A. died May I, 1863.

W. S. Robinson was born in Piscataquis county, Maine, on the 26th day of November, 1837. He remained in his native county until seven years of age, when, with his parents, he moved to Boone county, Illinois, where he lived until within three years of his majority. At this time his parents located in Crawford county, Wisconsin, and here their son lived with them two years, then returned to Boone county and purchased a farm where he lived until September, 1867, when he came to Iowa and settled in Douglas township, Bremer county. Here he bought a farm of excellent land located on section 9. Mr. Robinson has held the office of assessor for one year, and at different periods has held other town and school offices. In February, 1882, he was commissioned postmaster of Pony postoffice, which was established at his residence in Boone county, Illinois. He was married in Boone county, Illinois, January 1, 1864, to Miss Mary E. Vaughan, born in Ogle county, Illinois, March 10, 1843. They have two children living—Ertie E., born December 26, 1866; Bertha M., born June 18, 1878.

Diedrich Kierchhoff, was born in Hanover, Germany, on the 13th day of December, 1834. He remained in his native country until he was twenty-one years of age, when he emigrated to America, and settled in the State of Illinois, where, for the greater share of the time, he pursued the carpenter's trade, working in Chicago, Elgin, Freeport, and other points. In the fall of 1868, he moved to Iowa, and located on a rented farm, situated in the northeastern part of this township. Here he remained for one year, and then purchased his farm of 160 acres, on section 27, where he has since resided. Mr. Kierchhoff was elected a member of the board of trustees in the fall of 1879, and still fills that position; he has also been road supervisor for three terms. He was married in Chicago on the 20th day of March, 1866, to Miss Dora Mummealtie, a native of Prussia, born May 26, 1841. Nine children have been born to them, six of whom are living —Emma, born October 28, 1868; Dora, born January 17, 1872; Mary B., born May 24, 1874; Diedrich, born July 15, 1875; William, born December 5, 1878; Wilhelmina, born September 17, 1880; Frederick, born January 25, 1867, and died when fifteen months old; Alvina, born May 19, 1870, and died, aged nine months; Bertha, born July 30, 1882, and died when twenty-five days old.

R. Walker was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 9th of September, 1848. While he was quite young, his parents moved to Columbia county, Wisconsin, where he remained on a farm until nineteen years of age. In March, 1868, he came to Iowa, and located near Tripoli. Here he lived for a year and a half, after which he lived for a short time at Clermont, Iowa, then went on a visit to his old home in Wiscon-

sin. He soon returned to this county, where he has since lived. In the fall of 1874, he purchased a farm of forty acres on section 8, in Douglas township, where he moved his family. Mr. Walker was married in Portage City, Wisconsin, March 19, 1868, to Miss Mary Ann Elizabeth Diffee, a native of Utica, New York, born on the 25th of January, 1849. Three children have been born to them—Myrtie, Ione, Gertie May and Guy Prentiss. Mr. Walker opened a store in December, 1880, and has since kept a good assortment of general merchandise.

W. A. Robinson was born in Boone county, Illinois, on the 6th of September, 1846. He there received a common school education, and grew to manhood's estate. In October, 1868, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Douglas township. He first purchased a farm on section 4, where he spent a year and a half, and then bought 80 acres in section 5, where he now resides. He was married in Horton county, on the 4th of July, 1870, to Miss Margaret Ann Reed, of Douglas township. She is a native of Washington county, Missouri, born on the 15th of October, 1856. They have had three children two of whom are now living—Mary Ellen, born November 29, 1871; Leon Ray, born November 23, 1878; Elizabeth A. was born October 7, 1875, and died August 15, 1877.

John Harker, a native of Yorkshire, England, was born June 10, 1842. When he was about two years of age, his parents emigrated to America and settled in Grant county, Wisconsin, where John grew to manhood and received a common school education. He engaged in farming in Grant county until the spring of 1869, when he came to Bremer county and purchased a farm on section 23, Douglas township. Here he lived until the winter of 1878–9, when he moved to the farm on which he now resides, located on section 14. He was elected a member of the board of trustees in the fall of 1881, and still serves in that capacity. He was married in Grant county, Wisconsin, April 7, 1866, to Miss Ruth Slack, of that county. They have been blessed with three children—George William, born January 11, 1867; James Louis, born January 24, 1872, and Lydia Ann, born April 13, 1877.

Charles Alcock was born in Yorkshire, England, on the 27th day of October, 1819. He there passed his youth, and four years of manhood, and then came to America, locating in Grant county, Wisconsin, where he engaged in mining until the spring of 1869. At this period he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and purchased the farm on which he has since resided. His land lies in sections 14 and 23, and consists of 240 acres. He was married in Yorkshire, England, on the 20th day of March, 1845, to Miss Elizabeth Peacock, who was born in 1826, and is a native of that place. Mrs. Alcock died at their home on the 3d of November, 1870, and was buried in what is known as the "Alcock Cemetery." She had borne him nine children, eight of whom are living. Their daughter, Hannah L., died November 21, 1870, aged nineteen years, four months and twenty-one days.

L. E. Losee, a native of DeKalb county, Illinois, was born July 1, 1845. He there received a common school education, and when old enough, learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he has since fol-

lowed in connection with farming. In May, 1872, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and bought a farm in Douglas township, upon which he has since resided. He has been assessor of the town for one term, and also secretary of school district number two, for three years. Mr. Losee was married in Boone county, Illinois, September 15, 1870, to Miss Fannie A. Jones, a native of Hillsdale county, Michigan, born on the 6th day of September, 1845. When she was eight years of age her parents moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, where she grew to womanhood. They have been blessed with four children—Clayton, born August 6, 1871; Harry, born August 4, 1874; Edith, born October 17, 1877; Lyndes, born April 22, 1879.

Thomas McCracken, a native of county Down, Ireland, was born in August, 1853. He grew to manhood's estate in the country of his birth, continuing to reside there until the fall of 1877, when he came to America, and took possession of his father's farm, in Douglas township, Bremer county. Thomas' father, John McCracken, came to America soon after the former's birth. He first spent one or two years in Pennsylvania, then came west to Iowa, and settled in Douglas township, Bremer county. Here he lived with his brother Robert, who had come to America a year or two earlier, and located in the northeastern part of the township. The brothers—Robert and John McCracken—were among the early settlers of Douglas township, and together owned about 700 acres of valuable land, which they held until Robert sold his farm one year ago. Thomas now owns 240 acres of land on sections 12 and 14, and 140 acres in the township of Frederika. The Wapsipinicon river runs through his farm, and along its banks is a valuable supply of timber.

J. F. Jeffers was born in Seneca county, New York, on the 14th day of May, 1814. While a child his parents moved to Wayne county, where he received a common school education. When grown, he farmed in this county until 1850, when he moved to Will county, Illinois, where he lived for five years. In 1855 he came to Iowa, locating in Blackhawk county, being one of the early settlers. He remained there until 1871, when he came to Douglas township, and purchased a farm lying on section 9, upon which he has since lived. Mr. Jeffers was married in Wayne county, New York, February 19, 1833, to Miss Hannah Rinehart, born July 13, 1813, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. They have had twelve children born to them, eight of whom are now living; have married and formed homes of their own.

Alexander Stephens was born in Cornwall, England, on the 4th day of March, 1842. When about seven years of age he came, with his parents, to America. The family located in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, where Alexander grew to manhood, on a farm. In his youth he attended the district schools of Lafayette county. In the spring of 1879 he came to Bremer county, and purchased the farm in Douglas township, where he has since lived. He was married, in Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, on the 8th day of February, 1868, to Miss Mary Ann Alton, of that county. She is a native of England, born in 1841. Nine children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living.

William Early, a native of the county of Essex, Canada, was born on the 13th day of January, 1823, and there grew to manhood on a farm, about twenty-five miles east of Detroit. In 1846, in company with his parents, he moved to Boone county, Illinois, where he followed agricultural pursuits untill 1880. In October of that year he came to Douglas township, Bremer county, and purchased his farm of 80 acres lying in section 4, where, with his family, he resides. Mr. Early was born in Boone county, Illinois, September 25, 1850, to Miss Sarah Jane Whiting, a native of Maine, born on the 9th day of December, 1830. Four children have been born to them—Edward, born December 19, 1851; Horace, born July 4th, 1861; George, born February 8, 1866; Effie, born December 25, 1870.

C. D. Ried was born in Scotland on the 18th day of March, 1831. When he was eighteen years of age, he left his home in the old country and crossed the waters to America. Upon his arrival, he settled in Ogdensburg, New York, where he remained for five years, and then removed to Chicago, Illinois, which city he made his home until the fall of 1876, when he came to Douglas township and purchased the place on which he has since lived. His farm is located on section 5, and consists of 72 acres of good land. He was married in Lake county, Illinois, July 4, 1857, to Miss Margaret Steele of that county, born December 25, 1839. While a resident of Chicago Mr. Ried was foreman of a lumber-yard for Swan, Clark & Co., furniture manufacturers, for nine years.

D. E. Perkins was born in Courtland county, New York, on the 25th of October, 1840. He there lived with an uncle (his mother having died in his infancy) until he was ten years of age, when he removed with the family to Waukesha county, Wisconsin. On the 2d of November, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until honorably discharged, December 27, 1865. At the close of the war, he came to Iowa and located in Buchanan county, where he lived four years. He then came to Douglas township, Bremer county, locating on the farm where he now resides. His land lies on section 6 and consists of seventy-five acres. He was married in Douglas township, on the 7th of May, 1871, to Miss Martha Marsh, of Polk township, but whose birth place is DeKalb county, Illinois, where she was born July 4th, 1850. Seven children have been born to them—Lucia E., born March 10, 1872; Marcia L., born May 10, 1873; Carrie I., born August 9, 1874; Grace M., born May 31, 1876; Edna J., born June 3, 1878; Sholto M., born February 29, 1880; Olive M., born December 13, 1881.

Luther Whiting was born in Boone county, Illinois, on the 28th of November, 1841. He received a common school education and grew to manhood's estate in that county. In his 19th year he entered the army, enlisting at Belvidere, on the 15th day of September, 1861, in Company A, Twelfth Illinois Infantry. He served the Nation faithfully for four years and three days. At the close of the rebellion he was mustered out of service, at Benton Barracks, Missouri, on the 8th of September, 1865. Upon returning to civil life,



Yours Truly
C. Cadwallader

he followed farming in his native county until the fall of 1880, at which time he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Douglas township, where he purchased a farm of 240 acres on section 8, and ten acres of timber land in sections 1 and 5. Mr. Whiting was married in Winnebago county, Illinois, May 28, 1866, to Miss Mary E. Sabin, a native of Schenectady county, New York, born on the 28th of May, 1846. Four children have been born to them—Nellie, born May 2d, 1868; John H., born October 24, 1870; Ira, born August, 18, 1875; Frank, born May 22, 1882.

A. A. Dickinson was born in Orange county, Vermont, on the 19th day of December, 1840, and grew to manhood on a farm in his native place. In 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. After returning to civil life, he conducted his farm at his former home for seven years. In November, 1872, he came to Bremer county and settled in Douglas township, on section 8, where he lived for a short time, and then purchased 80 acres of land on section 30, where he has since resided. Mr. Dickinson was married in Williamstown, Orange county, Vermont, on the 7th day of September, 1862, to Alice A. Briggs, who is a native of that place. This couple have one adopted child—Mary D., born on the 14th day of July, 1869.

T. H. Brainard was born in Lower Canada, on the 8th day of August, 1837. When he was two years of age his parents moved to Massachusetts, and in that State he passed ten years of his life. The two years following he lived in the State of Vermont, and in Canada. In 1851, his family moved to Wisconsin, and located in Black Earth, Dane county, which place was his home until 1870. In the fall of 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, commanded by Captain D. E. Hough. He served until the close of the war; and among other engagements in which he took part, was the siege of Vicksburg and the fall of Mobile. In the fall of 1870, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and made Horton village his home for two years. He then returned to Wisconsin where he remained until 1879. In the fall of this year he returned to this county. He was married in Dane county, on the 21st day of August, 1866, to Miss Hannah Hollis, of the town of Black Earth. Mr. and Mrs. Brainard have had four children, two are now living—Alice M., deceased; Edna J., Edgar, deceased, and David R.

ORGANIC.

The first election in Douglas township was held at the house of Asa Adams, June 28, 1858. John Acken, James P. Goodwin and Albert Stannard were chosen judges of election; G. T. Sayles and L. F. Goodwin, clerks. The following persons were elected: Township clerk, L. F. Goodwin; justice of the peace, G. F. Sayles, and William Blackwell; trustees, A. Stannard, N. A. Sanford, and Simon George; constables, Thomas Lashbrook, and Horace Spaulding. Whole number of ballots cast, twenty-three.

The officers for 1882, were: John Sherlie, John Harker, and Diedrick Kierchhoff, trustees; James Ayres and R. C. Link, justices of the peace; N. G. Moore, clerk; Fred. Scheuam and J. Jeffers, constables.

The officers for 1883 are: Trustees, J. W. Shirley, John Harker, and Augustus Hoppinworth; clerk, Marvin Potter; constables, A. Hoppinworth, and L. Bergman; Justices of the peace, L. Whiting and Fred Scheuam; assessor, Jacob Alney.

FIRST THINGS.

The first death in the township was that of Stephen D. Goodwin, a son of James P. Goodwin. He was a lad ten years of age. Seventeen days after the arrival of the family, and while they were still living in their wagons, he attempted to get a rifle from the wagon to shoot some chickens. Reaching in he caught the gun by the muzzle, and drawing it toward him it was accidentally discharged, the ball entering his chest, and lodging under the skin on the back of his neck. Death was almost instantaneous. This occurred on Friday, June 20, 1856. He was buried, the Sabbath following, in the township of Frederika.

The first marriage was that of Orvile McGinnis to Miss Mary Goodwin, October 4, 1854, at the residence of the bride's father, James P. Goodwin, by Elder Terry, of Polk township.

The first birth was that of Walter Goodwin, son of Benjamin Goodwin, on section 4, in March, 1857.

POSTOFFICES.

Phillipston postoffice was established on section 25 in January, 1880. Philip Burgess was commissioned postmaster. It was discontinued in May, 1881.

Pony postoffice was established February 15, 1882. W. S. Robinson being the postmaster. It is located at his place on section 9. Mail is received three times each week.

MERCANTILE.

In 1879-80 Philip Burgess opened a small store in connection with the Philipston postoffice. He only continued in the business a short time. Mrs. A. E. Walker established a store on section 8, with a stock of general merchandise. This store is still in operation.

CEMETERIES.

There are three cemeteries in the township, one on section 14, called "Alcock Cemetery" and one on each of the church lots in the southeast part of the township. The first burial in Alcock cemetery was the remains of Mrs. Charles Alcock, during the fall of 1871.

EDUCATIONAL.

Helen J. Acken, daughter of John Acken, taught the first term of school in a log house formerly used as a dwelling by the Acken family, on section 12. There are now eight public schools and two denominational schools in the township.

TERPSICHOREAN.

Lovers of the dance have good opportunity in this township to trip the "light fantastic." Not only this township but the surrounding country attend in large numbers at "Leaman's Hall," located on section 8, which is the scene of frequent gatherings of this description, adding much to the good social feeling that generally prevails in this community.

RELIGIOUS.

The first services of a religious character were conducted by Mr. Newell, a free-will Baptist, in the spring of 1856, at what was then known as the Acken school house, on section 12. These meetings were conducted regularly for about three months, when they were discontinued. In June, 1857, Elder Terry, of Polk township, who is now living in Waverly, a regular Baptist, began to hold meetings at the residence of James P. Goodwin. These meetings were continued at that place for about one year. The first regular religious organization was effected, however, by the German Lutherans in the southeast part of the township. This society, called St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, was organized in 1872, the Rev. August Engelke officiating, with a membership of about thirty-two. The first officers of this church were—Fred. Hildebrand, Charles Hoppenworth and Henry Hopper. The pastors who have been successively in charge are Rev. Baumibach, Rev. Frederick Kuthe and Rev. August Albert, the present pastor, who has been in charge since the fall of 1878. The present officers of the church are—Trustees, Fred Scheuam and Henry Hopper; secretary, August Hoppenworth; treasurer, Wm. Schwartz; sextons, Adolph Hoppenworth and Charles Miller. Until 1878 services were held in the schoolhouse in district No. 6. In June of that year, their church building was erected at a cost of about $1,050, not including a large amount of work furnished gratuitously. The structure is 24x36 feet. There is also a parsonage which was erected in the fall of 1870, at a cost of $300, to which an addition has been made costing $250. Here the pastor teaches a day school during five months of each year, having an average attendance of about twenty-five. Rev. August Albert, the present pastor, organized a Sabbath School in July, 1881, which is still continued and has an attendance of about twenty-two families.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized by Rev. G. Hageman, of Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, in April, 1874, with a membership of twenty-two families. Rev. David Kurz was the first pastor, and remained in charge until October, 1880; he is now located at Sigourney, Keokuk county, Iowa. He was formerly from Freeport, Illinois. Rev. G. Becker succeeded Mr. Kurz, he came from Princeton, Illinois, and remained a little more than one year. The present pastor, Rev. John M. Rosenthal came in January, 1872. The parish building is 30x45 feet, and was built in 1874, at a cost of $2,000. It is used for church, school and parsonage. The pastor teaches a six months term of school each year, and has an average attendance of about forty. Rev. Rosenthal organized a Sabbath School in June, 1882. This school is now in a prosperous condition with a membership of forty. The church is in a flourishing condition—nearly out of debt—and has a membership of thirty-seven families. The first officers were Henry Berzman, John Shanneman, D. Kierchhoff, Henry Moller and Joe Buls. The present officers are Fred Bergman, John Prop, William Knolte, Fred Gerbert and William Kappinyer.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, under the direction of Rev. Isaac Barnard, effec-

ted an organization in the fall of 1876, at the Lehman School House. Mr. Barnard remained one year, and was followed by Rev. Bailey, from Frederika township; he in turn by J. M. Beall, who conducted the services for three years. In September, 1881, the meetings were discontinued. There had been about sixty members.

CHAPTER XVIII.

DAYTON TOWNSHIP.

Dayton is the center of the eastern tier of townships, and was first settled in 1854. In the spring of that year, Isaac Brandt, John Book and Mr. Alshouse, located on the east side of the Wapsipinicon river, Brandt entering the southeast quarter of section 32, and Book the southeast corner of section 29. By mistake Brandt erected his shanty on the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 32.

During the summer and fall of 1854, several other families came in, among whom were Isaac Guard, Simeon Peck and his sons William M. and A. S., and William Gibbs. The latter together with Mr. Peck and sons, located on section 33. Isaac Brandt remained but a short time when he sold out to William M. Peck. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Mr. Alshouse, who also located on section 32, subsequently sold his farm to Elijah Grinnell, and left the country.

John Book remained here about fifteen years and then removed to Missouri. His farm was purchased by Fred Mohlis, who is still the owner. Samuel Peck died here in 1855.

Another settler of this year was George Watts, Jr. He is the son of George and Elizabeth Watts, and was born in Somersetshire, England, May 27, 1823. When about twenty-six years of age, he decided to come to America, leaving the country of his birth; on the 1st of May, 1849, he landed in New York City, Immediately after his arrival he started west, first locating in Lake county, Illinois, where he remained five years, then removing to Iowa and locating on section 2, in Fremont township. He there entered eighty acres of land on which he lived about two years, and partially improved it. He then settled on section 31, Dayton township, where he has since resided (with the exception of twelve years passed in Frederika town-

ship, in the old town of Tripoli.) Mr. Watts now owns 300 acres of land in the county. He has filled nearly every township office, and has also held a number of school offices. In the year 1853, he was married to Miss Rebecca Orledge, who was also born in England. They have had five children, four of whom are now living —Robert O., Susan, Martha, (now the wife of William McCumber,) and Hattie.

Among those who settled in the township in 1855 were John Develin, Jacob Glattley, Albert McCumber, John Zimmerman, John Koch, Theodore Link, John Hill, Ira Allen, H. N. Miller and A. Dallen.

John Develin located on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 28.

Jacob Glattley on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 27.

John Zimmerman made claim to the northwest quarter of the soutwest quarter of section 28.

John Koch selected the east half of the southwest quarter of section 28.

Theodore Link located on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 28.

W. V. Curtis was another settler of '55, a son of Newman and Ann Maria (Van Bergen) Curtis and was born in the town of Dalton, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, August 7, 1825. Shortly after his birth the family settled in Orleans county, New York, where he received his education and grew to manhood. When twenty-six years of age he came west and located in Rock county, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1855 came to Bremer county and settled on a farm on section 36, Dayton township, where he now resides, and owns 120 acres of land; he also owns 30 acres in Fayette county. Mr. Curtis has held the office of trustee and also several minor offices. He was married in the fall of 1852 to Miss Salena Dodge, who was born in New York State. They have four children—Herman, Harriett, Ann Maria and Newman.

Albert McCumber, already mentioned, was born in Ellisburg, Jefferson county, New York, September 1, 1818. He is the son of James and Mercy (Pool) McCumber, who, also were born in New York State. He received his education in the district schools of his native county, where he remained on his father's farm until twenty-seven years old. On the first day of May, 1845, he was married in the town of Levi, Jefferson county, New York, to Miss Achsa M. Peck, daughter of Simeon Peck, who was one of the first settlers of Dayton township. After their marriage the couple came west and located in Belvidere, Illinois, where they lived two and one-half years and then returned to Jefferson county and remained there until 1855, when they came to Dayton township and located on the northeast quarter of section 33, where they lived for fifteen years. They then moved to section 31, where they now reside and own 160 acres of land. Mr. McCumber has held nearly all of the township offices and has held the one office of trustee for about ten years. Nine children have been born to them, seven of whom are now living—Orin A., who now lives in Dayton township; Marquis C., who lives at home; William Henry, who lives in Dayton township; Ida Jane, wife of William M. Robins of Douglas county, Minnesota; Albert, E., Charles and Mary.

John Hill erected his cabin on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20.

J. G. Williamson, James H. Yerton, B. J. Allen, Elijah Grinnell and George White became residents in 1856.

James H. Yerton was born in the town of Howard, Steuben county, New York, on the 23d day of November, 1818. He is a son of Henry N., and Catherine (McDowell) Yerton. His father was born in Germany, and his mother in New York State. When James was ten years old the family moved to Oswego county, New York, and one year later to Madison county, in the same State. During the year 1838 James returned to Steuben county, and there married. He engaged in farming until 1854, when he moved to Marion, Lee county, Illinois. In the spring of 1856 he came to Dayton township, and located on section 16. He built a small cabin upon what he supposed to be section 16; but on surveying his farm found the house to be on section 9. Nine years after his settlement he sold his farm, and then moved to his present location, on section 15, where he now owns 165 acres. Mr. Yerton has held the office of trustee several years, and also the office of justice of the peace, two years. On the 10th day of March, 1846, he was married to Miss L. M. Smith. They have one child living—Eveline, wife of R. L. Dibble.

A. D. Allen was born in Steuben county, New York, on the 1st day of October, 1848, and is a son of B. J. and Irene (Maydole) Allen, who were also natives of the same State. When the son was seven years old the family came to Dayton township, Bremer county, and settled on section 22. A. D. remained at home until twenty-two years of age, and then began life for himself. He first purchased and settled on a farm on section 16; but some time afterward also bought one on section 12, and has since lived on both places. He now owns 160 acres, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Allen has held the office of township clerk five terms. On the 1st day of January, 1872, he was married to Miss Estella Yerton, a daughter of John B., and Phœbe Jane (Smith) Yerton; who came to Dayton township in 1863, and are now living in Crawford county, Iowa. Mr. Allen's father and mother are living in Sumner. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Allen have one child—Lillian May.

W. P. Sterling was born in the town of Brooklyn, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, January 21, 1827, and is a son of James W. and Betsy (Tooksbury) Sterling. His father was born in Connecticut and his mother in Massachusetts. He received a common school education, and grew to manhood on a farm. During the year 1852, he came west, and after remaining in Will county, Illinois, three years, removed to Fayette county, Iowa, and settled on a farm in Orin township. In 1863, he moved to Franklin township, and there bought a farm of wild prairie. In June, 1872, he purchased his present farm on section 34, of Dayton township, and three years later, settled there. The last farm bought was also wild prairie land, but since his settlement Mr. Sterling has cultivated and improved it. He now owns 240 acres in the county. He has held the office of justice of the peace four years, and was re-elected to that office in 1882. During the year 1850, he was united in

marriage to Miss Caroline C. Robinson, who is a native of Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. Four children have blessed this union, three of whom are now living—Elizabeth M., Catherine and John G.

John L. Worden was born in the town of Lloyd, Ulster county, New York, March 10, 1833, and is a son of John and Hannah (Dubois) Worden, who were also natives of New York State. He remained in the county of his birth until seventeen years old, and then went to Wyoming county, New York and settled in Castile. In 1861, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 24, Dayton township, and at the present date owns 200 acres of land in this and Fayette counties. Mr. Worden has held the offices of assessor, justice of the peace and trustee. In the year 1857, he was united in marriage to Miss Sarah A. Fuller, who was born in Wyoming county, New York. They have two children—Fuller D. and Hannah A.

C. W. Converse, a son of Winthrop and Laura (Wentworth) Converse was born in Portage county, Ohio, on the 8th day of November, 1836. Two years after his birth the family moved to Richland county, Ohio, and some time afterward, to Western Pennsylvania. In 1862 C. W. enlisted in the army, but four months later was honorably discharged, because of disability. During the year 1864 he came to Iowa, and immediately upon his arrival, again enlisted, and served until the close of the rebellion. Upon returning to civil life, he went to Dubuque, and in the spring of 1866 returned to Pennsylvania. After a six months' visit, he came back to Iowa, and located in Leroy township, where he lived for five years. He then settled on section 24, Dayton township, where he now resides. Mr. Converse was married in the spring of 1875, to Miss Mary A. Hazen. They are the parents of one child. Mr. Converse's father died in August, 1868, and his mother followed September 1, 1882.

E. M. Cass was born in Canada West, July 31, 1823. He is a son of Stephen and Jerusha (Abbey) Cass. His mother was born in New York State, and his father in Canada. He received a common school education, and, when of sufficient years, learned the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed in Canada until twenty-one years old. He then came to the United States and worked at his trade, in the eastern section of the country, until 1856, when he removed to Lake county, Illinois, where he remained one year, and then moved to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he lived for eleven years. During the latter years of his residence there he followed farming. In February, 1868, he came to Iowa, and located on a farm in Sumner township, Bremer county; but after remaining there one year, moved to section 15, Dayton township. In 1870 he opened a store on his farm, and there sold goods for seven years. He was postmaster of Buck Creek Postoffice seven years. While living in Vernon county, Wisconsin, Mr. Cass was a member of the county board, besides holding several of the township offices, and at the time of his departure from that county, was chairman of the town board and clerk of the school board. In Dayton township he has held the office of secretary of the school board ever since his residence there, and has, also, been township trustee four terms. In politics he is a staunch republican. Dur-

ing the year 1850 Mr. Cass was united in marriage to Miss Elvira Jane Packard, a native of Vermont. They have nine children—Stephen Arthur, Linda Amelia, Elvira Jane, Frank E., Frederick M., Charles E., William N., Earl M., and Martha A.

William T. Lyon was born in the town of Hartford, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1830, and is a son of Isaac and Sally (Blodgett) Lyon, who were born in the State of Massachusetts. He remained in his native town engaged in farming, until twenty-four years old, and while there received an excellent common school education, completed by an attendance at a seminary. Since that time he has spent about eighteen years teaching. During the year 1854, he moved to Greene county, Wisconsin, and after engaging in mercantile pursuits for three years, went to Pike county, Illinois, and was employed in teaching. On the 20th of April, 1861, he enlisted in Company G, Eighth Illinois, as a private, under Colonel Oglesby, in the three months service. At the expiration of this time, he returned home and shortly afterwards, in company with Captain Lawton, raised Company I, Thirty-third Illinois, and entered that company as first lieutenant, on the 18th of August, 1861, they were mustered into service. Mr. Lyon served in that capacity until August 15, 1863, when he was promoted to the captaincy of the company. He was honorably discharged at Springfield, Illinois, December 6, 1865. Upon returning to civil life, he removed to Buchanan county, Iowa, and engaged in buying wheat, at Independence, where he suffered a severe loss from fire. In the year 1869, he settled on section 24, Dayton township, Bremer county, where he owns ninety acres of land. Capt. Lyon has held the offices of justice of the peace and trustee. He was married in April, 1861, to Miss Louise J. Farner, born in Adams county, Illinois. They have had four children—Fred F., Frank M., Percy I., and Winnie O.

ORGANIC.

The first election was held at the house of William Peck, April, 1858. The judges of this election were Elijah Grinnell, Albert McCumber and John Williamson. The clerks were William M. Peck and John Zimmerman. The following named were elected:

James H. Yerton and Lyman J. Curtiss, justices of the peace; W. M. Peck, Albert McCumber and J. J. Williamson, trustees; Lyman J. Curtiss, clerk; A. S. Peck, W. V. Curtis, constables; William Gibbs, James H. Yerton and W. V. Curtis, supervisors.

The following named comprise the officers for 1883:

Trustees, Jake Ambrose, A. Frauhm and W. H. Triplett; clerk, Albert Glattley; assessor, Ambrose Allen; justices, C. H. Brooks, W. P. Sterling; constable, Leroy Triplett.

FIRST BIRTH.

Ida Frances, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Gibbs, born August, 1854, was the first white child born in the township. She was born at the house of the Widow Peck, on section 33. Ida Frances is now the wife of Romain Fuller, and resides, with her husband, on section 24, Dayton township.

FIRST DEATH.

Simeon Peck died April 15, 1855, of congestive chills, aged 61 years, 6 months and 14 days. This was the first death in the township. He was buried in Grove Hill Cemetery, in Franklin township. This was the first burial in that cemetery.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first couple united in marriage were V. B. Grinnell and Amanda Harwood, the ceremony being performed at the house of Lyman J. Curtiss, by Mr. Curtiss, who was a justice of the peace. They were married in November, 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Grinnell now reside in Waverly.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in the township was in a log building erected by John Book, for a residence, by Maggie Harwood, in the summer of 1858. The first building erected for school purposes was on section 28. It was built by L. J. Curtiss; it is now known as No. 4. The following named were the scholars in attendance at Miss Harwood's school:—Elijah E. Grinnell, Orin McCumber, Marquis McCumber, Jacob Williamson, Elijah Williamson, Falton Link, Mary Zimmerman, Elizabeth Cook, Jacob Ambrose, and Ellen Ambrose. Miss Harwood subsequently married Mr. Waite, and, with her husband, now resides in Waverly.

Another school was taught during the summer of 1857, at the residence of J. H. Yerton, by Maggie Dickey On account of sickness Miss Dickey did not complete the term—it was finished by Jane Crane. Among those who attended this school were—Isabel Yerton, Olive Yerton, Evaline Yerton, A. D. Allen, Miss H. A. Allen, Francis White, Albert White, Ann Chadwick, Lulu Chadwick, Gilbert Chadwick, John Chadwick and Jason Chadwick.

The second school building was erected on section 20—it is now known as No. 2.

RELIGIOUS.

The first discourse delivered in Dayton township was on the occasion of the death of Simeon Peck, in the fall of 1855. No regular services were held from that time until the completion of the school house, already spoken of as being erected by L. J. Curtiss. When completed it was first occupied for religious services by Elder Reardon, a Baptist divine. During the first meeting held, he baptized several persons in Buck creek, among whom were John McCray and wife, Mrs. N. Porter, Mrs. Alfred Robinson, Mrs. Fred Hamilton. This was in the spring of 1862. During the next year J. H. Yerton and wife, B. J. Allen and wife, and Nettie Parker were also baptized.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on section 27, on land donated by Louis Buhr. It was built in 1876. Among the first members of the society were Fred Pohler and wife, Louis Buhr and wife, Henry Thies and wife, William Buhr and wife, G. Wolf and wife. Rev. William Adicks was the first pastor in charge, and yet continues to minister to the spiritual wants of the congregation, which now has a membership of one hundred and sixty. The church building is 36x70, and cost $800. A day school, with an attendance of fifty scholars, is taught

by the minister. A Sunday School is held during the summer.

A Presbyterian society was organized at the Union School House, District No. 3, on section 25, in 1877. The first members were Jacob Glattley and wife, Henry Wisner and wife, W. T. Lyon and wife. Rev. John Sayers was the first pastor. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Jennings. Services are held every two weeks. During the summer, Sunday School is held. The first superintendent of the school was W. T. Lyon. It has an average attendance of twenty.

MERCANTILE.

In 1866, Robert R. Davis opened a small store at his residence on section 15, the place now owned by C. H. Moehling. He remained in business about two years. E. M. Cass then started a small store which he ran four years. Louis Mohlis, in 1874, commenced business about a quarter of a mile east of the river, on section 32. He also opened a shoe shop at the same time, and still continues both branches of the business. In 1877, W. W. Bezold opened a store on section 32, on the east side of the river. He ran it until November, 1880, when he sold to Orrin McCumber, who yet continues the business.

GRIST MILL.

A grist mill was erected on the east side of the Wapsie, on section 32, in 1876, by Cornelius Miller, who operated it about three years, when he sold to Jacob Minkler, who is still the owner.

Around this mill a small collection of houses was built, and the embryo village was nicknamed by the people "Smoketown," on account of the miller's family being inveterate smokers.

BLACKSMITHING.

In 1878 August Meier started blacksmithing, near Mohlis' store, on section 32, and still continues the business.

POSTOFFICES.

A postoffice was established in the township, under the name of Bremer, in 1858. For some time previous, efforts had been made to have an office, but without avail. J. H. Yerton finally came to the conclusion that he would make a personal application. He accordingly wrote the department, stating the distance those in his neighborhood were from an office, and how many would be accommodated by one being established here. Having some influence with "the powers that be," he soon received an appointment and a commission was duly forwarded him as the first postmaster of Bremer postoffice. The mail was first carried by Mr. Yerton from the mill postoffice in Fayette county, but the office was finally placed on the route between Independence and Chickasaw. Mr. Yerton continued as postmaster about three years, and was succeeded by B. J. Allen. The name of the office was changed to Buck Creek, and it was removed to the residence of Mr. Allen, on section 25. George Parker succeeded Mr. Allen, and removed the office to his residence, on section 15. E. M. Cass was the next appointee. He also resided on section 15, the office being kept at his residence. William Adicks succeeded Mr. Cass, and removed the office to his residence, on section 28. Mr. Adicks was succeeded by C. Brooks, the present incum-

bent, who resides and keeps the office on section 26. The mail is now received from Sumner three times a week.

Dayton postoffice was established in 1861, with Burrell Rood as postmaster. Mr. Rood kept the office at his residence on section 9. Dr. S. S. Marvin, residing on section 4, was Mr. Rood's successor. The office was kept at his residence until 1870, when it was discontinued.

CHAPTER XIX.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

This territory lies in the extreme southeast corner of Bremer county, and is a full Congressional township, comprising about 23,040 acres. There are within its limits, two streams of water. The Wapsipinicon river enters on section five and flowing toward the south passes through sections 8, 17, 20, 29, 28 and makes final exit on 33. Buck creek enters from the north on section, 3 and, passing through sections 10, 15, 22, 23, 26 and 35, leaves on 36.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam. The surface is rolling and timber is found in limited quantities along the river. The land is nearly all occupied, and in the township are many desirable farms, well improved and under a good state of cultivation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in the township was Melton Harrington, who selected a home on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 3, in the spring of 1854. He at once built a log house, the first residence in the township. Ichabod Richmond and family arrived in the township May 21, 1854, and located on the north half of the northwest quarter of section 15. Noah Porter came about the same time and established a home on the northeast quarter of section 16. A man by the name of Kerr arrived about this time, and moved into the Harrington house. He died soon afterward. This was the second death in the township. In July, H. Buckholt and H. Kniffken were numbered among the settlers of the township. Buckholt located on the southwest quarter of section 26 and erected a log house. Kniffken built a house on the north half of the northeast quarter of section 33.

John McRae was also one of the settlers of 1854. He was born November 14, 1826, in Canada East. There he passed his youth, and obtained a common school education. In 1845 he moved to Kane county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming, and three years later, located in Chi-

cago. He located upon the south side of the river, and there broke 130 acres of wild prairie land, which now lies in the center of the great city. In 1850 he returned to Canada, and was married April 18, to Miss Phœbe Robinson, a native of Canada East. During that year he returned, with his young wife, to Kane county, and thence, after one year's sojourn, to DeKalb county, where he purchased a farm. October 7, 1854, he left that State for Iowa, arriving in Franklin township, Bremer county, on the 17th day of the same month, and settling on section 10, where he now has a very comfortable home. Four children—George, Albert (deceased), Frank Almas and Fred Ellis—have been born to them. Mr. McRae is an enthusiastic republican, and has held several of the local offices; he also built the first school house in the county. During his first winter here, deer were so plenty that they kept the family in meat the entire season. However, the second winter there was a very deep snow, which had a crust so solid and thick that it would bear up men and dogs when on their hunting expeditions; either because of the depth of the snow or on account of the country's becoming more settled, deer have scarcely been seen since that time.

Another early settler of Franklin township, was N. C. Peck. He was born in Albany, New York, in 1831. His parents were natives of the State of Connecticut. His father was born in 1791, and during his life, followed the trade of black-smithing. He died in 1856. Mr. Peck's mother was born in 1793, and died in 1859. Four years after his birth, the family removed to the State of Connecticut and there the son continued to reside until he had reached his majority. During the year 1852, he was married to Miss Clarisa Bolter, a native of New York City, born in 1832. In 1864 he enlisted in Company D, Fourth Iowa Infantry, and served one year. He formed one in Gen. Sherman's great army in its famous "March to the Sea," and was in the battle of Fayettsville, North Carolina. Mr. Peck is a republican and has held several of the local offices. He came to Bremer county, in June, 1855, and is the present postmaster of Grove Hill, Franklin township.

S. K. Davis came from Michigan in 1854, and lived with I. Richmond, the first winter. He entered a claim on section 14, in the spring of 1855, and then went back to Michigan. He returned again in the fall of 1855, and built a log house on his land; here he remained about a year and then removed to Fairbanks. The land is now owned by Jacob Minkler.

During the fall of 1854, also came James D. Sankey, who settled on section 35. At the same time W. H. Taylor, selected a place on section 4, and built a log house; this place was afterward known as the Meir property.

William F. Peck, an early settler, built a log house on section 15, in January, 1855.

Albert Dexter and W. W. Beal came in 1855, with their father, and settled on sections 30 and 31, where W. W. Beal still remains, and where his father died.

Section 26 was occupied this season by Mr. Bellows, from Illinois; he built a sod house which was considered very remarkable, as timber was plenty in this county at that time, yet a sod house he must have, it being as he thought, cheaper, warmer,

and more comfortable. It was the only house ever built in the township of such material. Notwithstanding these extraordinary comforts, he remained but one winter, and then returned to the good old "Sucker" State.

This same season, Frank Everett came from Michigan and located on section 4, remained a number of years, and then moved to Fairbank, Buchanan county, where he now lives.

Clarence Bacon, from the same State, settled on the same sections; he likewise moved away in a few years and went to New York.

Pennsylvania was also represented this season, among the settlers. J. Brechner and George Haun, coming from that State, settled on section 19. Brechner remained on his original claim about fifteen years, and then moved to another quarter of the same section, where he yet remains. Haun, who was a brother-in-law of Brechner, lived with him for some time, building a blacksmith shop near by, where he may yet be found. J. M. Ellis came from Illinois and made a home on section 22, where he remained until 1881, when he moved to Waverly. His father-in-law, F. Fortner, came with him and occupied some land on the same section where he subsequently died. A. Fortner, a son, came in October and lived with his father. He followed farming a number of years, and in 1865, removed to Waverly, where he is now keeping the "Bremer House." Another son, C. Fortner, came in the spring, and also left the farm in 1865, and is now a resident of Sumner in the same county.

Bernhardt Berry and Nicholas Berger came together this season and located on section 7, where the former died. The latter moved to Independence about 1876.

Thomas Day was from Ohio, and during this year settled on section 11, where he lived several years; moved to Illinois, and thence to his native State, where he died in 1882. The next year—1856—Joseph McKinley arrived from Indiana and made his home on section 34, where he remained about ten years, and then moved to the western part of the State. Joseph McCray from Virginia, settled on section 34. He remained until about 1870, when he moved to Southern Iowa, and died there soon after.

Section 31 this year received a settler, Horace Butler, from Illinois. Mr. Butler remained only about two years, and then tried his chances, elsewhere. He returned, however, after a few years and settled near his old home, but in Black Hawk county, where he now lives. Rufus West, also from the "Sucker State," located on this same section and remained about seven years, when he moved to Missouri. During this year, Hugh Patterson and his son John, came from Ohio and bought the Davis place on section 14. Hugh, after a number of years, removed to Fairbanks.

Two brothers, William and A. S. Bentley, the same season located on section 26, where A. S. still remains. William starved out during the season of 1857 and left, but soon returned again and remained until about 1879, when he went to Oelwein, Fayette county. In 1856 or 1857 Francis Harwood, from Illinois, occupied a portion of section 3, where he died, after the war. Mr. Harwood kept "Grove Hill"

postoffice at this point and was the first postmaster. Among others who came on this and the year following, were: A. J. Torrence, Henry Jones, William Copeland, James Neal, Robert Hutchinson, James Cavern, Robert Cavern, Andrew Gardiner, Joseph and John Wright, William Coleman, George Bond, David Freeland, John Conway, Edward McGowan, Edward McHue, John Richards, and his sons Joseph, Jerry and John, John Link, B. F. Nute, and Henry Jones and family. The biographies of a few other settlers and representative men, who came at a later date, are here annexed.

W. W. Beal, one of the pioneers of Franklin township, was born in Pittsford, Rutland county, Vermont, November 29, 1829. After receiving a common school education, he attended the Vermont Literary Seminary, and then taught two terms of school. However, finding that profession not suited to his taste, he gave up teaching and turned his attention to carpentering and millwrighting. In 1855 he left Vermont for Waukesha county, Wisconsin, and in August, of the same year, came, with two of his brothers, to Bremer county, Iowa, where he settled on his present farm, and immediately began improving it. February 23, 1862, he was married to Miss Fannie Hill, a native of Albany, New York, born June 8, 1842. They have had eight children, three of whom are now living—Bell A., John H. and Willard W. Mr. Beal is a republican and has held several offices of trust. He took an active interest in the organization of the Bremer County Fire Insurance Company, and was elected one of its first directors.

Marvin E. Perry, a native of New York, was born in 1832. His father, Ozias Perry, was born in Plymouth, Vermont, in 1802. When twenty-one years of age, he was married to Miss Eliza Merchant, a native of New York, born in 1806. At an early day they settled in Winnebago county, Illinois, and there the wife and mother died, April 7, 1875. Her husband still survives her, and continues to reside on the old homestead, in Winnebago county. Seven children were born to them, five of whom are now living. Their fifth child, Marvin E., as stated, was born in New York. When a child, he removed with his parents to Illinois, and there obtained a common school education, and grew to manhood. In 1857 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, settling on his farm in Franklin township, where he now resides. April 8, 1860, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah Johnson, a native of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, born in 1841. When she was thirteen years old she came, with her parents, to Iowa. Three children—Arthur M., Alice E., and John S.—have been born to them, and they have, also, one adopted child—Minnie M. Mr. Perry has identified himself with the republican party, holding the office of justice of the peace, and constable. Both himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church, of Lester, Black Hawk county.

Jacob Ward was born March 1, 1833, in Licking county, Ohio. Three years after his birth, the family removed to De Kalb county, Illinois, where he passed his time until grown to manhood's estate, working on his father's farm and attending the district school. In the fall of 1864, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, settling on a

farm in Franklin township, where he has since resided. On the 1st day of March, 1855, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret C. Perry, a native of New York, and born in 1831. Three children have blessed this marriage—Leonard Adolph (deceased) Rosalia J. and Ambrose Perry. Mr. Ward is a republican, and has held political offices.

One of the early settlers of Bremer county—Canfield Garrod—was born in Tioga county, New York, on the 13th day of September, 1823. Five years after his birth, the family forsook their old home for a new one in Loraine county, Ohio. Ten years later they removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, thence, seven years after, to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where they remained but two years, and then came to Iowa, locating in Jones county, where Mr. Garrod entered some land. Afterward he entered the land in Franklin township where he now resides, but did not settle on it until three years later. November 24, 1856, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Elizabeth Everson, a native of Norway, born December 22, 1833. While she was a child, the family emigrated to the United States, settling in Wisconsin, where Elizabeth grew to womanhood. Six children have been born to them—Jeremiah, Ancel, Andrew (deceased); Mary, Milo and Elsie. Mr. Garrod is at present justice of the peace of Franklin township. He is a republican in politics.

Charles Liebert, a native of Prussia, was born in 1835. While in that country he obtained a common school education, followed by an academic course, and some years later he attended a medical school in Berlin, Prussia, where he studied veterinary surgery. In 1855 he came to the United States, and after spending some time in New York City, removed to Pennsylvania, where he continued to reside until 1865. At that time he came west to Bremer county, Iowa, settling in Franklin township, where he has since lived, practicing veterinary surgery in connection with farming. He was married in 1858 to Miss Catherine Herbert, also a native of Prussia; she died in 1880. They have had four children. Mr. Leibert was again married February 7, 1881, to Miss Carolina Ernst, a native of Illinois. In politics, he is an independent. He has held the office of constable. He and his wife are members of the German Methodist church.

R. V. Dibble, a native of Schoharie county, New York, was born in 1814. When he was thirteen years old, his parents removed to Oneida county, where Richard grew to manhood on a farm. His marriage with Miss Fanny Barnes, a native of New York State, occurred on the 11th of January, 1837. They have had five children—Francis, Elmora (deceased,) Ira, Luzette and Herbert. Mrs. Dibble died March 2, 1858. Five years previous to his wife's death, Mr. Dibble located in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he continued to live until 1862. At that time he came to Bremer county, Iowa, settling on his present farm in Franklin township. Mr. Dibble was again married, October 2, 1858, to Amanda Rathburn, who was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1836. They have had two children—Fanny and Floyd. Mr. Dibble is a staunch republican and has held several offices of trust.

He and his wife are members of the M. E. church.

William Harwood was born in Herkimer county, New York, May 29, 1828. He obtained a "district school" education, and passed his youth on a farm. He also learned the carpenter's trade in his native State. Subsequently he removed to Wisconsin, where, in 1852, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Lucia Sabin, a native of Burlington, Vermont, born July 18, 1828. After his marriage, Mr. Harwood removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he continued to reside until 1856, at which time he made a year's visit to Bremer county, Ia., and then returned to Illinois, where he lived until January, 1863. At that date, he enlisted as corporal in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry. While in service he was taken sick, and upon his way home, grew so much worse that he was placed in a hospital at Jeffersonville, Indiana, and there died, August 5, 1863, leaving a wife and four children—Lewis C., William H., Frank N. and Lillian S.—to mourn him. In 1866, Mrs. Harwood, with her children, came to Bremer county, Iowa, and has since, with her own and her sons' exertions, supported the family. Her son, L. C., was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1853. He obtained a good common school education, and since reaching his majority, has identified himself with the republican party. He has held several of the local offices, and is at present, clerk of Franklin township.

ORGANIC.

Upon the second day of April, 1855, an election was held at the house of Ichabod Richmond. The officers appointed to hold this election were: Judges, I. Richmond, Wm. F. Peck and Ormel Clark; clerks, Wm. P. Sanders and Wm. F. Peck. The persons voting at that election were the above named, and John McRea, Theodore Link, Wm. Taylor, H. Kniffken, H. Buckholt, H. Drunkenmoller, John Koch, Isaac Guard, John Barker, J. Book, Simeon Peck and Noah Porter—in all 17. The following officers were elected: Justices of the peace, Ichabod Richmond, Simeon Peck; constables, Noah Porter and Wm. M. Peck; trustees, J. F. Barker, Wm. H. Taylor and John McRea; town clerk, Ormel Clark; assessor, Wm. M. Peck. The following named are the officers of this township for 1883: Trustees, Geo. Neal, John Knittle, Henry Wermacher; clerk, L. C. Harwood; assessor, John Knittle; justices, E. W. Leonard, G. Vanderwalker; constables, Wm. Brechner, J. Richards.

FIRST THINGS.

The first house built in the township was on the south half of the northwest quarter of section three, in the spring of 1854; it was constructed of logs, and was built by Melton Harrington.

The first marriage in the township was that of Henry White, of Buchanan county, Iowa, to Miss Elizabeth Richmond, in 1856, Ichabod Richmond, her father, performing the ceremony.

The first white child born in the township was Frank McCrea, a son of John and Phœba McCrea.

The first death was that of Mary Ellen Kerr, daughter of Francis Kerr, September 27, 1854, and in eight days thereafter the father was numbered among the dead.

The first school was taught by widow Greeley, in the winter of 1855, in the house of Ichabod Richmond.

The second school was taught in the house of J. M. Ellis, in the winter of 1856, by Mrs. J. M. Ellis.

The first school house was built on the northwest quarter of section 10, during the fall of 1857. It was constructed of logs, 16x20 feet; inverted slabs with wooden pins for legs, constituting the furniture.

The first religious service was held in the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Kerr, by Rev. Mr. Abbott.

The first election was held in the house of I. Richmond, in August, 1855.

The first bridge built across Buck creek was on the public road east of Ellis and Fortners, in the winter of 1857–8. The bridge across the Wapsie—known as Taylor's bridge—was built in the early spring of 1859, at the point where an iron bridge has since been erected.

The first postoffice established was "Eagle," on section 22, at the house of Thomas Fortner, and Fortner was the first postmaster and W. O. Walker, the mail carrier.

POSTOFFICE.

As stated, the first postoffice was "Eagle." The next, "Grove Hill," was established in the summer of 1859, Francis Harwood being the first postmaster; after a short time this office was also discontinued, but was re-established in 1869, with H. C. Peck as postmaster, who has since remained in charge, and keeps the office in his residence on section 15. Mail is received three times each week. There is another postoffice in this township called "Key," which was established about 1876 or 1877. George Vanderwalker was the first postmaster. He was succeeded by F. H. Page, who is the present incumbent. It is on the same route with Grove Hill, and has mail four times each week.

MERCANTILE.

There is one store within the limits of this township, kept by Howard Page, who established the business in 1882. There is also a blacksmith shop on section 21 which has been in operation since 1856; the proprietor is George Kaun.

CEMETERY.

There is but one cemetery in the township, located on section 4.

The first burial here was the remains of Simeon Peck, in 1855.

FLOWING WELLS.

This township has four flowing wells. One situated on the farm of B. F. Call, on the southwest corner of section 15, furnishes about sixty gallons of water per minute. This well is ninety-two feet deep, and is strongly impregnated with iron.

The other wells are on the farms of George Smeltzer, on section 22; Joseph Collier, on section 19, and Marvin Perry, on section 32. The quantity of water flowing from the first two is small, but the latter furnishes an abundant supply. Other wells in this township are bored through the blue clay to this sub-strata of water, and varying in depth from 75, to 140 feet. The water rises to within a few feet of the surface, and remains in undiminished quantity.

EDUCATIONAL.

School matters have not been neglected in this territory, and early in the settlement schools were held at different places, until such time as houses could be built, and districts organized. There are nine buildings in the township, valued at $700 each. They are in good repair, and well furnished. The character of teachers employed has been such as generally to give satisfaction, the schools being in fairly good condition.

CHAPTER XX.

FREDERIKA TOWNSHIP.

Frederika township is one of the five townships comprising the northern boundary of the county, being bounded on the west by Polk and Douglas townships, and on the east by Leroy and Sumner. At this date it consists of eighteen and one-half sections, and had at the census of 1880, a population of 514. It contains much good land but at least one third of it is still unimproved.

Bremer county and Frederika township were so named after Frederika Bremer, a very popular Swedish novelist. This township is watered by the Wapsipinicon river, which passes diagonally through it from northeast to southwest, entering on section 6, passing thence into Douglas township, it returns on section 7, then runs through sections 18, 19, 20, 29, 28 and makes its exit on the west half of 34. The soil is generally a dark, sandy loam. The surface of the land is slightly rolling. When first settled, about one-third of this territory was timber, but the quantity has now been reduced to about one quarter. The inhabitants are mostly American and principally from New York State.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Levi Rima, with his family and his father, Loren Rima, were the first settlers and came to the township September 20, 1852, locating on section 18. Loren Rima returned to Illinois in the spring of 1853, but came back to Bremer county in the fall of the same year, accompanied by two other sons—Ariel and Gideon, and a daughter—Lucinda. George Rima, a brother of Loren, came to the township, while Loren was in Illinois arranging for the removal of the rest of the family.

William R. Bostwick and family came in August, 1853, and also M. F. Gillett, during the next September.

Crawford Thoroman and Andrew Gillilan came to the township in June, 1853.

Albert Walling and mother, with his sisters, came in October, 1853, from Steuben county, New York, and settled on section 19. The mother died in 1856. Albert removed to Illinois in 1857.

Jeremiah Turk came at the same time from the same State, with his family, locating on section 32. He removed to Missouri where he yet lives. His place was purchased in 1863 by D. P. Walling, who now occupies it.

William R. Bostwick, resides on section 29, Frederika township, was born in Montgomery county, New York, November 30, 1814, and is the son of Daniel and Elizabeth Brewer Bostwick, both of whom were native Americans of Dutch extraction. When sixteen years old he came with his parents to Rochester, New York, where they remained for about two years, and then removed to Cayuga county, Ohio. Four years later he came alone to the west, and spent about five years working on farms in LaPorte county, Indiana. Returning home he stayed with his parents for the next four years, and then again came west, and began to make a farm upon land which he had previously bought in McHenry county, Illinois. On February 26, 1846, he married in LaPorte, Indiana, Miss Margaret Jane Finley, daughter of Samuel Finley, and niece of Rev. James B. Finley, then a very well known Methodist preacher, of the west. He brought his wife to his farm in McHenry county, and after seven years, sold out and came to his present location August 3, 1853, where he has ever since resided. He was the second settler in the township, only Levi Rima and family being before him. Mr. Bostwick has had three children, two now surviving—Sylvester D., born January 29, 1847; William E., born April 26, 1850, died April 12, 1872, and Arthur L., born April 13, 1858. Together with his eldest son, Mr. Bostwick owns and farms 440 acres of land, 80 acres being timber. He has taken his full share of duty in the administration of the affairs of the township, having filled the offices of supervisor, clerk, and other offices. In politics he is a republican. He started in his battle for a home with nothing to aid him but a stout heart and his bare hands, and all he now owns and enjoys, he owes to his own efforts and the efficient assistance of his wife and family.

Levi Rima was born in the State of New York, September, 1816, and was the son of Loren and Katherine Rima, natives of the same State. When very young he came with his parents to Ohio, and after a few years removed with them to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and married January 4, 1844, to Miss Juliet Jane Gillett, eldest daughter of David and Chloe Gillett, by whom he had two children, one dying in infancy, and the other, Charles L. Rima, born November 12, 1848, in Stephenson county, Illinois, now the oldest living settler in Frederika township. Levi Rima came to this township September 20, 1852, with his family and his father, Loren Rima, settling on section 18. They built a little log cabin, 14x16, which remained standing for a number of years. They were the first settlers in Frederika township, and had no neighbors nearer than Horton, in Polk township, nine miles distant. He had made entry of 120 acres at the government land office at Dubuque, and with a stout

heart, entered upon the task of making of it a farm. He was possessed of those sterling and undaunted qualifications necessary to a pioneer settler, and struggled manfully under all the disadvantages to which he was exposed till he had accomplished his object. He died February 2, 1874, at the old homestead, and was buried in the cemetry on Mr. Alcock's land in Douglas township. He was a strictly honest, quiet, orderly, peaceable man, of few words, slow but sure in his undertakings, and strictly temperate. In a word he was a good man, and his worth was recognized by his neighbors. He was the first justice of the peace in the township, and held the office till his death. He also held many other offices of trust and honor in the administration of its affairs, and all of them with credit to himself. His death was deeply mourned, especially by the old settlers to whom his sterling qualities had endeared him. His son still resides at the old homestead. He married January 20, 1875, Miss Mary E. Walters, daughter of John Walters and Lucy Dick. He owns 235 acres of land in Frederika township, and 80 acres in Douglas township.

David Gillett came to the township of Frederika July 10, 1855. He was born in Ontario county, New York, in 1812, moved to Geauga county, Ohio, about 1830, to Stephenson county, Illinois, in 1839, to McHenry county, Illinois, in 1843, and came from thence to Frederika township, as stated. He married in Geauga county, Ohio, Chloe Canfield, a native of New York, by whom he had seven children, six now living—Julia F., (deceased) married L. C. Rima; Lois married D. P. Walling; Eliza Ann married Chauncey Brooks; Susan married Robert Skillen; Orrin married Elmira Nettloch; Kate married William Fairburn; Eudora married Al. Pickett. Gillett was among the earliest settlers in the township and built the first frame barn, and the first house with a shingle roof, within its bounds. He was an honest man and a good neighbor, contracted few debts and none that he was unable to meet, thrifty and economical, both of his words and his means. He died in the latter part of December, 1868, and his wife followed him in September, 1877.

William W. Gillett arrived here from Chickasaw county in March, 1854, and purchased land on section 29, where he remained about one year and then returned to Chickasaw county. The place is now owned by L. N. Walling.

In July, 1855, D. P. Walling and David Gillett, with their families, came, and Walling bought land in section 18, Gillett in 29.

D. P. Walling went to Pike's Peak in 1858, returned in 1863, and now occupies the Turk place.

Isaac Lehman and Eli Eisenhart came in March 1856, from Illinois. Lehman settled on section 7, where he remained until 1864, when he purchased land in Douglas township, section 14, and moved onto it. He left Douglas twelve years ago and now lives in Charles City.

Eli Eisenhart was born, September 28, 1830, in York county, Pennsylvania. He is the son of John and Catherine Eisenhart, natives of that State. He grew up on the farm, and learned his father's trade—carpentering. In 1849, in company with a brother and sister, he removed to Cherry Valley, Winnebago county, Illinois, where

he worked at his trade for a little over three years. Being smitten with the California fever, he organized a company of eight, and crossed the plains, the journey occupying nearly five months. On arriving, he started a grocery and butcher shop, at Placerville, Eldorado county; but sold out after three months, and turned his attention to mining and lumbering. He then determined, after a stay of twenty-two months, to return home by water, and on his way was detained six weeks on the Isthmus, doing military duty, during the occurrence of some local difficulty, until the arrival of regular troops released him, and he continued his journey. He reached his native village in July, 1854. In September, of the same year, he returned to Cherry Valley, Illinois, and on the 19th of the next month married Miss Mary Lehman daughter of Isaac Lehman, a native of Ohio, raised in Illinois, by whom he had five children—Arthur A., born March 1, 1856; Melvina L., born July 7, 1858; Alice Louisa, born March 3, 1861; Nettie E., born July 4, 1863, and Carrie R., born September 23, 1865. In May, 1855, he removed with his wife to Bremer county, Iowa, and bought land in Frederika township, and then, following the bent of his inclination for an active business life, rented out his land, and opened a general country store in the village of Tripoli. As the district became populous, his business increased, and grew, under his careful and shrewd management, to be a large and profitable one. After fourteen years of merchandising, he gave it up, and bought the homestead now occupied by his widow and family. He owned and ran a saw mill for almost two years at this time, and afterward turned his attention, as a capitalist, to what ever enterprises presented themselves in course of the development of the county. Mr. Eisenhart was sick one and one-half years, with inflamatory rheumatism, and died September 8, 1877. He was buried in Harlington Cemetery, at Waverly. He was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, to which body his widow and family also belong. During his life he held, for about three years, the commission of justice of the peace, and, in general, took an active and prominent part in the administration of township affairs and in everything calculated to promote the welfare and prosperity of the district. He was a man of fine business ability, of keen perception, great natural shrewdness, and of strict integrity. His death was a serious loss to the county, and he was missed and mourned by many outside the circle of his more intimate friends.

Another settler of 1855 was Asa T. Martin, who came from Illinois with his family and selected a home on section 33, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Fremont township, section 4. He now lives in Tripoli. His original farm in this township was purchased by Eli Eisenhart. Mr. Martin erected the first steam saw-mill in the township, on section 33. It was a twelve-horse power. He run this mill until about 1863, when he sold it to William A. Carmack, who conducted the business a number of years and then sold to Eisenhart and Klingemsmith. The mill was removed in 1873.

In 1856 Thomas Lashbrook came from Illinois and selected a place on section 19, where he remained about two years, when he removed to Douglas township and pur-

chased a farm on section 13. From there he returned to Waverly in 1865, where he yet lives. John Ronco, also, was a settler of this year. He came from Illinois and made his selection on section 30, where he remained until 1862, when he removed to Fremont township, and thence to Fayette county. He returned in 1864 and again located in this township on section 19. In 1867 he removed to Cerro Gordo county, and thence to Minnesota, where he yet lives.

E. J. Walling and family arrived the same year and settled on section 19, where he remained until 1866, then moved to Waverly and thence to Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, where he now lives. The year following, 1857, John Henry came from York State with his family and purchased some land on section 7. He there built a grist-mill in connection with the Rima saw-mill, which is now in running order and owned by William Smith. John Henry and wife are now dead. Mr. Henry died in 1869 and Mrs. Henry about a year earlier.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Eli Barnes was born in Broome county, New York, February 2, 1826, and is the son of Daniel Barnes and Ruth Finch, natives of the New England States. When 18 years old he removed, with his parents, to Wayne county, Pennsylvania, where they remained but a short time, and then settled in McHenry county, Illinois. In the spring of 1861, he came, with his family to his present location in Bremer county, where he has ever since remained. His father died in the fall of 1862, and his mother in the spring of 1864. He married in McHenry county, Illinois, July 22, 1858, Miss Mary Ellen Mulock, daughter of Amsey and Elizabeth (Wyant) Mulock, natives of Orange county, New York, by whom he has had three children, two now alive—Rexford E., born November 10, 1856, and Oscar E., born July 26, 1850. During the war, Mr. Barnes took no active part in the ranks, being debarred from service by a physical disability, but he took an active part in upholding the righteousness of the issue then at stake. He owns 200 acres of prairie in Frederika township, and 20 acres of timber in Leroy township, worth thirty-five dollars per acre. He is at present treasurer of Central school district, of Frederika township, and has borne his share of the administration of township affairs; belongs to the "Church of Humanity," and tries to show his religion by his life and acts. He is politically impartial, but in monetary matters inclines to give adherence to the principles of the Greenback party, believing that through their adoption great good would be wrought to our moneyed system and to the Nation at large.

Henry Lytle was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, July 29, 1839, the son of Samuel Lytle, a native of Massachusetts, and Harriett Ross, a native of Canada. When four years old, he removed with his parents to Wisconsin, settling in Walworth county, where he grew to manhood on the home farm. His father died there a year after his arrival. In 1862 Mr. Lytle enlisted in Company C, Twenty-second Wisconsin, and served with it in the army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans. He took part in the defense of Fort Donelson and in the fight at Thomp-

son's Station, where he was taken prisoner and sent to Libby Prison. After ninety days he was sent to parole camp at Annapolis, Maryland, and was regularly exchanged in July, 1863. He was discharged from service in December of the same year for disability, consequent upon diseases contracted at Libby Prison, and thereupon returned home. He was married, September 28, 1865, to Miss Julia Potter, born March 4, 1841, daughter of Richard and Lucinda (Shaw) Potter. They have had had three children—Louise, born June 18, 1868, Georgie, born December 12, 1870; and Mary Grace, born February 19, 1873. He removed to his present home in April, 1874, where he owns and farms eighty acres of land. He has ten acres of timber. He has been road supervisor and school secretary of the central district of the township. On national questions he votes the greenback ticket. Is a member of Lodge No. 77, A. F. and A. M., at Elkhorn, Wisconsin. Mrs. Lytle is a member of the Baptist Church.

D. P. Walling was born in Tompkins county, New York, July 10, 1820, and is the son of Peter and Esther (Bigelow) Walling, both native Americans. He lived at home, working on the farm and teaching school winters, until 23 years of age, when he removed with his sister and settled in McHenry county, Illinois. While there he worked rented land and taught school winters, and was married, May 11, 1848, to Miss Lois J. Gillett, daughter of David and Chloe Gillett. They have had eight children, seven of whom are now living—Leroy N., born March 19, 1849; Zurie L., born June 7, 1850; Everett P., born December 28, 1851; Lula May, born November 26, 1863; David G., born March 16, 1865; Lillian J., born April 25, 1867; and Vinnie Ream, born February 12, 1871. In 1855 he came to this township, and after a short stay went to Waterloo, where he farmed for two years. In 1859 he went with his family to Pike's Peak, and engaged in the dairy business, and built the first house erected on South Boulder River. He returned to the township in 1863, and bought his present farm from Jeremiah Turk. He owns 280 acres of land in the township, sixty acres under timber and worth an average of $30 per acre. In 1868 he was elected to the State Legislature from the Forty-eighth Representative District. He has been town trustee and town clerk, and has held other offices. He is in religious matters a spiritualist, and is politically a republican.

M. L. Boyer, wagon-maker, Frederika, was born in Montour county, Pennsylvania, October 4, 1847, and is the son of Christopher and Mary (Haynes) Boyer, natives of that State. In 1863 he went to Hillside, Dubuque county, Iowa, and began to learn his trade with an elder brother. He came to Frederika in 1867, and started, on his own account, the business which he has since profitably conducted. He was married November 5, 1871, to Miss Caroline Johnson, daughter of S. M. Johnson. They have had six children, four of whom are living—William S., Benjamin F., Martin L., and Caroline E. Having a thorough knowledge of his trade, and being its only representative in the township, Mr. Boyer finds plenty of work to do, and shares in the prosperity of the district.

ORGANIC.

The township was organized in April, 1854, and the election for officers was held at the house of William R. Bostwick, the names of the voters being, Loren Rima, Crawford Thoroman, Silas Watrous, L. C. Rima, William R. Bostwick, M. F. Gillett, Charles Edwards, Andrew Gillilan, and Ariel Rima.

The first officers were: L. C. Rima, justice; Ariel Rima, constable; M. F. Gillett, clerk; William R. Bostwick, Loren Rima and Crawford Thoroman, trustees.

The present township officers are as follows: Dr. L. S. Boyce, Alonzo E. Johnston, justices; M. F. Gillett, clerk; J. W. Johnston, assessor; Nelson Felt, Christian Kuhrt, H. M. Pickel, trustees.

FIRST THINGS.

The first death was a child of a settler named Robinson—who lived on what is now section 3, of Fremont township, but was then in Frederika township—in November, 1853. M. F. Gillett and William R. Bostwick arranged for the funeral, and dug the grave. Charles Edwards made the coffin.

The first marriage was that of M. F. Gillett and Olivia Walling, March 20, 1855. They were married by Levi C. Rima, who was the first justice, and they were the first couple he was called upon to unite.

The first birth was a child of Jeremiah Turk, who lived on section 32.

The first sermon preached in the township was by Rev. Father Jenkins, at the house of William R. Bostwick, in April, 1854.

The first school was taught by D. P. Walling in his own house on section 19, during the winter of 1855–6.

The first school was commenced in the summer of 1858, on section 19, and was occupied as such the following winter. Porter Bement was the first teacher.

The first saw-mill was built by Loren Rima in the village of Frederika. It was in running order in June, 1855. Water was the motive power.

A steam power saw-mill was built by A. F. Martin in the village of Tripoli, in the fall of 1853.

The first cluster of houses in the township was called Martinsburg, after A. T. Martin who located it. Its name was afterwards changed to Tripoli upon its being made a postoffice. A. T. Martin was the first postmaster.

The first officers of the township were as follows: L. C. Rima, justice; Ariel Rima, constable; M. F. Gillett, clerk; Wm. R. Bostwick, Loren Rima and Crawford Thoroman, trustees.

The first house in the township was built by L. C. Rima, on section 18, in 1852. It was constructed of logs, and has since been torn down.

The first frame house was built in Tripoli, in 1855, by A. T. Martin; it still stands on section 33, its original location.

The first frame barn was erected by David Gillett, in 1857, on section 29. It was 30x40 feet, 16 feet posts, and is still standing. This barn was considered at that time a remarkable building, and was a land mark for years. Such and such a direction, or distance, from the "big red barn," was a frequent instruction given to persons inquiring for different locations.

EDUCATIONAL.

As stated, the first school was taught by D. P. Walling, and the first school house was built on section 19. There are now five districts and six school houses within the limits of the township. The buildings are all frame, and cost about $500 each, on an average. All are well furnished and supplied, and the educational facilities of this township will compare favorably with other sections. Wages paid are from twenty to forty-five dollars per month.

RELIGIOUS.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Lime Rock was organized about 1858, with the following named members: John Henry and wife, Norton Henry, Mary Henry and John Austin. Mr. Spencer was the first class leader. Among those who have served as pastors were Elders Webb, Zimmerman, Dorson, Hayward, Borp, and then Dorson again; afterward Barnard, Bailey, Bell and Hewett. Services were held at the Rima school house for a number of years. Afterward in a building located on section 7, which was erected for general purposes, and had a board of management consisting of G. M. Bowers, N. C. Baxter, William Hinkley and John Ager. This building was acquired by the church in May, 1878, and on the 28th of that month the following board of trustees were elected: G. N. Bowers, N. C. Baxter, William O. Service, J. H. Michner and N. J. Henry. The condition of the church at the present time is not very prosperous.

Prior to the organization of this class, a Sabbath School was organized with Norton Henry as superintendent. At the present time, Mary Hinkley is superintendent. There is an average attendance of about 25.

CEMETERY.

There is one cemetery in this township, located on section 19. It consists of one acre of ground and is owned by Mrs. Olive Gillett. The first interment here was the remains of a son of Mr. Robinson, during the fall of 1853. The next was a daughter of D. P. Walling, in the fall of 1855. Then in February, 1856, all that was mortal of Nathan Main was here consigned to the grave. Esther Walling was also here buried in March, 1856.

POSTOFFICE.

Frederika postoffice was established on section 14, in what is now Douglas township. It remained there about four years with G. F. Sayles as postmaster, when it was moved to section 13, same township, and John Mitchell was commissioned postmaster. There it remained about four years; then L. C. Rima was made postmaster and it was removed to his residence on section 18. In 1874 it was removed to the village of Frederika and J. M. Johnston received the appointment. He remained in charge of the office until his death in 1870. He was followed by Thomas Taylor, the present incumbent. Mail is received three times each week.

VILLAGE OF TRIPOLI.

The land on which was platted this village, was owned by A. T. Martin, who had the place laid out in 1856—it was located on section 33. Different branches of trade were represented here for a number of

years, until 1880–81, when the place was literally moved, so far as buildings were concerned, to the railroad in Fremont township, one and one-quarter mile distant.

VILLAGE OF FREDERIKA.

The land on which this place was platted was owned by John Henry. It is located near the center of section 7, and was surveyed by H. S. Hoover, county surveyor, in 1868, at the instance of John Henry. This is now the only village in the township, and the different lines of trade are represented by William Smith, proprietor of Frederika mill, which has three run of stone, water-power with a capacity of about sixty barrels a day—a most excellent quality of flour is manufactured here. Seth Adams, dealer in general merchandise; G. N. Bowers, dealer in general merchandise; H. M. Pickle, a general store, conducted by his wife and children; Charles Matthews, blacksmith shop; Louis Butts, blacksmith shop; M. L. Boyer, wagon shop; James Howell, hotel and saloon; Dr. L. S. Boyce, physician; Thos. Taylor, shoemaker.

CHAPTER XXI.

FREMONT TOWNSHIP.

The township of Fremont comprises Congressional township 92, range 12, west of the 5th principal meridian.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

George Kimbal made a claim of 240 acres on sections 10, 11, 12 and 13, in November, 1853, and settled thereon in 1854. He yet resides on the old homestead.

R. D. Titcomb made a claim on sections 10 and 11, at the same time with Mr. Kimbal, and also settled on the claim in 1854. He remained here until 1863, when he removed to Waterloo, Black Hawk county.

These men were among the first permanent settlers of the township, but were preceded by three men who made squatter's claims in the fall of 1853. One of these men was named Butler. The three squatted in the southwestern part of the township, on Crane creek, in a grove which was given the name, and was long known as Butler's Grove. It is now known as Tegmeier's Grove. They only remained here until the spring of 1854. Butler sold his claim to Russell and Fletcher, who came from Maine. Butler was a character in his way, and cared but little for the laws of his country. While in this township he lived with two wives, taking them with him on his removal to Butler county. There the authorities took notice of his

mormonish proclivities, and compelled him to abandon one of his wives. He became disgusted with such interference and left for parts unknown.

Another settlement was made in the fall of 1853. Two hunters and trappers—Robinson and Carter—located on the northwest quarter of section 3, where they remained until March, 1854, when they sold their claim to Hiram and Henry Lester for $100. They laid claim at this time to over five hundred acres.

The Lester brothers settled on their claims in May, 1854, where Hiram still resides, the oldest living settler in the township. Henry, in May, 1864, removed to California, where he yet remains.

John Franklin settled on section 14, August, 1854. He died in 1860, his widow surviving him until 1876. Several of the family yet reside in the township.

Matthias Wuest settled on section 14, in 1855, and yet resides on the old homestead.

Mr. Sattersfield came in 1855, and located on section 23, where he remained until 1856. Mr. Adkins also settled in the township in 1855, locating on section 24, where he remained until the following year.

The first ground broken in the township was on the 25th of May, 1854, on the Titcomb farm, section 10, by R. D. Titcomb and George Kimbal. During that season a crop of sod corn was raised by R. D. Titcomb, Hiram Lester, Henry Lester, Mr. Russell and Mr. Fletcher.

George Kimbal, the first mentioned, was born in Germany, June 15, 1832, and came to America, with his parents, in 1847. Upon their arrival in this country, they settled in Bloomfield, Walworth county, Wisconsin. In 1853 George made a claim of 240 acres in Fremont township, Bremer county, Iowa, and the year following made a trip here, but after a few months' sojourn returned to Wisconsin. In 1856 he came with his family, and settled on his claim, where he has since resided. He now owns 195 acres, all of which are under improvement. Mr. Kimbal has held the offices of constable, road supervisor, and school director. In 1855 he was united in marriage to Miss Emma Pranty, who was born in the State of New York; she bore him three children—Eva Adella, William P. and Carrie B.—and died in the fall of 1876. He was married the second time in 1878, to Mary E. Wilson, who has borne him one child—George.

Hiram Lester, one of the oldest settlers living in this township, is the eldest son of Charles and Lydia (Pixley) Lester. He was born in the town of Whitehall, Washington county, New York, February 25, 1820. He received his education in his native county, and passed his youth there, on his father's farm. When 22 years of age he came west to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and afterwards lived in that and Lake county, Illinois, twelve years, engaged in farming. In February, 1854, he, in company with his brother Henry, made a trip through the State of Iowa, and in May, purchased and settled on a claim in Fremont township, Bremer county, where he has since resided. Although Mr. Lester has seldom taken an active part in politics, he has always used his influence to keep the right men at the head of affairs. He has held the office of county supervisor two years; in politics he is a democrat,

and cast his first presidential vote for Martin Van Buren. December 10, 1860, Mr. Lester was married to Miss Frances H. Markell. They have two children—Laura and Charles H.

Matthias Wuest was born in Rhine Province, Prussia, near Cologne, August 24, 1813. He learned to read under his father's instruction, then attended the high school until he was eighteen years of age. His English education has been acquired at odd moments. Until he was seventeen years old, his life was passed on his father's farm, except the time spent at school. At that age he began learning the carpenters' trade, and at nineteen, volunteered in the army and served three years. Upon returning to civil life, he followed his trade, and in 1837 was married to Miss Mary Kopp, who also was born near Cologne. During the last five years spent in his native country, Mr. Wuest was engaged exclusively in stair-making. In 1848—during the Revolution—he became a Liberal and was chosen a delegate to elect a representative. About this time he read a book descriptive of America, and thinking he would like the country, decided to cross the ocean and settle here. Accordingly in 1852, he, with his family, came and located first in Chicago, but one month after his arrival, left because of cholera becoming an epidemic. Upon quitting that city he settled in Freeport, Illinois, where he remained, working at his trade until the summer of 1855, when he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and entered eighty acres of land on section 14, Fremont township, where he has since resided. Since his settlement here, he has added one hundred acres to his original eighty. Mr. Wuest has held the office of trustee several terms, besides being assessor and holding other minor offices. He belongs to no political party, but he believes in "equal rights to all," and his religion is the "Golden Rule." They have had nine children, seven of whom are now living—Peter, who now lives in Nevada; Frank, now living in Nashua, Iowa; Christina, wife of David Bessemar, of Waverly; Kate, wife of Hon. Louis Hanchett; Sabella, wife of Leroy Walling; Mary, wife of Sanford Ferror; and Albert who now owns a drug store in Tripoli.

James Brown was born in Somersetshire, England, May 27, 1816. He received his education in England, and was reared on a farm, and, when old enough, followed that occupation. In 1850 he came to America, and settled in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming for five years. In the fall of 1855 he came to Fremont township, Bremer county, Iowa, and entered 200 acres of land; he now owns 320 acres, besides 20 acres of timber. The year following his arrival here, he brought his family and began the improvement of his farm. Mr. Brown has held the offices of trustee and road supervisor, several times. He was married in England, in 1850, to Elizabeth Watts. They have six children living—John E., Frederick G., Seth H., Edgar Herbert, Albert J., and Mary E.

John Moehling was born in Germany, October 13, 1830. When he was twenty-one years of age he came to America, and after spending one year in Cook county, went to DuPage county, Illinois, where he lived three years. In 1855 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Maxfield

township, where he entered 77 acres of land. He also entered 40 acres of timber in Jefferson township. In 1869 he came to Fremont township and settled on section 10, where he now owns a farm of 338 acres. Mr. Moehling was the first justice of the peace of Maxfield township, and was afterwards clerk of that township. The latter office he has also held in Fremont township. In September, 1855, he was united in marriage to Miss Sophia Wehrmacher. Six children have been born to them, three of whom are now living—Henry, Sophia and Annie.

A. T. Martin, a son of Ira and Ann (Thompson) Martin, was born in Washington county, New York, October 8, 1818. When twenty years of age he came west, and, after remaining two years in La Porte, Indiana, moved to McHenry county, Illinois, where he lived for about fifteen years, engaged in farming the greater part of the time. In the fall of 1855 he came to Bremer county, and first located in Frederika, where he started a steam saw-mill and had the honor of sawing the first lumber in this part of the county. Mr. Martin purchased his farm in Frederika two years previous to his settlement here. The first sermon in the old town of Tripoli, was preached in his house and the first Sabbath School was also held at his house and conducted by his wife. He remained in that township eight years and then settled on section 4, Fremont township, where he lived until his removal into the village of Tripoli, in February, 1882. Mr. Martin now owns 107 acres of land. He was the first postmaster of the old Tripoli postoffice, and has held the office of justice of the peace. He was married in 1840 to Miss Harriet Branch, who was born in the State of Vermont. Seven children have been born to them, of whom six are now living—Charles I., now living in Fremont township; Emma C., now the wife of T. O'Bryan; Mary, now the wife of H. W. Lobdell; Asa, who is now living in Kansas; Ella, wife of E. L. Starbuck, of New York city, and Hattie, who is teaching in Illinois. Sidney, the second son, was killed by a saw-log falling on him, August 15, 1856. Of Mr. Martin's early life in this county, much can be said. His house, which was known far and near as the "big" house (it was 18x24) was a home for all, and many an early settler will cherish a warm place in his heart for A. T. Martin and wife; remembering their hospitality when starvation stared them in the face, and must surely have come, had not the "latch-string" ever been out at Martin's.

M. M. Watkins is a son of Emanuel Miner and Anna (Barr) Watkins, and was born in Windsor county, Vermont, May 19, 1829. When he was ten years of age, the family moved to St. Lawrence county, New York, where he remained until 1845. At this time he went to Rock county, and afterward to Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he followed the trade of a carpenter. Some time after, he moved to McHenry county, Illinois, and was engaged for five years in wagon-making. In the spring of 1855, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled near Horton, on a farm. There he lived eleven years and then returned to Aurora, Illinois, and engaged in manufacturing doors, windows, sashes and blinds, and also engaged in the lumber trade for five years. Upon leaving Aurora,

he returned to Bremer county and turned his attention to farming, in Lafayette township. In February, 1880, he moved to Tripoli, and again engaged in the lumber business. Mr. Watkins was married to Miss Lorica Terry, in 1852. They have had four children—May, wife of C. A. Austin, of Sumner; Ralph R., who is now in business in Waverly; Frank W., who died in 1874; and Mary, who died in 1876. Mrs. Watkins died in 1862, and in 1871 Mr. Watkins married Miss S. Dette Terry, who is a sister of the first wife. They have one child—E. Ray.

John Chapin was born in the town of Heath, Franklin county, Massachusetts, August 16, 1817. He is a son of John and Clarissa (Patterson) Chapin, who were born in Massachusetts, and were descendants of Deacon Samuel Chapin, who settled in that State in 1634, and was one of the founders of Springfield, in 1642. When John was eleven years of age the family moved to Alleghany county, New York, where he remained until 1837. At that time he came west to Geneva, Wisconsin, and, as soon as land came into market, purchased a farm. In June, 1856, he came to Iowa and settled on his farm—which he had purchased the year previous—on section 27, Fremont township, Bremer county, and now own 120 acres of fine land. Mr. Chapin has held nearly all of the town offices; has been a member of the board of supervisors eight years. He was married in 1847, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Williams, who was born in Easton, Washington county, New York. They have seven children—Angeline, Juliette, wife of G. W. Price, and now living in Wisconsin; John, who lives in Washington Territory; Rhoda, Elizabeth, Clementine, wife of Henry Rausch, and Carrie D.

J. O. Bucknam was born in Otsego county, New York, November 10, 1822. He remained in his native county until twenty-three years of age, then came west and settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. In 1856, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on a farm on section 11, Fremont township, which land he had entered in 1854. From Mr. Bucknam's settlement here until his death, November 8, 1878, he took an active part in both the town and county politics. He was married August 23, 1849, to Miss Diantha Chapin, who bore him four children—Alletta, now the wife of Frank Williams; Ella, now the wife of Charles Nafus; Clara and Elbert—and died in 1862. He was married in March, 1863, to Miss A. J. Southwick, who was born in Wayne county, New York, and came to Bremer county, with his mother, in 1861.

Robert Jolly was born in London, England, on the 15th day of August, 1824. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Somersetshire, where Robert grew to manhood. In 1847 he left his native land for America, and, soon after his arrival, located in Kenosha, Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. In June, 1856, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and bought a farm of forty acres, on section 11, Fremont township, where he now lives, and at present owns 120 acres. Mr. Jolly was married, in 1855, to Sarah Ford, a native of England. They have had three children—Sidney, Edwin, and Mary. Mrs. Jolly died March 13, 1864. In October, 1864, he was again married, chosing as a wife

Julia Sherman, who was born in the State of Ohio. She has borne him three children —Albert, Grace, and Ervin.

After the year 1856, others came in; but the township did not rapidly fill up. A few sketches are here presented of some of the representative citizens.

Hugh Hazlett, a son of John and Elizabeth (McIntyre) Hazlett, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, May 25, 1825. He came to America, with his parents, and settled in Utica, New York, where he remained until 1854. At that time he came west, and engaged in farming in Stephenson county, Illinois, for six years, then came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 24, Fremont township, where he now resides, and owns 200 acres of land. Mr. Hazlett is the present justice of the peace, and has filled that office for several years. He belongs to the democratic party, and cast his first presidential vote for Martin VanBuren, in 1848. He was married in December, 1849, to Miss Eliza Jane Young, who was also born in County Antrim, Ireland. Five children have blessed this union, three of whom are now living—James Young, who now occupies a position in the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, at Washington, D. C.; William G., who lives in Fremont township, and Louis C., who lives at home.

J. J. Cook, a son of Wyatt and Sophia (Root) Cook, was born in Huron county, Ohio, February 12, 1837. He received his education and grew to manhood in the county of his birth. In October, 1860, he came to Bremer county, and settled on section 1, Fremont township, where he now owns 400 acres of land, of which 300 are under cultivation. Mr. Cook has held the office of town trustee two terms. In 1869 he was united in marriage to Miss Julia Cormack, who was born in McHenry county, Illinois. Three children have been born to them—Ruth, Elma and Hattie.

J. H. Martin is a son of John and Mary (Patterson) Martin, and was born in Washington county, Ohio, November 30, 1842. Four years after his birth, the family came west, and settled in Winnebago county, Illinois, where the son received his education, and grew to manhood. In 1861 he came to Iowa, and settled on section 3, Fremont township, Bremer county. He now owns 560 acres of land in the townships of Fremont and Leroy. Mr. Martin has held nearly all the township offices of Fremont, and is at present a member of the school board. He was married in 1866 to Miss Elvira Mulock, who was born in New York State. They are the parents of two children—Eddie and Myra.

William Moody, a son of John and Mary (McKnown) Moody, was born in county Antrim, Ireland, November 22, 1829. He came to America in 1851, and settled in Herkimer county, New York, where he lived for thirteen years. In February, 1864, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and two years later settled on section 10, Fremont township, where he now lives, and owns 80 acres of land. Mr. Moody was married in January, 1864, to Miss Rosetta J. Lobdell, who was born in New York State. They have seven children—Willis, Cora, Mary, Orin, Clara, Viola and Jennie.

A. E. Sweet is a son of Henry and Hannah (Graham) Sweet, and was born in Perry, Geauga county, Ohio, November

11, 1830. When he was four years old, the family moved to St. Joseph county, Michigan, and after remaining there about four years, moved to Cook county, Illinois, where his father died when he was fourteen years of age. Here the son grew to manhood and received his education. In 1853 he went to California, where he engaged in mining for eleven years, and was quite successful. Upon leaving there, he returned to Illinois, and in 1867 came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 10, Fremont township, where he now owns a farm of 320 acres, and also owns 100 acres in other parts of the township. Nearly all his land is under cultivation and contain buildings that have cost about $4,000. Mr. Sweet has held the office of town trustee and school director. In 1866 he was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Lyon. They have two children—Bertie E. and Eveline E.

H. H. Sweet is a son of H. H. and Lydia (Bates) Sweet, and was born in Will county, Illinois, January 7, 1842. He received his education in his native county and grew to manhood on his father's farm. In the spring of 1861, he enlisted in Company B, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served three months. September 12, 1861, he re-enlisted in Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, December 12, 1864. Upon receiving his discharge, he returned to his home and in March, 1865, again enlisted in Company D, Fourth United States Veteran Volunteers, and after serving one year was again honorably discharged. During the year 1867, he came to Iowa and settled on section 16, Fremont township, and now owns a fine farm of 120 acres. Mr. Sweet has held the office of school director. In 1868 he was married to Miss Adelle Chapin, a daughter of Jacob Chapin. They have had three children—Ethel I., Earl C. and Eugene A.

William G. Hazlett was born in county Antrim, Ireland, July 11, 1833. In 1842 the family came to America, and settled in Utica, New York. William remained at home, engaged in farming, until he attained his majority. In 1858 he came west and located in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he farmed for ten years, then moved to Iowa and settled on section 24, Fremont township, Bremer county, where he now resides and owns 160 acres of land. Mr. Hazlett has held the office of trustee and is, at present, a member of the town board. In 1856 he was united in marriage to Miss Philinda A. Snyder, who was born in New York State. They have six children living—John M., William G., Mary, George, Philinda and Hugh.

Christoph Schuknecht was born May 2, 1832, near Stralsund, Prussia, and is a son of Johann S., and Elizabeth (Wesemann) Schuknecht. After going through the public schools of his native village, he took up agricultural pursuits, remaining in his country until 1858, when he left for the United States, landing at Quebec in June of that year. From Quebec he came west and settled in Kane county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming about seven years, when he moved to Bremer county, Iowa, settling in Fremont township, where, one year after his arrival, he bought a farm and now owns 160 acres of land and five acres of timber. He



Wm Boys M. D.

was married to Friederike Rahn, a daughter of Joachim and Friederike (Hemming) Rahn. By this union there are ten children, viz: Albert S., born October 21, 1860, now in the dry goods business at Greene, Iowa; Charles, born September 1, 1862; Louisa, born May 26, 1864; Wilhelm, born May 5, 1866; Theodore, born February 24, 1868; Hermann, born November 30, 1871, Emma, born November 8, 1873; Theresa, born November 28, 1876; Edward, born April 26, 1879; John, born April 12, 1882. In politics, Mr. Schuknecht is a Republican; by faith, a Lutheran and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran church, of Fremont township. He has served his township as trustee for about seven years.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services were held at the house of John Franklin, Sr., on section 14. This house is now owned by James C. Franklin. The services were held by Rev. Mr. Smith, a Methodist divine, in the fall of 1857. A class was organized at the same time. Among its first members were John Franklin, Sr. and wife; John Franklin, Jr. and wife, and Mrs. Erastus Warner. From that time till the present, services have occasionally been held in the neighborhood at private houses, and at the school house. The class at present numbers but few members.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church is located on section 31. The first members were John Fritz and wife, Christopher Rohlwing and wife, Henry Wilkening and wife, Fred Everdeng and wife, Christ. Schuknecht and wife, and William Tegmayer and wife. The church has now a membership of about forty-two. The first building was erected in April, 1868, which was used both for a church and parsonage, until 1881, when the present church was built, at a cost of $1,639. The first pastor was the Rev. Wm. Beherent; then came Henry Hunsocker, Rev. Gustaf Blessin and Andrew Hahn. The church is now without a pastor. A day school is taught in the parsonage.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught in a log building erected for school purposes on section 23. Mr. Owen was the first teacher, and commenced a term in the winter of 1858–9. He did not remain, however, through the term. This school building was sold after the township was organized as a district township. The building was erected by the township, and was one of the first four built in the township. One was located on section 1; another on section 3, and one on section 32. There are now nine school houses in the township, all frame, costing about $600 each. The first four cost $100 each.

The second school was taught in the school house on the southeast corner of section 3, by Miss Emily Higgins, in the summer of 1859. She was married August 10, 1860, to Albert Sykes. They now live in Oswego, Kansas.

FIRST THINGS.

The first death in the township was a child of John Hall and wife, October 11, 1859, at the age of four months and seven days. The burial was on section 10.

The first birth was a daughter of Matthias Wuest and wife, was born August 25, 1855, on the farm which he now owns, southeast

quarter of section 14. She was named Mary, and was married to Samuel Ferro, of Tripoli, in 1880. She was engaged, for some time previous to her marriage, teaching in different parts of the county.

The first marriage ceremony was performed September 22, 1857, the contracting parties being C. C. Cook, and Miss Ellen M. White, at the residence of the bride's parents, by her father, E. B. White, justice of the peace. These parties still live in the township, on section 1. They have two children—Mary Eva, and Clara C.

CEMETERY.

A cemetery was located on the southwest quarter of section 11, on land belonging to J. O. Bucknam. The first burial was John Franklin, Sr., who died in 1860. The cemetery location was afterward changed to the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10, in the fall of 1878.

ORGANIC.

The first election in Fremont township was held at the house of John Hale, on section 10, in 1856. The land is now owned by John Moehling.

The first officers elected were as follows: Henry Lester, and E. B. White, trustees; Sidney Booth, clerk; J. G. Closson, constable, and R. D. Titcomb, supervisor of Road District No. 1, that being the only road district in the township.

The officers since that time have been elected as follows:

April, 1857.—Henry Lester, John Chapin, and L. Walker, trustees; J. O. Bucknam, clerk; E. B. White, justice; John G. Closson, and George Kimbal, constables.

April 5, 1858—R. D. Titcomb, Erastus Warner, Samuel Snyder, trustees; R. D. Titcomb and John Closson, justices; E. A. Churchill and Robert Porch, constables; J. O. Bucknam, clerk; John Hale, township supervisor.

October, 1858—Lafayette Walker and John G. Closson, justices; C. C. Cook and Richard Churchill, constables; Moses W. Clark, Israel Trumbo, Hiram Lester, trustees; Otis Clark, clerk. Israel Trumbo afterward resigned, and Erastus Warner was appointed in his stead.

October 1859—Wm. B. Hale and E. A. Churchill, justices; M. W. Clark, Hiram Lester, Erastus Warner, trustees; Otis Clark, clerk; E. A. Churchill, assessor; Robert Porch, Chandler Fletcher, constables.

November, 1860—E. A. Churchill and Cyrus Fletcher, justices; John Hale, Jas. Skillen, James Brown, trustees; E. A. Churchill, clerk; J. W. Kelsey, assessor; Otis Clark, supervisor; E. A. Kelsey, John Fletcher, constables.

October, 1861—R. D. Titcomb, justice; Charles F. Davis, E. A. Kelsey, constables; E. A. Churchill, clerk; John Chapin, assessor; John Franklin, John Closson, Robert Skillen, trustees.

October, 1862—John Closson, L. L. Tutter, justices; James Franklin, Lyman Chapin, constables; J. G. Closson, Matthias Wuest, John Franklin, trustees; J. O. Bucknam, clerk; John Chapin, assessor.

October, 1863—Albert Sykes, assessor; Erastus Warner, justice; Otis Clark, Jacob Chapin, Hiram Lester, trustees; J. H. Martin, clerk; Charles Davis, W. B. Hale, constables.

November, 1864—John Chapin, supervisor; Jacob Chapin, J. J. Cooke, P. P. Newell, trustees; J. A. Hale, H. O. Walker, justices; L. O. Bucknam, clerk; J. H. Martin, assessor; James Blake, Frank Kelsey, constables.

October, 1865—Jacob Chapin, J. J. Cooke, Robert Skillen, trustees; E. A. Churchill, Henry Simon, justices; Monroe Chapin, Wm. Moody, constables; J. H. Martin, assessor; J. O. Bucknam, clerk.

October, 1866—Robert Skillen supervisor; John Clark. A. Countryman, John Fritz, trustees; John H. Dwyer, clerk; E. A. Churchill, assessor; E. A. Churchill, John Kasemeier, justices; John Kline, Fred. Moehling, constables.

October, 1867—H. Lester, T. Warner, J. Fritz, trustees; C. C. Cooke, clerk; J. M. Jarvis, assessor; John Chapin, supervisor; Hugh Hazlett, John Franklin, justices; Charles Stitger, J. Harnburg, constables.

November, 1868—Hiram Lester, supervisor; A. E. Sweet, J. O. Bucknam, Jacob Chapin, trustees; Asa T. Martin, justice; Henry Sweet, Franklin Rust, constables; J. H. Martin, clerk; J. O. Bucknam, assessor.

October, 1869—C. C. Cooke, James Skillen, C. Schuknecht, trustees; Hugh Hazlett, justice; Adolph Kock, constable; J. H. Martin, clerk; J. O. Bucknam, assessor.

October, 1870—A. E. Sweet, Jacob Chapin, James A. Skillen, trustees; S. Fitts, justice; Asa T. Martin, constable; J. H. Martin, clerk; Christoph Rohlwing, assessor.

October, 1871—Hugh Hazlett, John Fritz, justices; Andrew Carstensen, Hugh Hazlett, H. W. Lobdell, trustees; D. Warner, Hubert Wynhoff, constables; J. H. Martin, clerk; C. Rohlwing, assessor.

October, 1872—John Wynhoff, justice; James Brown, A. E. Sweet, C. F. Davis, trustees; Hubert Wynhoff, Jehu Jensen, constables; John Moehling, clerk; H. W. Lobdell, assessor.

October, 1873—John Franklin, justice; Hugh Hazlett, assessor; John Moehling, clerk; W. G. Hazlett, Christopher Koch, John Kasemeier, trustees; P. M. Trobridge, James C. Franklin, constables.

October, 1874—John Wynhoff, Christoph Rohlwing, justices; Andrew Carstensen, assessor; John Moehling, clerk; Wm. G. Hazlett, A. E. Sweet, John Bunger, trustees; P. Trowbridge, John Bunger, constables.

October, 1875—Thomas Martin, C. S. Vincent, justices; Andrew Carstensen, assessor; John Moehling, clerk; A. E. Sweet, Mathias Wuest, Hubert Wynhoff, trustees; A. E. Kelsey, B. Lobdell, constables.

November, 1876—John B. Jordan, H. W. Lobdell, justices; Asa T. Martin, assessor; John Moehling, clerk; Andrew Carstensen, Wm. Feghtmeier, Matthias Wuest, O. C. Vaughn, A. Warner, trustees.

October, 1877—C. Rolhwing, assessor; John Moehling, clerk; John Franklin, C. Schuknecht and Rober Skillen.

October, 1878—Hugh Hazlett and Asa T. Martin, justices; Mathias Wuest, assessor; John Moehling, clerk; C. Schuknecht, James A. Skillen, J. H. Martin, trustees; O. C. Vaughn and James Churches, constables.

October, 1879—Aldoph Kock, assessor; John Moehling, clerk; Wm. G. Hazlett, trustee.

October, 1880.—Adolph Koch, trustee; John Moehling, clerk; Christopher Wilharm, Hugh Hazlett, justices; Christ. Rohlwing, assessor; F. Gunsalas, C. Laudenboch, constables.

October, 1881.—C. Schuknecht, trustee.

October, 1882.—Wm. G. Hazlett, trustee; Christopher Wilharm and Hugh Hazlett, justices; F. Gunsales, C. Laudenbeck, constables; John Moehling, clerk; L. C. Kock, assessor.

The present township officers are: A. Cook, Wm. Hazlett, C. Schuknecht, trustees; John Moehling, clerk; L. C. Cook, assessor; Hugh Hazlett, Christ. Wilharm, justices; Frank Gunsales, Charles Ludenback, constables.

TRIPOLI.

This town was named by H. J. Wynhoff in honor of the old town of the same name, situated in Frederika township. The land upon which the town now stands was owned by Hiram Lester, Carl Schroeder, Conrad Clansing, Andrew Carstensen and John Jensen. The first house built was by B. Kingsbury. It is now owned by S. M. Ferrow, who occupies it. The next house was built by Marvin Trowbridge, and is now owned and occupied by Noel Slack.

The first wagon shop was established by Otto & Mueller, who are still in the business.

The first blacksmith was Marvin Trowbridge, who opened here in the spring of 1873, and remained until 1880, when he moved to Dakota.

TRIPOLI POSTOFFICE.

This office was moved here from the old town of Tripoli, in February, 1880, and the first postmaster appointed was H. G. Wynhoff. He held this position until June, 1882, when he was succeeded by J. M. Bean, who is the present incumbent.

EDUCATIONAL.

The Tripoli school district was organized as an independent district in the spring of 1882. The terms of school were held in the old school-house of the district, during the summer of that year. The present school building was erected during the summer of 1882, and cost, without furniture, $3,100. The first principal of the independent district was Professor Moore, the first primary teacher was Miss Effie Cook.

RELIGIOUS.

The St. Peter's German Evangelical church was built in 1881 and dedicated the same year, the dedicatory sermon being delivered by Rev. N. Savering. He was assisted by Rev. Off. Among the first members were John Moehling and wife, Andrew Carstensen and wife, Fred Moehling, Christ Kuhart and wife, Carl Schroader and wife, Christ. Koch and wife and Carl Tegtmeier and wife. The church has a membership of 24, with an attendance of 35 families. The first pastor, Rev. Paul Foerster, came here from Missouri in February, 1882. He returned to Missouri, December, 1882. The church at this writing is without a pastor. The building is a frame structure and cost, when erected, $2,010. The society was organized in August, 1880, and services were held in the Tripoli school house until the church was completed. In connection with this church there is a Sab-

bath School during the summer. The first officers of the church were Fred Schultz, Christ. Kuhrt and Carl Schroeter, trustees; John Moehling, secretary; Andrew Carstensen, treasurer.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

The first members of this organization were, Mrs. Eisenhart, E. A. Kelsey and wife, John Kelsey, George Kelsey, and Mrs. C. C. Cooke. A church building was erected, in the fall of 1881, at a cost of $2,000. In size it is 30x54 feet, and constructed of wood. The first minister was Rev. R. Norton, who is still the pastor. The first services were held in the school house at Tripoli. The dedicatory sermon, when they afterward built a church, was by Elder Moxem, of Cedar Falls, assisted by several others, among whom were Rev. Pierce, of Greene.

TRIPOLI CREAMERY.

The Tripoli creamery was established in November, 1880, by S. H. Kingsley. At the commencement he met with considerable opposition, but determined by honest dealing to convince the people that it was money to them to patronize the creamery. He started two teams gathering cream, but was compelled to withdraw one of them. His first shipment was three tubs, containing 56 pounds each. During the first month he shipped twelve tubs, since this time his business has steadily increased, until it now averages 80 tubs a month, and at some seasons reaches as high as 500 tubs per month. His business now amounts to about 2,320 tubs annually, making a business of $70,000 annually, which is steadily increasing. This is one of the leading industries in this part of the country, and probably has done more than any other branch of business in advancing the interests of Tripoli.

RAILROAD.

The first railroad survey was that of the Dubuque and Dakota Company, during the summer of 1872. The road was built and ready for operation in 1880, and upon January 1st, of that year, a train entered Tripoli.

MERCANTILE.

The first store was started by Wynhoff & Co., in May, 1873, in a building now occupied as a millinery store, opposite Wynhoff & Cook's present location. This firm remained in trade two years, when H. J. Wynhoff succeeded to the business, and in June, 1880, took in, as a partner, G. B. Cook. During the summer of 1880 this firm erected their present store building, which is 24x104, and moved into it the fall of the same year. H. J. Wynhoff, of this firm, was born in Germany, on the river Rhine, January 2, 1843. His education was acquired in the common schools of that country; there, also, he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1868 he came to America, and followed his trade at West Bend, Wisconsin, for three years, and at Appleton, Wisconsin, one year. He then went to Neenah, Wisconsin, and opened a soda-water factory. After remaining there one year, he came to Iowa, and settled in Tripoli. Soon after his arrival, he opened a store, which was the pioneer one of the town, and at that time it was a great undertaking, as all of his goods had to be brought by team from Waverly, and very

often the young merchant found it discouraging work. However, *to succeed* was his aim, and by perseverance and hard work he conquered, and now stands among the leading business men of Bremer county. Mr. Wynhoff was appointed first postmaster of Tripoli, and also first express agent of the place, and still holds that position. He is also a member of the board of education. In 1871 he was married to Miss Lizzie Arneman. They are the parents of five children—Addie, Augusta, Henry, Amanda and an infant.

The second store was a hardware establishment opened by Thomas & Ray, who opened early in the spring of 1880, in a building now occupied by Jacob Berg, with furniture. They remained one year when they failed

Christoph Wilharm established a wagon and blacksmith shop in the old town of Tripoli in the spring of 1867, and in the spring of 1880 removed to his present location on the south side of the track, where he runs a wagon, blacksmith shop and planing mill. He employs six men.

Christoph Wilharm was born in Germany, July 31, 1844. When he was about ten years of age, the family came to America, first locating at Chicago, Illinois, where Christoph learned the trade of wagon-making and blacksmithing. In 1861, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundredth Illinois Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1865. Two years later, he came to the old town of Tripoli and opened a shop, and in the spring of 1880, came to Tripoli, where he now does an extensive business. Mr. Wilharm is present justice of the peace and has held that office for the past eight years. He was married in 1867, to Miss Sophia Claus. Ten children have been born to them, of whom seven are now living—Christoph, Henry, August, Christina, Clara, Emma and Louisa. His wife, Sophia, died in the spring of 1881, and he was again married, November 27, 1881, to Mary Kahle.

John Franklin began the importation of English draft horses in the fall of 1880. His first venture consisted of three colts. These colts are "Briton," an iron gray, weight at two years old, 1400 lbs. "Model" a light bay, weight at two years old, 1300 pounds. "George Hill," brown color, weight at the same age, 1200 pounds. His next importation was three stallions, registered as "Drayman," age six years, weight 1800 pounds, color, light bay. "Prince Albert," age, six, weight, 1900 pounds, color, dark brown. "Somerset Hill," color, black, weight, 1700 pounds, age, four years. His barn is 36x56, with box stalls for each horse.

The first hotel built in the village was the Tripoli House, erected in the spring of 1880, by August Bonekhouse. This house has nineteen rooms, with a good barn in connection.

E. J. Bean established a hardware store in March, 1881, in a building on the north side of the track. In November, 1881, he moved to his present location on the south side.

R. R. Ahler's drug store was opened in August, 1881, in his present building on the south side of the track.

Theodore N. Mathes established his harness shop in March, 1881.

Otto & Mueller opened their blacksmith and wagon shop in May, 1880.

M. M. Watkins commenced the sale of lumber in the spring of 1880.

An agricultural implement warehouse was opened by C. H. Moehling, in November, 1880.

C. H. Moehling was born in Germany, August 29, 1849. In 1852 he came to America with his parents, who settled in DuPage county, Illinois. There they remained until 1856, when they came to Iowa, and settled in Jefferson township. In 1870, C. H. settled on a farm in section 15, Dayton township, where he lived until 1880, when he opened his agricultural implement store in Tripoli. Mr. Moehling held the office of trustee of Dayton township, two years. In 1872 he was married to Sophia Oldendorf. They have had three children—Herman, August and Ada.

R. R. Ahlers, druggist, is a son of Sophia (Saniter) and H. C. Ahlers, and was born in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 7th day of July, 1853. He acquired a good education in the city schools of that place, and after leaving the high school, received private instruction in French. Before reaching his twentieth year, he had spent one and one-half years in Germany, studying medicine. In 1873 he went to Independence and clerked in a drug store for a while, and then went to Waverly and clerked for J. C. Pomeroy, druggist. From the last place he moved to Dubuque, and was in the employ of T. W. Ruete, druggist, and then made a trip to Fort Benton, Montana. In 1870 he returned to Waverly and bought out J. C. Pomeroy. There he remained until August, 1881, when he came to Tripoli, and engaged in the same business.

August Bouckhouse, of the Tripoli House, was born in Germany, March 20, 1849. When he was seven years old the family came to America, and settled in Kankakee county, Illinois, where August grew to manhood. During the year 1879 he came to Tripoli, and in the spring of 1880, built the "Tripoli House," and has since been its proprietor. In 1875 he was married to Miss Mary Clausing. They have two children—Henry and Louisa.

Eisenhart & Kline, general merchandise, commenced business in 1880, and have a large increasing trade.

James Gardner has a lumber yard and agricultural implement warehouse, and keeps a good stock, and has a large trade.

Most branches of business are here well represented, and Tripoli seems to be making some advance.

CHAPTER XXII.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

This township is located in the southwestern corner of the county, having Washington on the north and Jefferson on the east. It is three miles wide, by eight miles long, containing about 15,360 acres. Two rivers traverse the township. The Shell Rock entering on section 20, flowing through 21, 28, 29 and making exit on 33, and the Cedar flowing from the north crosses the boundary line on section 19, then traversing sections 25, 24, 23 and 26, leaves from 35. There are two railroads; the Illinois Central running through about the center, and the Burlington and Cedar Rapids running diagonally through the western portion of the township. The soil is a dark loam and inclined to sandiness in places. It is well timbered, and contains many excellent farms.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

There is frequently a difference of opinion as to the first settlement of a township, and we present herewith the date, as near as they can be ascertained, upon which numerous early settlers arrived.

Ezra G. Allen was the first settler in this township, and came from Lynn county in 1848, locating on section 25. Here he remained until January, 1852, when he removed to Horton in this county.

J. T. Barrick was the next settler. He came here with his family in 1849, and was the founder of the village of Janesville. Isaac Barrick, his son, yet remains a citizen of the township.

Isaac Barrick was born in Highland county, Ohio, January 25, 1834, In 1849 he came to Bremer county with his parents, and has since made it his home. During the second year of our late rebellion he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served until its close. He participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, and also in the charge on Fort Blakesly. During his term of service he crossed the Gulf of Mexico four times. His regiment was consolidated with the Thirty-fourth Iowa before the close of the war. Mr. Barrick was mustered out at Houston, Texas, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa. On the 19th day of December, 1865, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Wagoner, of La Porte, Indiana. They have three children——Emeline, Georgiana, and Edwin. Mr. Barrick owns 160 acres of land, which is under excellent cultivation, and valued at $50 per acre. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. His father, John T. Barrick, is a native of Kentucky, but, when a mere child, was taken to Ohio, and reared by an aunt. Upon reaching his majority John returned to the State of his birth, and was there given, by his father, a plantation and ten slaves. The gift he refused, because of his opposition to slavery, which was decidedly marked in consequence of his educa-



Isaac Barrick

tion, having been reared by a Quaker family. Returning to his foster State, he followed the trade of a carpenter and joiner. In 1840 he removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, and while there erected a saw mill. In 1845 he located in Cedar Falls, Black Hawk county, and was the first person to utilize the water power at that place, building its first mill. In 1849 he came to Bremer county, and founded the town of Janesville, naming it for his wife, Jane (McPherson) Barrick. Here he built and operated the first mill in the county, (at the same time carrying on his farm), and also erected the first frame house in the town of Janesville.

Isaac McCaffrey was also a settler of 1849, and selected a home on section 32, where he remained about two years, when he removed to Kansas.

Aaron Moore, James H. McRoberts, Rev. S. W. Ingham, and Rev. S. T. Vail, also came during the same season.

Aaron Moore selected a location on section 21, and remained about three years, when he moved to section 20. He is now living near Shell Rock.

J. H. McRoberts, located on section 25, where he remained until his death, which occurred in October, 1852. The farm was occupied by his sons a number of years. It is now owned by J. St. John and C. K. Loveland.

Rev. S. W. Ingham settled on section 20, where he erected a cabin, and remained a few years, when he removed to Tama county.

William Payne was a settler of 1850, and came from Linn county in the spring of that year, but was formerly from Ohio. He located near the present site of Janesville, on section 36, where he remained until the fall of 1853, when he sold to Judge M. Rowen. The place is now owned by Briden and Sevenson.

Rev. S. T. Vail selected a home in Janesville, being the first preacher in this section of the country.

During 1851, J. H. Martin, Samuel Jennings, Simeon F. Shepard, Wm. McHenry and Abraham Myers arrived.

J. H. Martin located on section 26, remained there a few years, when he sold to Maxfield brothers, and removed to section 22, and thence to Oregon.

Samuel Jennings was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, on the 13th day of May, 1823. His father, Samuel Jennings, was a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Ohio in 1812, and soon enlisted and participated in the war with Great Britain. After the war he engaged in blacksmithing, which trade he followed for a number of years. In 1832, he removed to Owen county, Indiana, where he engaged in farming, and where he remained until his death. He married Sarah Smock, by whom he had twelve children, six sons and six daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of that State. The seats of the school house were made of slabs hewn from the timber. The light was received by cutting out a log and putting in 8x10 glass. On the 10th day of December, 1848, he married Miss Mary J. McHenry, a daughter of Wm. and Catherine (Ashbough) McHenry, natives of Kentucky, who emigrated to Indiana previous to the War of 1812. She was born in Owen county, Indiana, July 9, 1828. Eight children blessed this union,

seven of whom are living—William S.. Sarah C., Catherine L., Lucretia J., Elizabeth E., John H. and Edward L. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Jennings, with his family, left Indiana and emigrated to Jones county, Iowa, where he remained until the following fall, when he removed to Bremer county and located on the place where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs Jennings came to the county poor, but by hard work and economy have accumulated a fine property, having 500 acres of land valued at $45 per acre. Mr. Jennings was a member of the first petit jury of Bremer county.

Simeon F. Shepard, one of the earliest settlers of Bremer, was born in Madison county, New York, September 12, 1818. He is a son of Orrin and Electa (Fish) Shepard, natives of the State of Connecticut. Simeon was one of a family of twelve children, nine of whom are now living. About 1836, his parents removed to Alleghany county, New York, and thence to Crawford county, Pennsylvania, where his father died April 16, 1851, and his mother, April 28, 1873. The subject of this sketch was married in Chautauqua county, New York, July 8, 1844, to Miss Susan W. Pitcher, a native of Cataraugus county, born March 6, 1820. Seven children have been born unto them, five of whom are now living—Martha E.,George C.,Maurice, Homer and Charles M. In 1847, Mr. Shepard emigrated with his family to DuPage county, Illinois, and thence, in 1851, to Bremer county, Iowa. He had previously purchased the claim where he now resides, and on which he has lived for thirty-one years. At the time of his settlement in this county, there was not a house where the present town of Waterloo now stands; the rivers without bridges, and one could ride for miles without meeting any obstruction from fences. But what a change can be seen now in passing over the country. Either thriving towns and villages meet the eye, or beautifully cultivated farms, upon which, are substantial residences and farm buildings. Mr. Shepard at one time owned 520 acres of land, which he has since divided among his children. He is a member of the M. E. Church, and his wife of the Presbyterian. In politics he has always adhered to the principles of the republican party. During 1857 and 1858, he assessed the county.

William McHenry located on section 32, where he remained until his death, which occurred about 1863. The farm is now owned by Samuel Jennings and his son, William.

One of the earliest pioneers of this county was Abraham Myers. He was born May 9, 1810, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He was one of a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. During his early life, Abraham learned the coopers' trade, and followed that occupation for some years. On the 28th day of March, 1883, he was united in marriage with Miss Hester Ann Shepard. In 1851 they removed to Bremer county, Iowa, locating on section 21, Jackson township. There they lived three years and then settled on their present place. Mr. Myers was in Waverly at the time that city was located. Though not an ordained minister, he occasionally preached at that time, in private houses and school houses. He, with his family,

emigrated to this State and county with an ox-team, and drove their cattle along with them. It was a wet spring and the water was very high. At Janesville Mr. Myers lashed two canoes together and ferried his family across the river. He now owns 120 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre, and on which are comfortable farm buildings. Mr. Myers and wife are, and have been for many years, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Frank Coddington, one of the enterprising farmers, and an old settler, of Bremer county, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, June 22, 1830. He was reared on a farm, and educated in the common schools, finishing with the grammar department. In the spring of 1853, he emigrated to Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, and while there was engaged in railroading. In September of the same year, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating on a farm on section 34, where he now resides. Mr. Coddington was married in the town of Belvidere, April 29, 1855, to Miss Harriet R. Stewart, daughter of William Stewart, born in Chautauqua county, New York, July 30, 1835. Four children have blessed this union—Mary E., now the wife of Albert Rowen, son of the late Judge Rowen, of Parker, Dakota; Jessie A., now a student at Osage, Iowa; Alva B., and William S. When Mr. Coddington came to this county, he was the possessor of but a few hundred dollars, but by economy and strict attention to business he has accumulated a fine property, and to-day is one of the "well-to-do" farmers of the county. He owns 120 acres of excellently located land, on which is a fine brick residence, the upright part being 28x32, and the ell 20x26. The building is two stories in height, and was erected at a cost of $3,000. His main barn is 36x40, and the addition 16x64. Mr. Coddington, his wife and two daughters are members of the Baptist Church.

John Bloker was born in Erie county, New York, September 16, 1837. He is a son of Jacob and Hannah (Bowers) Bloker. John remained in his native State until sixteen years old, and then, in company with his parents, removed to Bremer county, Iowa. Upon their arrival, his parents purchased a farm, and continued to live on the same until their death. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. In 1866 John Bloker was united in marriage with Miss Delia Harris, a native of Lake county, Illinois, born in July, 1850. She was a daughter of Jesse Harris. They have a family of three children—Frank, Walter and Edith. Mr. Bloker owns 180 acres of land, valued at $45.00 per acre. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church, of Janesville.

E. W. Fish, a pioneer of Bremer county, was born in Otsego county, New York, May 31, 1825. He is a son of Rev. Abraham Fish, a Methodist minister and pioneer of Otsego county, New York, who is still living, at the advanced age of 88 years. When E. W. was nineteen years old, he removed to Rochester, New York, where he remained until 1849. During his residence there he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth M. Predmore, who bore him one child—Elizabeth—and died in 1846. Upon leaving Rochester, Mr. Fish located in Erie county, Pennsylvania, where he married Miss Lorella Taber, who has borne him five children,

Harvey E., Horace G., Alice C., Annette C. and Bertha A. In September, 1853, Mr. Fish settled in Bremer county, Iowa, and during the first four years of his residence here, was engaged in building and contracting. He then embarked in his present business, wagon and carriage making. Mr. Fish came to this county with just eleven dollars and a set of carpenters' tools. To-day he is known as one of Janesville's enterprising business men, having a good business established there, and owning property in the town valued at $3,000. He also owns a farm of 65 acres, valued at $50 an acre, in Black Hawk county. In politics he is a republican, and has held the offices of justice of the peace, township clerk and school treasurer.

B. F. Davis, who ranks among the pioneers of Bremer county, was born in Yates county, New York, August 6, 1826. When seventeen years old, he learned the trade of a carpenter, which occupation he followed until the fall of 1854. His marriage with Miss Jane E. White occurred in 1848. She was born December 10, 1831, in New York State. There, also, three children were born to them—Emily F., Mary J., and Anna E. In 1854, the family left their old home in the Empire State, for Bremer county, Iowa, arriving here on the 15th day of October. They first settled in Janesville, and at the end of two and one-half years, settled on their present place, where three more children were born to them—Catherine R., Lydia M., and Ella C. Mr. Davis owns 115 acres of land, valued at $40 per acre. In politics, he is a republican.

David High, one of the old land marks of Bremer county, is a native of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, born on the 30th day of March, 1823. He is a son of David and Lydia (Bohrer) High. He was one of a family of three sons and six daughters. In 1837 his parents emigrated to Fairfield county, Ohio, where he was reared on a farm, and received his education. He was married in Fairfield county, May 4, 1843, to Miss Margaret Kern. By this union there were six children, all living to be adults; three of whom are now living—Lydia E., wife of F. J. Pattee, of Kansas; Esther C., wife of Amos Garner, of Waverly; and David S., of Dakota. In 1845, Mr. High left Ohio for Clinton county, Indiana, where he remained until 1854, when he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating on section 18, where he remained a short time, and then removed to the place where he now resides. Mrs. High died March 5, 1861. She was a member of the Baptist Church. December 24, 1862, Mr. High married Miss C. Keeler, a daughter of Rev. James Keeler, who came to the county in April, 1854. She was born in Wallingford, Connecticut, April 9, 1825. One child blessed this union—James. Mr. High is one of the most prosperous citizens of Bremer county, having a farm of 466 acres, worth about $20,000. This property has been accumulated since his arrival here. His portrait is given in this volume.

Among the early settlers of Bremer county we find D. B. Dougherty, who settled here in the spring of 1854. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1808. While a young man he learned the shoemakers' trade, which occupation he continued to follow many years. He was married in Beaver county, Penn-

sylvania, in 1831, to Miss Eliza Crail, a native of that county, born August 30, 1809. They have five children—Eli M., Edward C., Sarah S., Marion B., and Eliza J. Upon coming to this county Mr. Dougherty and family made the trip to Muscatine, by water, and from there to Jackson township, by team. They first lived for a short time with a family by the name of Pitcher, and then removed into a small cabin 12x14 feet, where they remained two months. While living there Mrs. Dougherty says a storm came up, and the poles of which their dwelling was made, were so small that she could see them bend. As soon as possible Mr. Dougherty erected a cabin on his own place, it being the first one on the prairie. Into this the family moved before the sides were chinked enough to keep the wind from blowing rain clear across the room. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty have been members of the Methodist Church for many years, and since their settlement in this county have done much toward building up and supporting the same. They own a farm of 80 acres, valued at $50 per acre, and on it are comfortable farm buildings.

William N. Gaines, one of the earliest settlers of Polk township, Bremer county, is a native of Madison county, New York, where he was born November 16, 1825. He is a son of Obed and Lydia (Connable) Gaines, who were born in the State of Vermont. When William N. was eight years of age he was "bound out" to a man by the name of Newcomber. In 1835 he removed with him to Kirkland, Ohio, and thence, in the summer of 1838, to Kane county, Illinois, where he worked at the carpenter's trade. During the fall of 1853, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Polk township, in the neighborhood of Plainfield. There he opened a farm and subsequently erected the first hotel in the town, and was its proprietor for a number of years. Mr. Gaines was the first postmaster in the township. The office was then known as Polk Precinct, but was afterwards changed to Syracuse, and still later, to Plainfield. In 1854 Mr. Gaines was united in marriage with Miss Sarah A. Swain, a native of Waukegan, Illinois. They have had five children—Mary E., wife of James D. Miller; William H.; Charles E.; Florence L. and Jeannette. Mr. Gaines has a farm of 200 acres of land in Bremer county, also owns 360 acres in Wadena county, Minnesota. On his farm in this county, is a comfortable residence and a barn 38x50, with basement. In 1854 his parents started west, but while on the road his mother died, leaving the father to finish the journey alone. While living here he made his home with Wm. N. and a brother. He died in Polk township and was buried at Plainfield.

William Briden, a native of Yorkshire, England, and an early settler of Bremer county, was born January 6, 1808. In 1831 he left his native country for the United States. Upon landing in New York City, he immediately proceeded to Livingston county, on the Hudson river, where he was engaged as gardener. One year later he removed to Westchester county, New York, where he had charge of a stable of thoroughbred horses. During the fall of 1834 he removed to Chicago, Illinois, and the following spring made a claim at Des Plaines, Cook county, which he immediately began improving. January 8, 1837,

his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Curtis, a native of England, occurred in that country. They have had two children—H. T. and Henry W. She died in England, January 25, 1842; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1843 Mr. Briden removed to White Pigeon, Michigan, where he married Mrs. Mary Burnan, a native of Yorkshire, England. They had one child—John. She died January 28, 1852; and was, also, a member of the Methodist Church. May 18, 1854, Mr. Briden was married to Mary Ann Cleaver, who was born February 9, 1826, in Columbia county, Pennsylvania. They have had one child—Mary E., now the wife of George E. Sevison, of Janesville, Iowa. The same year of Mr. Briden's last marriage, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Jefferson township, where he continued to reside until 1868, when he removed to his present place in the town of Janesville. He came to this country a poor man, but by economy and good management, has accumulated a very comfortable property, and has also been able to give each of his children a good start in life. At one time Mr. Briden owned 1440 acres of land in the central part of Iowa.

Others came during the years of 1853 and 1854, and the township then filled up with a good class of people; sketches of some are here presented.

Amos D. Cooper was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1827. He is the son of Amos and Jane (Downing) Cooper, who emigrated in the spring of 1836, to Highland county, Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the primitive schools of that day. His mother died in Ohio, and father in Muscatine county, Iowa. In 1855 Mr. Cooper was married in Poweshiek county, Iowa, to Miss Rachael A. Larkins, who was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1829. In 1854 he removed to Cedar Falls, and in 1857 came to Bremer county, where he has since resided. The wild prairie land upon which he settled, has been transformed into a highly cultivated farm, and to his original possession he has from time to time added more land, until he has now 359 acres, of which 284 is under cultivation. In politics Mr. Cooper is a republican. The family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

C. K. Loveland was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, on the 31st day of August, 1837. When nineteen years of age he came to Bremer county, Iowa, where he spent three years—a portion of the time teaching school. In the mean time he pre-empted a piece of land, which he afterward sold, and then returned to his home in New York State; he there remained until 1862, then again came to Bremer county, and has since made it his home. May 23, 1867, he was joined in wedlock with Miss J. L. St. Johns, who was born in Cataraugus county, New York, January 1, 1851. She is a daughter of James St. Johns, who came to Bremer county in 1855, and is a native of Saratoga county, New York. Five children blessed their marriage—Cora E., Annie A., Vinnie, Julia A., and Mary L. Mr. Loveland's farm consists of 180 acres of land, valued at $45 per acre. On it is a fine residence, erected at a cost of $1,500, and a barn that cost $1,000. In politics he is a

republican. The family are members of the M. E. Church of Janesville.

Enos F. Shaw, an enterprising farmer of Jackson township, is a native of Northfield, Vermont, born on the 20th day of March, 1828. There he was reared on a farm and obtained a common school education. During 1854 he went to California, where he remained eight years, working in the mines. In 1862 he returned to Vermont, and the same year came to Iowa, settling in Bremer county. He enlisted in Company B, Thirty-Eighth Iowa Infantry, in January, 1864, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the capture of Fort Morgan, and also in the charge on Fort Blakesly, his regiment being the first to plant the colors on those walls. Mr. Shaw was mustered out at Houston, Texas, and discharged at Davenport, Iowa. He then returned to Bremer county, where he was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Cadwallader, a native of Henry county, Indiana, born October 23, 1825. He owns 20 acres of timber and also 160 acres of farm land, on which he has a beautiful residence and a large and commodious barn 36x72, built at a cost of $1,200.

Daniel Pierce, an enterprising farmer of Bremer county, is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, born December 22, 1824. He is a son of Amasa and Alma (Baldwin) Pierce, whose married life was of sixty years duration. His mother died in 1880, but his father is still living in St. Lawrence county, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Daniel was reared and educated in his native State. In 1851, he was united in marriage with Maria Loveland, also a native of that county, born in 1833. They have a family of six children —Royal A., Mary E., Lilly M., Amasa L., Matthew E. and Hattie M. In 1865, Mr. Pierce left his home in New York for Iowa, and upon reaching Bremer county, purchased his present farm in Jackson township. He owns 140 acres of land which is well cultivated and valued at $50 per acre. In 1882, he built a fine residence at a cost of $2,000. The family are members of the M. E. Church of Janesville.

William H. H. Youngs, a dairyman of Jackson township, settled in Bremer county, on his present place, in 1864. He owns a beautiful farm of 212½ acres, which is under excellent cultivation, and valued at $50 per acre. In 1865 he turned his attention to cheese-making, building the first cheese factory in the county. He now keeps an average of thirty head of cows, from which he manufactures 1,000 pounds of cheese monthly. He also buys milk enough to make another 1,000 pounds. Mr. Youngs is a native of St. Lawrence county, New York, where he was born July 22, 1840. He is a son of Amasa and Sibyl (Hutchins) Youngs. His mother was born in Middletown, Vermont, June 28, 1801, and his father in Pownall, Vermont, October 10, 1799. They were married September 14, 1821, and have been members of the Methodist church for over fifty years. Their home is now in Jackson township, where they expect to pass the remaining years of life. William H. H. was reared and educated in his native State. During 1860 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Jane Steele, who was born in 1841, and is a daughter of Joseph Steele, of St. Lawrence county, New York. Four children have blessed their

marriage—Cora, Dora, Anson and Charlie.

In June, 1867, Thomas Mickley settled in Bremer county. He is a son of Henry and Mary (Burcolter) Mickley, natives of Pennsylvania, and is one of a family of ten children, five brothers and four sisters. His birth place was Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, where he was born April 5, 1820. While still a boy, Thomas learned the tailor's trade, which occupation he followed for fifteen years. In 1838 he removed to Seneca county, New York, and there worked in a distillery for a number of years, and then became proprietor of the same, and operated it for five years. January 7, 1840, he was married to Miss Margaret Miller, a native of Seneca county, born February 2, 1823. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are now living—Stephen E.. William H., Cornelia F., wife of Adrian Van Nordstrand; Mary E. wife of Daniel Newell; Jennie V., wife of Homer Healey. Since his settlement in this county, Mr. Mickley has been engaged in farming. He and his wife are members of the M. E. church, of Janesville.

Israel Freeman, farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Franklin county, Vermont, November, 1829. He is a son of Mitchell and Mary (Post) Freeman. The former was a native of France, but reared in Canada and the latter a native of the last named country. When Israel was six years old, he removed with his parents to Chittenden county, Vermont, there remained until he reached his majority, and then went to the State of Massachusetts, where he was engaged in getting out ship timber. In 1856, he follwed Horace Greeley's advice by coming west. He first located in Fillmore county, Minnesota, and while living there became acquainted with and married Miss Mary E. Lamb, December 16, 1857. They have had a family of eight children—Stewart, Angie, Frank, Delia, Cora, Belle, Ella M., May and Maud. In November, 1865, Mr. Freeman removed to Bremer county, purchasing a farm in Jefferson township, upon which he lived for eleven years. He then sold it and came to his present place in Jackson township. His land in this county consists of 113 acres, which is valued at $45 per acre. He votes the republican ticket and has held local offices of trust.

John C. Hand, a son of Dr. Wm. R. and Phoebe (Annin) Hand, born September 29, 1827, in Bedminster township, Somerset county, New Jersey. When he was a small lad, his parents removed to Hunterdon county, New Jersey, where his father followed his profession for a number of years, and then located in Nottaway county, Virginia, where he shortly afterwards died. During John C's younger life he thought of becoming a physician, and therefore began reading medicine, preparatory to entering college. After a few months' study, however, he abandoned the idea, and determined instead, to devote his life to farming. In 1853, he was married to Miss Mary Rittenhouse, born November 1, 1832. Six children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Emeline, William, Silas, Fannie and Frank. During the month of April, 1864, Mr. Hand came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on his present farm in Jackson township, where he owns 187⅓ acres of land, valued at $45 per acre. The family



S. F. Shepard

are members of the Presbyterian Church of Janesville.

Chester Cadwallader, one of the enterprising farmers of Jackson township, came to Bremer county in the fall of 1861, and moved his family here in 1862. He was born in LaPorte county, Indiana, December 3, 1836, and is a son of Byron and Sarah (Hague) Cadwallader, who were born in the State of Virginia. Chester was one of a family of eight children, six of whom are now living. His youth was passed in his native State, where he also obtained his education. The first school he ever attended was held in a log cabin, with slabs for seats, and pins drove into the wall and slabs laid across them for writing desks. In 1858 he was married in Indiana, to Miss Laura Shaw, a native of Vermont, born in 1826. They have three children—Eva, Minnie and Martha. For some years after coming to Bremer county Mr. Cadwallader taught school during the winter season, and farmed in the summer time. He owns a beautiful farm of 130 acres, valued at $50 per acre. In early life he was an abolitionist, but at the time of the organization of the republican party, he joined it. He represented Jackson and Washington townships in the board of supervisors for three years. At one time, his father lived in Bremer county, but at the end of three years, removed to the State of Wisconsin, where he died. His mother is living in Bremer county, at the advanced age of 82 years.

S. N. Jones, a son of Francis Jones, was born and reared in Columbia county, Georgia. About 1807 he, in company with six families of friends, emigrated to Miami county, Ohio. At that date that section of the State was one vast wilderness, and our new settlers were obliged, among other hardships of pioneer life, to burn and dig out mortars in stumps, with which to grind their corn. The subject of this sketch was born in Miami county, Ohio, January 7, 1821. During 1857 he removed to Indiana, and while in that State was married to Miss Elizabeth Foor, who died soon after. He was again married, this time choosing for a helpmeet Elizabeth Beals, who bore him two children—George W. and Adelia A. In 1857 Mr. Jones came to Bremer county, Iowa, and the following year removed to Franklin county, where he continued to live until 1863. At that date he returned to this county, locating on his present place in Jackson township. He owns 90 acres of good land, valued at $40 per acre.

E. M. Dougherty, an enterprising merchant of Janesville, and also an early settler of the county, was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, July 7, 1832. When fifteen years of age he learned the shoemakers' trade, which occupation he followed for a number of years, In 1853 he, in company with his father, came west for the purpose of securing a good location for settlement. During their trip his father purchased the land upon which he now resides. In 1854 they settled permanently in Bremer county, and the subject of this sketch employed his time in helping his father open up his farm, and by working at his trade. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-eighth Iowa Infantry, and served until the close of the war. He participated in the siege and capture of Vicksburg, the capture of Fort Morgan, and was color-bearer at the charge on Fort Blakesly, planting the

first eolors on those walls. In the fall of 1863, while crossing the Gulf of Mexico, their ship was caught in a terrifie storm, which disabled it to sueh an extent that they were foreed to return to Galveston, and then by rail to New Orleans, where they re-shipped, and proeeeded to Texas. While in that State Mr. Dougherty was taken siek, and sent home on a furlough. While reeuperating his health he was married, in this eounty, May 11, 1864, to Miss Mary J. Pattee, a daughter of Colonel Pattee, who was also a pioneer of Bremer county. During the fall he returned to his regiment, whieh was stationed at Donaldsonville, Louisiana. After being mustered out, he returned to his home and worked at carpentering for one year, and then engaged in buying produee and stoek. Later, he embarked in the mercantile trade, which business he has since followed with good suceess. Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty are members of the M. E. Chureh. Kate, Fred, Marion C., and Luey L. are their ehildren.

R. W. Clewell, a merehant of Janesville, and an old settler of the township, is a son of David and Hannah (Gross) Clewell, who were married in the State of Pennsylvania, and removed to Seneca eounty, New York, in 1831. They had a family of eight ehildren, who lived to reaeh majority. Their son, R. W., was born in Seneca county on the 4th day of February, 1831. When he was seventeen years old he learned the shoemakers' trade, which oeeupation he followed for many years. In 1856 he settled in Janesville, where he worked at his trade for some time, and then added a stock of ready-made boots and shoes. In 1879 he added dry goods, and in 1881, groceries. Mr. Clewell now earries a large stoek, and is doing a luerative business. In 1854 he was united in marriage with Miss E. M. Leddiek, a daughter of Jaeob and Harriet (Bigelow) Leddick. She was born in Seneea eounty, New York, March 27, 1835. One ehild blessed their union—William M., now book-keeper for a mereantile firm, of Dubuque, Iowa.

Hugh Ballantine, farmer and stoekraiser; is a native of county Antrim, Ireland. At the age of seventeen he eame to the United States, and settled in St. Lawrence county, New York. In 1861 he enlisted in eompany G, Sixteenth New York Infantry, but shortly after was taken siek and discharged. In the spring of 1862, he re-enlisted in company C., 106th New York Infantry, and was a participant in the following engagements—battles of Martinsburg, Mine Run or Locust Grove, Culpepper Court House, Manassas Gap, the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, North Ann River and Coal Harbor, where he was wounded in the right arm, breast and left thigh. He was then taken to a hospital at Philadelphia, where he remained until the elose of the war, and then returned to St. Lawrence county. Shortly afterward he turned his faee westward, tarrying not, until he reaehed Janesville, Bremer eounty, Iowa. There he spent a few years, engaged in a flouring mill. In 1867 he returned to St. Lawrence eounty, where his marriage with Miss Margaret Wallace occurred. He brought his wife to his western home and in 1872 purehased his present farm of 176 aeres, whieh is under exeellent eultivation and valued at $50 per aere. His wife has borne him two ehild-

ren—Wallace A. and Frank E. Mr. and Mrs. Ballentine are members of the Presbyterian church.

ORGANIC.

The first township election was held in April, 1854, at the house of Charles N. Martin, on section 13, now in Washington township, at which election sixty-one votes were cast. The following persons were chosen to hold said election: James Queen, E. W. Fish, clerks; S. F. Shepard, Samuel Clayton and Thomas J. Sewell, judges; and the officers elected were: Matthew Rowen, and R. J. Elsworth, justices; P. B. King and Wm. B. Hamilton, constables; T. J. Sewell, James Boyd and James Queen, trustees; E. W. Fish, township clerk.

The present officers are William Briden, Samuel Jennings and R. Simpson, trustees; W. W. Wyant, clerk; D. Smalling, assessor; W. H. Rich, justice; Edward Pitkins, constable.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in the township was at Janesville by Rev. S. T. Vail. This was a subscription school. The first regular district school was taught by Dr. Loveland in a log school house on section 35, about eighty rods north of the present school building. This was the first school building erected in the township. There are now seven districts in the township, not including the Janesville independent district. These seven districts have good substantial buildings, five of which are constructed of stone, and all well furnished. The present school property of the township is valued at about $7,000, and the school facilities compare favorably with other localities.

CEMETERIES.

There are two cemeteries in this township—"Janesville Cemetery" and "Wuest Burying Ground"—the former is located one-half mile north of Janesville—the first interments were two sons of V. Thomas, who were drowned in a lake near the Cedar river, in 1850. The latter is located on section 19, and the remains of Miss Dryer were the first interred, in 1853.

FIRST THINGS.

The first religious services were held at the house of William Payne, by Rev. S. T. Vail, during the fall of 1850.

The first marriage ceremony united Joseph Thornbrew and Miss Kane.

The first birth was a son to John and Jane Barrick, January 2, 1853.

The first girl baby was "Ada," a daughter of Asbury and Hannah Leveriek.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice in this township was Janesville, established in 1853, with John Hunter as postmaster. He was followed by G. W. Maxfield, F. A. Morton, Wm. Morehouse, F. A. Hotchkiss, J. M. Leslie, H. Morehouse, W. H. H. Gable, W. H. Rich, W. B. Mallory, and the present incumbent, Miss Loretta Mallory. It was made a money order office in August, 1870.

TOWN OF JANESVILLE.

This is the only town in the township. It is located on the Cedar river, six miles south of Waverly, and is the oldest town in the county. The first settler was John

T. Barrick, who was born in Campbell, Virginia, November 20, 1808. In 1809 he went to Highland county, Ohio, where he remained until March, 1849, when he located in what is now Janesville. His only neighbors were the Indians. In the immediate vicinity there were camped at one time, 1,700 warriors. Mr. Barrick's first trading points were Cedar Rapids and Dubuque; the journey to the latter place being long, tedious and dangerous. While he was gone Mrs. Barrick remained at home, surrounded by dusky warriors, who were liable to become dangerous on the least provocation. It was no enviable position for a timid woman to be placed in, but Mrs. Barrick was not one of the kind to exhibit fear. To the noble pioneer women, much is due from those now enjoying the results of their sacrifices.

Among the first settlers of Janesville, were William Payne, Aaron Moore, Philip King, Charles Martin and wife with three sons, John, Samuel and William, who located here in 1850. The first store was opened by Hunter & Leverich, they kept a general assortment, including whisky. Kecler & Olmstead soon after established a business as dealers in general merchandise. The first postmaster was John Hunter, who held the office two years, when George Maxfield was appointed in his place, then Elder Morehouse succeeded him. The first death was a child of William Payne, and the second that of Rev. Solomon T. Vail, a Methodist preacher.

The first school was taught by this same minister, and was a subscription school. The next school was taught by Mr. Knapp. The first regular district school was taught in 1854.

RELIGIOUS.

The regular Baptist church, of Janesville, was organized April 17, 1858, by representatives from the churches at Dubuque, Waterloo, Cedar Falls and Waverly. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Rev. A. G. Eberhart.

The first members of the church were as follows: Robert Bisby and wife, William Fairburn and wife, M. L. Stuart and wife, William Stuart and wife, Isaac Creighton, Frank Coddington and wife, L. Stewart and Randall Churchill. At a business meeting, held June 12, William Fairburn and Frank Coddington were chosen deacons and Robert Bisby, church clerk. The first religous services of the denomination were held at the school house. The church has been in charge of the following pastors: A. D. Bush, for one year, H. H. Burrington for four years and Samuel Sill for two years. In February, 1866, the organization decided to build a house of worship, which was erected during the following summer. It is 34x26 feet, was completed and furnished at a cost of $4,500, and was dedicated, free from debt, on the 3d day of February, 1867. The dedicatory sermon being preached by G. J. Johnson, of Burlington. About this time a Sabbath School was organized with H. L. Crosby as superintendent, having an average attendance of one hundred. T. H. Judson was pastor at the time of dedication, and George Morehouse was clerk. The present officers of the church are—F. Coddington, William Fairburn, M. L. Stewart, R. W. Clewell and B. F. Davis, Trustees; F. Coddington, Secretary. The church, at the present writing, (January, 1883,) is with-

out a pastor. Seventy-seven persons have united with this church since its organization, but its present membership is much reduced by death and removal.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF JANESVILLE.

This church was organized at the residence of Matthew Rowen, December 17, 1853. Its corporate members were J. Ackeson Taylor, of the Presbyterian Church of Peru, Indiana; Mrs. Abbe Ann Taylor, of the Presbyterian Church of Logansport, Indiana; Matthew Rowen, Mrs. Lucy Jane Rowen, Miss Susan Rowen, of the Presbyterian Church of White Pigeon, Michigan; Amelia A. Hunter, of the Presbyterian Church of Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Mrs. Moranda Pitcher, of the Presbyterian Church of Jamestown, New York; and Mrs. Susan W. Shepard, of the Presbyterian Church of Janesville, Iowa. J. A. Taylor and Matthew Rowen were elected ruling elders of the church.

The first religious services of the denomination were held at the residence of Matthew Rowen, by Rev. N. C. Robinson, of Vinton, who supplied the church for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. J. M. Phillips, in January, 1855, who continued his services for two years, services still being held in Matthew Rowen's house. Rev. William J. Harrison, of Waterloo, took charge of the church in July, 1858, and held services alternately with the Methodist Church, in the stone schoolhouse, until July, 1860, when Rev. John Glass became pastor of the church. The services were continued in the stone schoolhouse and the hall building during the entire period, five years, of Mr. Glass' labors.

In February, 1866, the church being without a minister, Rev. John B. Clinton was employed as supply for a few months.

During the summer of 1866 the church edifice was erected. The dedication services was held on Thanksgiving day. The building is of wood structure, in size, forty by sixty feet, and is surmounted with a tower. The expense of construction was about $6,000.

Rev. G. H. Chatterton took charge of the church in October, 1866, before the building was dedicated, and supplied the church one year.

Rev. James Agnew was his successor, and continued his services until April, 1869. During the summer, from May to September, the church was supplied by Charles M. Howe, a theological student from Auburn Seminary. In November 1869, Rev. Stephen Phelps, from Waterloo, took charge of the church but was obliged to relinquish it, after eight months of service, on account of impaired health. Rev. A. R. Olney, of Waterloo, became pastor in July, 1870, and continued his ministrations until November, 1874. The church was without regular supply for a few months, until June, 1875, when Rev. W. W. Whipple, of Illinois, became its pastor. His term of service continued until April, 1880, when failing health necessitated entire relief from all responsibility, and his work was given up.

Rev. Charles M. Howe, of Eldora, Iowa, who had formerly supplied the church when a student, was engaged to take charge of the church, April, 1880, and is the present pastor.

Since the organization of the church there has been several revival seasons of

particular interest. Those deserving special mention occurred: The first in 1858; the second, under Rev. John J. Glass' ministry, in 1861; the third, under Rev. A. R. Olney's ministry, in 1871; the fourth, under Rev. W. W. Whipple's ministry, in 1876; the fifth under Rev. Charles M. Howe's ministry, in 1881.

The present officers are, Elders, J. A. Taylor, T. V. Axtel, A. D. Cooper and S. N. Byram; Trustees, H. R. Paul, Ira Smalling and Robert Simpson.

Total membership since organization, 239; present membership, 102; and the present condition of the church is prosperous.

The Sunday School was organized in 1853, at Matthew Rowen's house, and Matthew Rowen was its first superintendent.

Its present officers are H. R. Paul, superintendent; Rev. C. M. Howe, assistant superintendent; John Wyant, chorister; and Frank Wetherel, treasurer and librarian. Its enrollment is 110; average attendance, 60.

This church has connected with it, a Ladies' Mite Society, a Ladies' Missionary Society, and a society called the Whipple Sunday School Missionary Society, all organized, and doing efficient work.

Rev. Charles M. Howe, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Janesville, was born in Girard, Erie county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1842. He is a son of Jonah and Harriet (Boynton) Howe, who settled in Erie county about the year 1838. When the subject of this sketch was fourteen years of age his parents emigrated to Benton county, Iowa, and there his father shortly afterward died. Charles then turned his attention to farming, which occupation he followed until twenty years old, and then attended the Iowa State University, of Iowa City. In 1867 he entered Dartmouth College, graduating therefrom in 1868. Subsequently he spent two years at Auburn Theological Seminary, and one year at the Theological University of Chicago, completing his course in 1871. His first pastoral work was in Eldora, Hardin county, Iowa, where he labored eight years and nine months. During the spring of 1880 he came to Janesville, Bremer county, and assumed his present charge. In 1870 he was joined in matrimony with Miss Mary O. Dennis, of Johnson county, Iowa. Four children have been born unto them, three of whom are now living—Lucius E., Charles B., and Helen E.

The first quarterly conference of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Janesville, was held December 18, 1852, at the house of William Payne. The work was then known as the "Big Woods Mission." Rev. A. Young was presiding elder. At this quarterly conference, Solomon W. Ingham (local deacon) was appointed, by the presiding elder, preacher in charge for the ensuing quarter.

After the annual conference of 1853, the work was divided, and Janesville appointment fell into the "Upper Cedar Mission," which was composed of the following appointments: Waverly, Moore Class, Janesville, and Waterloo, with Andrew Coleman as presiding elder, and Solomon W. Ingham, preacher in charge.

At the fourth quarterly conference, June 17, 1854, T. Pattee, S. F. Shepard and Andrew Daily were appointed as a board

of trustees for the church and parsonage at Janesville. There appears to have been a board of trustees prior to this, but their names and no trace of their appointment can be found.

Janesville circuit was organized in 1854, and the first quarterly conference was held at the house of Mr. Burleigh, November 4, 1854. Andrew J. Coleman was presiding elder. Rev. Hiram J. Burleigh, preacher in charge, and E. Kendall junior preacher. The circuit consisted of the following appointments: Janesville, Waverly, Waterloo, Cedar Falls, Shell Rock and Moore's Class.

At the fourth quarterly conference, in 1855, the trustees report a deed secured for lots at Janesville for a house of worship and parsonage. The expense of the deed and recording was paid by the quarterly conference.

In 1856, H. Morehouse, S. F. Shepard and Elias Pattee were chosen as a committee to make arrangements to build a church at Janesville. Rev. Edwin D. Lamb died at Janesville, August 20, 1857, while preacher in charge. He was appointed to this charge in 1855, and was serving his second year. During the conference years of 1856–7, Janesville and Cedar Falls were connected as one work. Janesville was set off in 1857 as a station, with an appointment four and a half miles east, then known as Briden's School House, but soon after changed to East Janesville.

The village of Janesville was founded by John T. Barrick, by whom lots 3 and 4, in block 4, were donated to the M. E. Church. When and by whom the first appointment and class was formed, cannot now be ascertained, but must have been in 1851, or 1852. The first class leader of whom any authentic account can be obtained was William Payne. H. Morehouse, James Boyd, Wm. Briden, S. F. Shepard and W. H. Rich, constituted the first board of trustees. This board of trustees held several meetings during 1856 and 1857, with the view of building a church, but after canvassing the ground, it was found at a meeting held September 30, 1857, that it would not be prudent to attempt to build, and the matter was postponed indefinitely. In 1861, it was found that the church and board of trustees were not properly incorporated under the laws of Iowa, consequently on August 19, 1861, an article of incorporation was properly made out and recorded in the recorder's office of Bremer county, in which article, H. Morehouse, S. F. Shepard, D. B. Dougherty, H. Weygandt and W. H. Reek were named as trustees until their successors was elected or appointed.

In 1864, a meeting was held for the purpose of arranging to build a church, when a subscription was raised, a portion of which was collected that year and invested in material, but the building was not commenced until April, 1865, and completed in February, 1866. Owing to having enlarged the original design and adding a tower and bell, besides the large rise in material and labor, the society found itself in debt about $1,900, but at the dedication, the sum of $2,300 was secured in pledges.

In 1867 the present parsonage was built, which action left the society much embarrassed. In September, 1872, the pledges had shrunk to such an extent that there was still a debt of $400, with about $60 in

pledges, which was considered reliable. The church at this time was in need of repairs, that would require about $250, which was at once undertaken. A new subscription was taken to cover the expense of repairs and indebtedness. So small a margin was obtained, however, that care had to be taken to collect, and the last dollar of indebtedness for the original building was paid October 20, 1879.

Prior to 1869 the society experienced several gracious revivals, notably in 1857, by Rev. A. W. Odell. In 1861–63, under Rev. Wm. Smith; 1864, 1866, under Rev. F. X. Miller; 1868, under Rev. J. W. Clinton. The Rev. Samuel W. Heald was pastor of the church from January 6, 1870 to 1871; Rev. Thomas Moore from 1871 to 1873; Rev. R. Norton, 1873 to 1876; Thomas Moore, 1876 to 1877; Rev. W. S. Skinner, 1877 to 1880; Rev. H. H. Green has been pastor since 1880.

MILL.

The foundation for the Janesville flouring mill was laid in the fall of 1857—the projectors designing to erect a building of stone, but concluding the quality of stone was not such as they desired, work was temporarily suspended, and the mill was not built until 1859, and not in running order until 1860. Ransom Moorehouse was proprietor. The building was 36x50, two and one-half stories above the basement, and had three run of stone. An addition was made 20x50 in 1866. The mill is now owned by J. I. Case, of Racine, and is rented by Laur and Duke. It has five run of burrs.

SOCIETIES.

Equity Lodge No. 131, A. F. & A. M., of Janesville, was organized June 2, 1858. The charter members were James Keeler, Asbury Leverick, S. T. Hotchkiss. The first officers were as follows: Jas. Keeler, W. M.; A. Leverick, S. W., and S. T. Hotchkiss, J. W. The present officers are, B. F. Brown, W. M.; Clark Chase, S. W., and E. W. Fish, J. W.; Howard Sewell, treasurer; D. K. Smalling, secretary; J. H. Rowen, S. D.; Wm. H. Young, J. D. The lodge is in good working order, with about thirty members in good standing.

JANESVILLE IN 1883.

Janesville is the oldest town in the county, and is very pleasantly located—having at this time, six stores, two blacksmith shops, two wagon shops, three doctors, one saw and grist mill, a tin shop, stock dealers, grain buyers, meat market, two livery stables, three churches, two hotels, and a good graded school.

RETROSPECT.

As one looks upon the well tilled acres and comfortable homes in this township, it is difficult to realize the change wrought during the last thirty years. The credit and honor for work and sacrifice, producing this desirable transformation, certainly belongs to early settlers—men and women, who are as truly heroes and heroines, as he who marches, unfalteringly, through the storm of battle, and stands, unflinchingly before the cannon's mouth. Many things which in an early day served a good purpose, would now be considered a curiosity. The plow, the harrow, and



Samuel Jennings.

various utensils of agriculture, have undergone great changes. Marvellous improvements have been made in every department. The necessities of the case brought into play the inventive genius of these hardy pioneers, and many a rudely-constructed "pestle and mortar" has performed the work of the more complicated machinery of the grist mill. In consequence of the scarcity of teams, the beasts of the forest and prairie were utilized. In one instance, Isaac Barrick, son of the founder of Janesville, became the possessor of two buffaloes, two deer and two elk, and soon demonstrated that buffalo made good work teams, and the elk a speedy animal, outstripping the best horse, when harnessed to a buggy. This young man, athletic, strong, square built and fearless, had under his subjection not only buffalo, deer and elk, but bears, wild cats, coons, beaver, and the various beasts of the forest, and it was not an unusual thing to see him spinning along the trail, in his buggy, driving an elk of speed and bottom, or in the field, behind the plow, making the buffalo useful in turning the sod. At one time he made sale to an eastern man, of his buffalo, deer and elk for $600, which in those days was a considerable amount of money. This same young man, some time afterward, went to the City of New York, with an uncle, and in "taking in the sights," visited P. T. Barnum's great show. A familiar call from a certain part of the building, attracted his attention, and, upon investigation, proved to be the voice of recognition from one of these elk. There the pair stood, and their joy in meeting their former master was expressed in the strongest language and action, known to the brute creation. Now, in place of trail and ford, they have roads and bridges; in place of buffalo and rudely-constructed breaker, the blooded horse and sulky plow, and this community is one of thrift, enterprise and intelligence, occupying a portion of land second to none in the county.

CHAPTER XXIII.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

This territory lies in the southern tier of townships of Bremer county, with Maxfield on the east, Warren on the north, and Washington and Jackson on the west. It consists of about 15,360 acres, and is watered by a creek called Quarter-section Run, which flows from the north through the eastern and southern portion, and Dry

Run, flowing through the western part, and making confluence with Quarter-section Run within the limits of the township.

At the time of early settlement this township was about one-half covered with timber; but it has been reduced to about one-quarter. Unlike many other townships, the supply of wood here, although abundant years ago, is being rapidly redueed, from the faet that when eut off the land is put immediately under eultivation. There is very little, if any, waste land. Different elasses of people are represented, but the population is mainly American. The soil of timber lands is a light clay, mixed with a vegetable mould, exeept upon the bottoms, and has a elay sub-soil. On the prairies the soil is a rieh, dark, sandy loam, very produetive, and desirable for agricultural purposes.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To Charles McCaffree belongs the honor of being the first settler in Jefferson township. He was without a family, and came from Lee eounty, Iowa, in the spring of 1845. Locating on seetion 34, he went to work, and broke about fifty acres. He made this his home until 1858, when he sold out, and, after a time, went to Missouri, where he lived until the outbreak of the rebellion. Being a strong Union man, he was eompelled to leave that loeality, he therefore returned to Jackson township, where he died in 1871.

The next settler was an Irishman, by the name of Jerry O'Conner. He eame from Lee eounty, and settled near McCaffree, on seetion 33, near where Henry D. Gould now lives.

During the fall of the same year Jacob Beelah, Isaae Samples, his son-in-law, and Isaae McCaffree loeated in the township. Jacob Beelah, a native of Ohio, settled on seetion 35, where was built the first log cabin in the eounty, on the premises now owned by J. E. Berlin. Mr. Beelah removed to Floyd county. Isaae McCaffree now lives in Missouri, and Andrew Sample removed in 1851, to Bradford, Chiekasaw eounty, and there improved the water power, where he remained about four years, failed in business and removed to Missouri.

In 1846 John H. Messinger, with his family, and his two brothers and their families, Wesley and Henry Tibbits, were added to the settlement. Mr. Messinger seleeted a farm on seetion 35. Wesley Tibbits loeated on seetion 15, his brother Henry seleeting a plaee on section 16. The Tibbits brothers removed to Kansas, where Wesley still remains. Henry, at last aeeounts, was living in southern California.

E. J. Messinger came about the same time and loeated on seetion 25, where he remained until 1870, when he went to Waterloo, engaged in milling and where he still resides. When Mr. Messinger first eame to this township quite a number of Indians made this their hunting ground. The Winnebago tribe having a village near by of about 500. They were generally peaeeable and friendly, however, and left the township in 1849. Womanokaker, or Woman-taker, was war ehief of this tribe, and lived on seetion 23, near the ereek, where is now the residenee of H. C. Kreeh. There were also some other Indians in this vieinity, representatives of

other tribes and they were, as before stated, generally friendly, but occasionally they would secure horses belonging to the settlers and demand meal or flour for their redemption.

Robert P. Messinger still lives on the old homestead, and is the earliest male settler now living within the county limits. About the same time came T. Fisher and P. Miller from Marion county, Indiana. They did not remain long, and but little is known concerning them.

During the year 1847, Joseph and James Fee settled near the Tibbits, where they remained a short time and then went to Chickasaw county.

These are all the earliest settlers that can be remembered. Among those who came in soon after were: Moses Mishler with a numerous family, consisting of a wife and nine children—Jonas, Michael, John, Moses, David, Washington, Susanna, Catherine and Fannie. Mr. Mishler died in 1863. The widow, now seventy-three years old, lives on the old homestead.

With the Mishlers came Dan and Jacob Winklepeek, and about the same time or a little later, P. McGeehee and Johnson Eveland arrived.

William Tharp settled on section 34, in 1849. Afterward he moved to Franklin county, then to Kansas, and finally to Arkansas. Tharp settled on the farm where John Stears now resides, he having located about 600 acres of land in that vicinity, which in 1853 was purchased by John Stears and his brother Henry, in company with a brother-in-law, Richard Holton. John Stears still resides on a portion of that tract; his brother, Henry, who was postmaster in this township for a number of years, now resides in Black Hawk county.

Mr. Holton, who was a speculator, never lived on his land, but disposed of it some years after. He now resides in Michigan.

John M. Bennett came the year following, and selected a home on section 33. He now lives in Waterloo, and the place is owned by John Schunemann.

Israel Trumbo, from Ohio, this season, settled on section 16. He was the first county surveyor, and moved to Dakota where he died.

James Bevard, from Illinois, also came in 1850, and located on section 15, where he remained until his death, in 1862.

Eli Roberts occupied a portion of this same section, where he remained a few years, and left the county. E. H. Bartells now owns the land.

John Hurst, in 1850, settled on section 14, and remained about two years.

This year and the year following, came Matthew Farrington, Wm. Smith, Judge J. Farris, John W. Dean, Walter Farrington, James Michael, Julian Webster, Joseph Farris, Austin Farris, John Oaks, Elijah Smith, Calvin Tuttle, H. Robinson, J. T. Thomas, Humphrey Hogan, L. Tatum, Sam. Armstrong, Levi Bevard, Jacob Bevard, S. Cooper, William Staagee, Fred Bruntz, and others. Still later came John and Henry Stears, Alexander J. Flemming and family, Devillo Holmes, David Phillips, and others. The settlement of this township was identical with the early settlement of the county, and a more extended history may be found in that connection. Many of these men were quite prominent in the affairs of the county and

State, and are spoken of more at length in chapters on those subjects.

SETTLERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY.

At an early day there was an organization for the protection of land claims of the settlers. This was designed to operate against speculators, "land sharks" and claim jumpers, and in favor of actual settlers; consequently strangers could not ascertain anything concerning desirable lands, unless holding proper credentials. This society had its desired effect, and through its influence actual settlers were protected. It remained in existence until the organization of the county, and the appointment of a school commissioner, when it was discontinued.

FIRST THINGS.

The first matrimonial alliance was formed by the union of Isaac McCaffree with Rebecca Beelah, in December, 1845. There being no one in the township qualified to perform the ceremony, they made a trip to Independence, where the twain were made one flesh, returned to Jefferson township, and dwelt in peace and happiness a number of years, then removing to the State of Missouri.

The first birth in the township was a daughter to Isaac and Rebecca McCaffree, born in 1846. The child died when two years old, and was the first death in Jefferson. It was buried on section 35.

The first religious service was held at the house of John H. Messinger, in the winter of 1845-46, by Rev. Mr. Collins, a Methodist Episcopal minister, from Marion, Linn county. He held services twice during that winter.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was held at the house of Aaron Dow, on section 25, in the winter of 1850, and was taught by Richard Miles, a young man who had a claim in that vicinity. There was an attendance of six scholars. Mr. Miles was formerly from Connecticut. He remained here a number of years and then went to St. Paul, Minnesota.

There are now six school districts in the township, all having good buildings, well furnished. Educational facilities compare favorably with other localities. School property is valued at $3,000.

ORGANIC.

The first township election was held at the house of James Bevard, on section 15, in April, 1855. Those appointed to hold said election were as follows: Judges, William Westervelt, J. H. Messinger, and J. S. Jenkins; clerks, John Pattee, and M. Farrington. There were 64 votes cast at this election. The following persons were elected:

Humphrey Hogan and William P. Harris, justices; H. B. Boyd and W. Hogan, constables; William Kern and E. J. Messinger, trustees; G. A. Michael, township clerk.

The present officers are: Trustees, R. P. Messinger, H. D. Gould, Christian Bodeker; clerk, John Wilder; assessor, Matthew Farrington; justices, J. B. George, Fred Barlets; constables, John Calease, Fred Heidemann.

POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice established in the township was in 1849. It was also the

first in Bremer county. John H. Messinger was the first postmaster. It was called Neutral postoffice, from the fact of its location on neutral land. In 1851 Mr. Farrington consented to attend to the business, and the office was moved to his house, on section 35. Mr. Messinger was succeeded by Henry Stears, who removed the office to his residence on section 34, where it remained until it was removed to the residence of Robert Shannon, in Black Hawk county. Thomas Fitch was the next postmaster, and remained in charge until it was discontinued.

The first mail route was a special from Cedar Falls to this point, mail being transferred on horseback or on foot once each week. Elijah Smith was mail carrier, and always announced his near approach by vigorously blowing a large horn, which he carried with him. This proceeding not only gave the postmaster an abundant opportunity to prepare himself, but added a certain dignity and importance to the occasion.

An office was established in Jefferson City, in 1856 or 1857, called "Breckenridge". Alexander J. Flemming was first postmaster. About 1863, its name was changed to "Denver", the present name. Guy Farnsworth is the present postmaster.

CEMETERY.

There is but one cemetery in this township, located on section 25. It was never regularly laid out. It consists of about one-half acre of land, and was deeded to the township by E. J. Messinger. The first burial here was that of a stranger found by Andrew Daley, in a dying condition, on the road from Independence to Janesville, in Black Hawk county.

JEFFERSON CITY.

This village was laid out in 1855, by Jeremiah Farris, the surveying and platting being done by M. Farrington. During the year 1856, a blacksmith shop was opened by John B. Ackerson. Powell & Farris commenced a general merchandising business; Sabin Cooper opened a cabinet shop; J. Schucker engaged in wagon making; and David Briggs began shoemaking.

Notwithstanding it is surrounded by a rich farming country, Jefferson City has not increased in population since the first year, and the business transacted yearly is not as great as in 1856.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

We here append sketches of a number of the old settlers and representative men of Jefferson township.

Hon. M. Farrington, a pioneer of Jefferson township, was born on the 18th day of September, 1822, in Poughkeepsie, New York, and his early life was passed on a farm. He received an academic education, and when eighteen years old began teaching school, which profession he followed for a number of years. In 1850 Mr. Farrington moved to Delaware county, Iowa, and one year later came to Bremer county, and settled on section 35, Jefferson township, where he has since resided. He was formerly a William Lloyd Garrison Abolitionist, and would not accept any office offered him until after the Emancipation Proclamation. It is said of Mr. Farrington that at the first convention

called to nominate candidates for local offices in Bremer county, he received the nomination for county surveyor, but upon hearing of the honor conferred upon him, he made a speech, respectfully declining, at the same time stating that he would never take an oath to support the Constition of the United States so long as that Constitution allowed slavery. During the years 1871–2, he held the office of county supervisor. On the 19th day of March, 1851, he was united in wedlock to Miss Ann L. Willis, who was born in Hanover, Grafton county, New Hampshire, April 13, 1827. They are blessed with three children living—Delia J., Edgar L. and Ianthe A. Mr. Farrington is president of the Iowa State League, and is also serving his third term as president of the Liberal League of Northern Iowa. He was also elected the first president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and has been annually re-elected to that office until their last meeting, when he was made secretary. When the Emancipation Proclamation was issued, Mr. Farrington felt that he was released from his vow not to vote while slavery was recognized. He then allied himself with the republican party, with which he co-operated until the organization of the National Greenback party, since which time he has advocated the principles enunciated by that party. He is an effective speaker, and has held joint discussions with some of the ablest men of the State, upon political and religious subjects.

H. B. Boyd was born in Kentucky in 1823. When he was fifteen years old, the family moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where he grew to manhood and acquired a limited education. In 1849 Mr. Boyd came to Bremer county, Iowa, and subsequently married Percilla Jenkins, a native of Illinois. She bore him one child—George W., who at present is a resident of Waverly—and died during the year 1852. Two years after her death, Mr. Boyd was married to Lucinda Carberry, who was born in the State of Indiana. They have had three children—Margaret, wife of George F. Leland; Martha Alice; and Mary (deceased.) Mr. Boyd is a greenbacker, and has held the office of constable for seven years.

William Baskins, another early settler, was born in Richland county, Ohio, December 26, 1826. He obtained his education in the district schools of that county, and passed his youth on his father's farm. In 1850 he packed his worldly goods and turned his face to the setting sun. Upon reaching Iowa, he determined to make this State his home and finally settled on a piece of land in Jefferson township, Bremer county. Three years later he was married to Miss Mary Clark, a native of Delaware county, Ohio. They have had two children—Francis, who is a resident of this county; and Sherman, who is now living in Oregon. His wife dying, Mr. Baskins married Mrs. Mary Coats, who was born in Indiana. They have had three children—John, Margaret and Charles. Mr. Baskins belongs to the democratic party, and has held several offices of trust, among which should be chronicled that he was one of the first marshals in Bremer county. His step children are William H. and Silas Coates.

One of the pioneer settlers of Jefferson township is John Stears, who was born in

Yorkshire, England, in 1819. When he was sixteen years old the family emigrated to America, and, upon their arrival, settled in White Pigeon, Michigan, where he obtained his education and reached manhood's estate. In 1850 he was married to Miss Mary Scobie, who is also a native of England. Three years later, with his family, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Jefferson township, where he has since resided. Mr. Stears has held several of the local offices, and has been trustee of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he and his wife have belonged for the past fifteen years. They are the parents of four children—Elinor, Charlotte E., Antoinette and Elizabeth.

John J. Foutch is also an old settler of Jefferson township. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, December 28, 1833. His youth was passed in his native county, and his school attendance consisted of about sixty days only. Since his marriage, however, by diligent application, he has acquired a fair business education. In 1849, he, in company with Judge Farris, made a tour of the west, their object being to find a good location for settlement, and in the spring of 1850 he claimed the land where he now resides. The following year he was married to Charlotte Jane, a daughter of Judge Farris. They have six children—Rosanna, Hugh, Debby, William J., Hiram, and Nancy C. In 1857 Mr. Foutch went to Kansas with the renowned John Brown, and while there took an active part in the political fight, then waging in that State. In 1861 he returned to Bremer county. Mr. and Mrs. Foutch were the third couple married from this county, and had to go to Independence to secure the license. In those days it was necessary to have both a license and—whisky, upon such occasions. The groom experieneed some difficulty in obtaining the former, but none in getting the latter; however, his troubles did not end upon finding the beverage, as he could get no bottle to carry it in. Finally, he succeeded in putting together the pieces of one, which he bound together with twine, and thus carried the fire water and was happy. The distance from their home to Independence was thirty miles, but they made the round trip, on horseback, in twenty-four hours. While at home, John's father always kept (as was the custom in those days) a bottle on the side-board, and the son early acquired a strong appetite for the beverage. However, after marriage, seeing the wrong he was committing, a reformation took place, and he has since been one of the strongest advocates of temperance. About that time he also experienced religion, and is an active worker in the cause of Christ.

E. H. Bartels was born in Germany, July 27, 1814. He was reared on a farm, and received a good common school education in the German Language. In 1843, he came to America, and after spending a few months in the cities of Baltimore, Pittsburg and Cincinnati, came to the territory of Iowa and began trading with the Indians, not far from the present city of Burlington. Eighteen months later he went to Chicago, Illinois, and engaged in carpentering and farming. During the year 1853, he moved to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 15, Jefferson township, where, by economy and strict attention to business, he has accumulated

a fine farm of 260 acres, valued at $45 per acre. August 9, 1847, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Nirge, who was born in Hessen, December 26, 1822. They are the parents of nine children—Frederick W., Ernst F., John H., Sophia M. J., William, Mary S., John F., Herman and August. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Bartels is a republican, and has held the office of town trustee.

Henry D. Gould, one of the early settlers of Jefferson township, and one of Jefferson's most trusted and enterprising citizens, was born in Morristown, New Jersey, January 13, 1829. He was the son of Z. S. and H. L. (Day) Gould. His father died in 1868; but his mother is still living on the old homestead, in New Jersey, where she has lived for over sixty years, at the advanced age of eighty years. Henry D. is the third of a family of seven children, all of whom are living, excepting one sister. When sixteen years of age, he left the parental roof, going to Brooklyn, Long Island, where he learned the confectioner's trade, following the same, as a journeyman, for something over nine years. Having a thorough knowledge of the business, he determined to embark in this branch for himself; but this proved to be a disastrous move, as in it he lost nearly all of the hard earnings of his early life. Nothing daunted by his misfortune, he resolved to seek his fortune in the West, and in March, 1856, landed in Jefferson township, Bremer county, where he bought land on section 33, on which he has resided ever since. In 1852, he was married to Miss Eliza J. Miller, a native of Brooklyn, born July 18, 1830. The change from city to country life, upon the western prairie, was a great one, and it is no wonder that Mrs. Gould often sighed for the old home. But many changes have been wrought in the years that are gone. The little log cabin in which they first lived has long since been replaced by a more elegant structure. The farm has been improved, and they are now surrounded by all the comforts obtainable in the older countries. Mr. Gould has always been active in township affairs, holding at all times some one or more of the various local offices. Mr. and Mrs. Gould are the parents of four children, three of whom are living—Mary Louisa, living at home; Julietta A., wife of A. Montrouse; Josephine F., wife of John Vincent; Joseph D., who died in 1879, at the age of sixteen years. The family are active members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Gould has been one of the trustees of the church for many years.

Alonzo Gleason, a native of Burrillville, Rhode Island, was born in 1817. He received his education in the common schools of that place and remained there until 1850. In that year he was married to Miss Lydia A. Wood, who, also, was born there. After their marriage the couple went to Providence, where Mr. Gleason was employed in spindle forging. In the fall of 1854, with his family, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 24, Jefferson township, where he now owns a well improved farm of 240 acres, valued at $40 per acre. Mr. and Mrs. Gleason have been blessed with six children—Earlville, Isabel, Lydia E., Leepha, Celia and Herbert O. Mr. Gleason is a



A. Gleason.

Republican and has held several of the local offices.

S. B. Phillips was born July 16, 1845, in the State of Rhode Island. Nine years after his birth the family moved to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on a farm on section 14, Jefferson township, where they have since resided. Mr. Phillips received a good common school education, and followed farming until August, 1862, when he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until honorably discharged in December, 1864. Upon again entering civil life, he returned to his home and, on the 17th day of October, 1871, was married to Miss S. B. McClure, a native of Indiana. Three children have been born to them—Roy J., Ralph W. and Martha D. Mr. Phillips is a republican, and has held the office of director of school board, and is at present township clerk. He is superintendent of the Bethel Sabbath School, held in sub-district, number four.

H. T. Briden, son of William Briden, now of Janesville, was born in Cook county, Illinois, in 1837. When he was four years of age his parents returned to England, their native country, but the subject of this sketch remained in America with friends, and as his mother died during their stay in England, he has no recollection of seeing her. His father returned to America in 1843, and settled in St. Joseph county, Michigan; there H. T. was reared on a farm and received but a limited education. In 1854, he came to Bremer county with his father and brothers, making the entire trip by them, being something over five weeks on the way. They settled in Jefferson township near where Mr. Briden now lives. He remained with his father until he was twenty-three years of age, after which he rented land for some time, and in about 1861, his father presented him with the farm where he now resides. Mr. Briden has been a member of the school board for some time, and has held other minor offices in the town. He was married in 1860, to Miss Susannah Gish, a native of Marion county, Ohio. She came to Bremer county with her parents in 1855, and settled in Waverly. They are the parents of six children—William M., residing at home; Edward U., attending college at Cedar Rapids; Lulu Belle, Jacob A., Charles H. and Mary B. Mr. and Mrs. Briden and their oldest son are active members of the Methodist Church.

The present postmaster of Denver post-office—Guy Farnsworth—was born in the State of Pennsylvania, in 1837. Shortly after his birth, the family moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and later to Liverpool, Medina county, where Guy obtained his education. He first attended the common schools and then spent two terms at Baldwin's Institute, Barea, Ohio. Upon leaving school, he learned the machinists' trade, of his father, and followed this occupation at different points until 1857, when he came to Bremer county, landing in Janesville on the 15th day of September. On the 14th day of December (same year), he entered the employ of Holmes, Kelly & Kay, who, at that time were building a steam saw mill, remaining with this company, working at his trade, until 1861. During the fall of that year he opened a blacksmith shop, in a building erected by himself for that purpose. In September, 1862,

he enlisted in Company B, 14th Iowa Infantry, and served until honorably discharged, in December, 1865. Upon receiving his dismissal from service, he returned to Jefferson City, and engaged in his present business. He was united in wedlock June 6, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth McHenry, who was born in Indiana. Four children have blessed this union, three of whom are now living. Mr. Farnsworth is a member of the Liberal League of Northern Iowa. In the year 1877 he was appointed postmaster of Denver postoffice, and still holds that office with great credit.

Henry Otto Meier is a native of Germany, and was born December 5, 1844. When he was thirteen years old, the family came to America, and soon after their arrival, settled in Jefferson township, Bremer county, where they have since resided. Henry received a good common school education, in both the German and English languages. On the 4th of April, 1869, he was married to Miss Mina Bodeker, a native of Germany, born in 1848. They have had three children—Herman, Henry and Anna. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Meier is a democrat, and has held nearly all of the local offices.

H. W. Briden, one of Jefferson's enterprising and much respected farmers, is a son of William and Mary Briden, both natives of England, and was born in Illinois, about sixty miles from Chicago, in 1840. Soon after his birth his parents returned to England, where his mother died. After a short stay he returned to America with his father and was reared on a farm in St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he received a common school education. In 1854 he came to Iowa with his father and settled in Jefferson township. Mr. Briden attended school in the primitive log school house, for about three years, after coming to this county. He has always kept out of politics, and has never accepted any of the offices of the town, excepting serving as a member of the school board, which position he held for some time. He has, since 1854, lived on the farm where his father first settled, and, since that date, has never been out of the town, except on short visits to friends in the east. A portion of his extensive farm, which consists of 430 acres, is the piece of land on which Charles McCaffree settled, it being the first claim taken by any white man in Bremer county. Mr. Briden is one of those unassuming, retiring men that are always respected, and rarely, if ever, make an enemy. By hard work and good management, supported by his most excellent wife, he has accumulated a large competency, and is probably the wealthiest man in Jefferson township. He was married in 1864 to Miss Marian Spencer, a native of Michigan. She came to Janesville with her parents in 1855, where her father died in 1861, after which she returned to Michigan, where she remained until 1863. They are the parents of nine children, seven of whom are living—George William, Adell, Francis A., Gertrude, Jennie, Pearle and Earle, (the latter died in infancy) and DeWitt.

Worthy J. Tibbetts, a native of Bremer county, was born in Jefferson township on the 4th day of February, 1857. When fourteen years old, he went to Oswego, Kansas, where he received a good common school education, and afterwards took a

eommereial eourse at Crawford Commereial College, Fort Scott, Kansas, graduating therefrom in 1877. The year sueeeeding his graduation, he returned to Bremer eounty, and has sinee resided in Jefferson township. April 7th, 1880, he was married to Miss Alice Winner, born in Belvidere, Illinois. They have one ehild—Gertrude B. Mr. Tibbetts is a stauneh Republiean, and has held several of the town offiees.

C. L. Bodeker, whose parents were pioneers of Jefferson township, is a native of Germany, born in 1842. When he was ten years old, the family eame to Ameriea, and settled in Cook county, Illinois, where they remained four years, and then removed to Bremer eounty, Iowa, settling in Jefferson township. The son received an exeellent edueation in the German language. During the year 1866, he was married to Sophia Meier, who was also born in Germany, in the year 1845. She eame to Ameriea, with her parents, when thirteen years of age, and grew to womanhood in Bremer eounty. Six ehildren have been born to them—Henry, Lorenee, Sophia, Herman, Anna and William. The family are members of the Evangelieal Luthèran Chureh. Mr. Bodeker is a Republean, and has held nearly all of the town offiees.

Henry C. Krech, who is a native of the Prussian Provinee of Saxony, was born in 1819. He received a good common sehool education in his native language, and when twenty years old went to Franee, and during his residence there, mastered that language. In 1844 he returned to Prnssia, and entered the army, as a private, in the artillery serviee; and, after some time, was promoted to the Assistant Surgeon's sehool, where he remained until he left the army, in 1847. The following year he was reealled to the army, and again served for some months. Upon reeeiving his dismissal, he immediately enlisted in the war of the rebellion, known as the rebellion of 1848. In the spring of 1849, he left his native eountry for the "Land of Liberty," and upon arriving here, settled in Westehester eounty, New York, where he remained nine years, and then emigrated to Bremer eounty, Iowa. He settled in Jefferson township, and engaged in the oeenpation of painting and earpentering. In 1867 he purehased a steam saw mill, moved it to Jefferson City, and has sinee been engaged in the lumber bnsiness. Mr. Kreeh has been married four times. His first marriage was in 1853, to Rachel Grenning, a native of Germany, who bore him six children. His second wife was Katie McDonald, born in Seotland; the third, Lizzie A. Miller, born in Ohio. Mr. Kreeh's last marriage took plaee July 22, 1880, his wife's maiden name being Susannah Miller. He has held several of the loeal offices, and in polities is a greenbaeker.

John Oltrogge, one of Bremer eounty's pioneers, was born in Germany, in 1827. There he grew to manhood and reeeived a good eommon sehool education. He eame to Ameriea in 1856, and after spending one year in Illinois, eame to Bremer eounty, Iowa, first loeating in Maxfield township, where he remained twelve years, and then removed to Jefferson township, where he lived until his death, which oeeurred on the 3d of January, 1882. During the year 1855, he was married to Miss Minnie Grupe, who still survives him.

They have had three children—John, who now carries on the farm; Minnie and Henry. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Wm. Bayer, one of the enterprising men of Jefferson township, was born in Germany, August 14, 1829. He remained in his native country until nineteen years old and while there learned the trade of blacksmithing. In 1848 he came to America, and the three succeeding years, followed his trade in Boston, Massachusetts. He then came as far west as Chicago, and in 1864, came to Bremer county and opened a blacksmith shop in Jefferson township, where he has since been engaged in business. Mr. Bayer is a republican, casting his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln. At present he is a member of the town board. On the 19th of May, 1856, he was married to Miss Mary Peter, a native of Germany. They have had twelve children—William, Rudolph, Louisa, Johanna, Lina, Mary, Anna, Sophia, Lizzie, John, Frederick and Amelia. Mr. Bayer and family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Ernst G. Brandt, one of the leading farmers of Jefferson township, was born in Germany, in 1837. He came to America in 1855, and soon after his arrival settled in Cook county, Illinois. Five years later he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Maxfield township, where he lived until 1868, and then settled in Jefferson township, where he now resides, and owns one of the finest farms in the county. It contains 545 acres, and is valued at $30 per acre. In 1860 he was united in marriage to Miss Caroline Nirge, born in Germany, in 1834, but who came to this country with her parents when a small child. Ten children have blessed this marriage, eight of whom are now living—Henry, Sophia, Ernst, Emma, Herman, Bertha, Louis and Theodore. Mr. and Mrs. Brandt are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Mr. Brandt believes in democracy, and has held nearly all of the town offices.

J. W. Calease, a native of Germany, was born in 1841. Five years after his birth, the family came to America and located in Wisconsin, where they lived for eight years, and then moved to LeSueur county, Minnesota. At seventeen years of age J. W. left home for Illinois, remaining there until the first year of our late rebellion, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged, in August, 1865. Upon receiving his dismissal he returned to Illinois, but after remaining there a short time, came to Bremer county, Iowa, where he has since resided, with the exception of four years spent in Franklin and Butler counties. He was married in 1870, to Martitia Messinger, who was born in Jefferson township, in 1852. They have five children—Olive, Lydia, Bertha, Harley and Phoebe. Mr. Calease is a republican, and at present holds the office of constable. Both he and his wife belong to the Christian Church.

John Homrighaus was born in Ohio, in 1844. Six years after his birth, the family moved to Illinois, and there John obtained his education and reached manhood's estate. In 1863 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Jefferson township, where he has since resided His principal business has been farming, but he also learned carpentering and

wagon-making, following those occupations for a number of years, in Jefferson City. During the year 1872, Mr. Homrighaus crossed the ocean and traveled through the countries of Germany and France. He is a stanneh republican, and has held the office of justice of the peace, six years. In 1880, he read law with H. Bezold, of Waterloo. He also took the census of his township, during the same year. He was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Ottman, a native of Illinois, in 1873. In 1882, Mr. Homrighaus was elected county supervisor from the second district, which office he now holds.

Heinrich Braun was born in Hanover. Germany, in 1830. He obtained a common school education in his native country, and followed the occupation of farming until 1857, when he came to America, locating in Kane county, Illinois, where he passed the following eight years. At the expiration of that time, he came to Iowa, and settled in Jefferson township, Bremer county, and embarked in the groeery business, which branch of trade he has since followed. He was married in March, 1859, to Miss Minnie Haase, also born in Hanover, but who, when a child, came to America, with her parents, and settled in Illinois, where she lived until 1865. Nine children have blessed this union, eight of whom are now living—Lewis, Caroline (wife of Charles Moehling), Louisa, Henry, Mina, Frank, William (deceased), Herman and Anna. Mr. Braun's family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Lewis Beeker is a native of Germany, born in 1843. His early life was passed on his father's farm, in the country of his birth; but when seventeen years old, he came to America, and soon after landing located in Chicago, Illinois. One year was spent in that city, and then he enlisted in Company H, 4th Missouri Cavalry, and after serving three years and three months, he was honorably discharged, because of sickness. Upon receiving his dismissal from service, he returned to Chicago, and in 1866 came to Bremer county, settling in Jefferson township, where he has since lived. During the year 1866 he was married to Caroline Bearsterfield, who also was born in Germany. Five children have been born to them—Henry, Fred, Mina, Anna and John.

Samuel Saylor was born in Pennsylvania, in 1823. He received a common school education and remained on the homestead until he had reached his majority. At that time he began working at the carpenter trade, and continued to follow that occupation for twenty-seven years. In 1848 he was married to Miss Sarah Dull, a native of Somerset county, Pennsylvania. During the year 1860, with his family, he moved to Waterloo, Iowa, where he lived and followed his trade, for eleven years, at the expiration of which time, he came to Jefferson township, and engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Saylor are members of the Methodist church. Nine children have been born to them, of whom six are now living—Amanda, Anna, Mabel, William, Charles and Albert.

Hermann Baumann was born in Germany, on the 7th day of July, 1846. He received a common school education in his native country, and there grew to manhood. At fourteen years of age he began

learning the shoe-maker's trade, and after serving his apprenticeship, followed that occupation while in that country. In 1868 he emigrated to America, and settled in the city of Chicago, where he worked at carpentering. About three months after his arrival in Chicago, he made a short visit to Michigan, and upon his return (in the fall of 1868) was married to Miss Matilda Wendorf, who is a native of Germany, born in 1843. Soon after their marriage the young couple moved to Oswego, Illinois, where Mr. Baumann entered the employ of H. Helle, boot and shoe dealer, where he remained until 1874, and then moved, with his family, to Jefferson city, Bremer county, Iowa, and became engaged in his present business. Mr. Baumann is a republican. He is at present assistant postmaster of Denver post-office. Both he and his wife belong to the German Lutheran Church. Six children have blessed this union—Emma, Otto, Herman, Caroline, Lewis and Martha.

CHAPTER XXIV.

LAFAYETTE TOWNSHIP.

This district comprises all of township 92, north of range 14, west of the fifth principal meridian, except the south tier of sections. It is bounded on the north by Polk township, on the south by Washington, on the east by Warren, and on the west by Butler county. It is watered by the Cedar river, which enters on section 4, running thence in a southerly course through sections 9, 17, 16, 21, 22 and 27, leaving the township from the latter sections. Along the banks on either side of this stream is found the only timber in the township. Back from the stream on both sides the land is a rolling prairie. The soil is generally a dark sandy loam. The population is somewhat mixed, Americans largely predominating.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settler in this township was James Collier, who located on the northwest quarter of section 15, in 1850, where he opened a blacksmith shop. He remained until sometime in 1852, when he removed to Minnesota.

Shortly after J. G. Baker settled on section 26, where he died.

During the next year, James Estep, W. O. Edgington, John R. Buckmaster, Daniel Walters, Isaac Null, Samuel Armstrong and William Wilsey effected settlements.

James Estep settled on section 17, where he remained about one year, and then left the county. The place is now owned by Geo. R. Rayner.

W. O. Edgington made selection on section 16, remained a few years, and then moved from the county.

John R. Buckmaster came from Indiana, and located on section 17. Here he remained until about 1859, when he went to Missouri.

Wm. Wilsey settled on section 16, but removed to Sioux City during the fall of 1853. The land is now owned by J. Andrews.

Daniel Watters settled on section 10, where he remained until his death in 1866.

In 1852 came William Powell, Samuel Beelah, E. M. Wright, Nathan Payton, Nathaniel Harris and brother, with their cousin, M. Sumner.

William Powell selected a place in section 27, on land now owned by William Scudder. He moved to Jefferson township in 1855.

E. M. Wright was from Wisconsin and settled on section 15, where he remained until 1865, when he removed to Linn county and thence to Nebraska.

Nathan Payton came from Ohio and located on section 3, where he lived about two years and then moved to Waverly.

Nathaniel Payton, with his brother and cousin, settled on section 4, where the brother died. Nathaniel, with his cousin, returned to Massachusetts, from whence they came.

Mason Eveland, the oldest living settler in LaFayette township, and son of John and Elizabeth (Jones) Eveland was born in Calhoun county, Illinois, January 18, 1817. His father was a native of Virginia, while his mother was born in New York State. In 1823 his father moved to Fulton county, Illinois, and was the second white settler in that county. His father died in 1832 and his mother followed in 1851. As his father was constantly in advance of civilization, young Mason had but very few advantages of education. In September, 1851, soon after the death of his mother, he came to Bremer county, arriving here October 3. He located in Jackson township on land now owned by J. K. L. Maynard, where he entered a farm, but in 1852 sold it and took a claim of 320 acres in LaFayette township, and in January, 1853, located on this farm, 237 acres of which he still owns. February 5, 1836, he was married to Miss Lucinda Stufflebeam, a native of Kentucky. Of the ten children, Henry, Charles, John, James, Austin, Lucinda, now Mrs. John W. Ferguson, and Robert Boone, are living. Mr. Eveland was the first white child born on the military tract in Illinois, between the Mississippi and Illinois rivers.

William A. Pelton made a selection on section 10, during the same year. He is still a resident of the township. He is a native of New York State, born in Chatauqua county, June 26, 1828. He is a son of Ransom and Mary B. (Waggoner) Pelton. In 1842 his parents came west to McHenry county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, W. A. remaining with his father until he had helped him to get a home of eighty acres. He then engaged in railroading and working by the month until 1853, when he turned his steps westward, coming to Bremer county, where he entered his present farm of 160 acres, on section 10; but he made no improvements until after the war. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was among the first to answer the Nation's call, from this county. Enlisting, July 10, 1861,

in Company G, Ninth Iowa, as a private, he was soon afterward promoted to Corporal, in which capacity he was honorably discharged, at Louisville, Kentucky, in July, 1865. He immediately returned to his farm, in Lafayette township, which he began to improve, and, in 1866, built his present residence. He held, previous to the war, the office of township clerk. In politics he is a republican. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for some time. In 1867 he was united in wedlock with Miss Permelia Wright, a native of Wisconsin. She bore him two sons—Ransom D., and Willie Wright—and died, in 1877, at the age of twenty-nine years. In February, 1882, Mr. Pelton married Calista G. Cutler, who was born at Peoria, Illinois.

Among those who came this season and soon after, were John Miles, Heman Miles, Horace Wallace, John Worthington, Edward Tyrrell, William Vandiver, Justus Hall and Isaac Null. Then others came in more rapidly. Sketches of a few prominent citizens are here given, indicating the general character of the settlement.

Jacob M. Eveland, second son of Henry and Aurenna (Miller) Eveland, was born in Fulton county, Ill., April 21, 1841. In 1854, his parents moved to Bremer county, and settled in Lafayette township, where Jacob has since resided, excepting two and one-half years spent in Davis County, Iowa. His educational advantages were very limited, as he had to assist his father in preparing their future home. In 1875, he bought his present farm, on section 10, on which he has since resided. In January, 1868, he was married to Miss Angeline Stufflebeam, daughter of Joshua and Polly Stufflebeam, one of the pioneers of Bremer county. Seven children have been born to them, four of whom are now living—Nellie Alavanda, Jacob Clarence, Bertha Aveline Aurora, Elfie.

Parker Lucas, one of the pioneers of Bremer county, is a native of Ohio, born in Montgomery county, July 26, 1814. His parents were David and Rachel (Yount) Lucas; his father was a native of Germany, and his mother of Virginia. In 1816 his parents moved to Darke county, Ohio, and in 1823, to Vigo county, Indiana, and in 1826, to Carroll county, Indiana, where they were among the early settlers of that part of the State. His father arrived in that county, a poor man; his entire worldly possessions being one hundred dollars, which he paid for eighty acres of land, he settled twenty-five miles from a store or mill, and even had they been nearer, they were without money to buy. The old proverb, "Necessity is the mother of invention," was practically proven in their case. The family were almost destitute as regards clothing. One day while the father was out, he picked up some nettle stalks and brought them home; upon an examination of them, the mother concluded she could use the "tow" to clothe the family. Accordingly a large amount was collected and woven into cloth, and from this thirty-two yards of "nettle" linen was made, enough to clothe the entire family. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, and in 1833, was married to Nancy Moore, also a native of Ohio. In 1856 they came west to Bremer county, and soon after settled on section 18, Lafayette township, where he now owns a farm of 107 acres. Seven



N. A. Reeves.

children have been born to them—William V., now State Auditor; John T., now living in Oregon; Christal David, now living in Pocahontas county, Iowa; James A., a resident of Dakota; Isaac E., cashier of Allison Bank; Litia, wife of L. L. Lush, cashier of Bremer County Bank; and Martha Ann, now the wife of Lawrence Reed, this town.

Henry Eveland was born in Ohio, in 1814. His parents soon after moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where his father was one of the pioneer settlers. In 1854 he came to Bremer county, and located on section 28, Lafayette township. In September, 1835, he was married to Lorena Miller. Eight children were born to them, seven of whom are still living—Samuel, Jacob, John Mason, James Duncan, Harriett, wife of John Scott, living in Nebraska; Anna, now the wife of Thomas McRoberts; Indiana, now the wife of George Elliott. His wife died March, 1870. He was married in the spring of 1873, to Martha Bingham, born in Greene county, Indiana, January 31, 1832, and daughter of John and Levisa (Bays) Burch. She was married to Wm. Bingham in February, 1850. One daughter was the result of this union—Nancy Jane, now the wife of Nelson Ross, of Lafayette township. Mr. Eveland died May 12, 1878. Nelson Ross and Nancy Jane Bingham were married in 1865; he is a native of Indiana, born in 1843. They have seven children living—James, Henry, Albert, Alva, Loraine and Mabel.

Norman A. Reeves, one of the enterprising farmers of Lafayette township, was born January 30, 1883, in Cayuga county, New York. His father was Mannassah Reeves, a native of Long Island, and his mother, Esther (Perry) Reeves, a native of Vermont. In 1852, the family moved to Buchanan county, Iowa, where Norman remained until he attained his majority. He then came to Waverly, and for one year worked in a saw mill, and then worked one year helping to build a grist mill for W. P. Harmon. He then purchased a half interest in the saw mill, and ran it two years, when he traded his interest for a farm in Jackson township, on which he resided seven years. He then located on section 20, Lafayette township, and now owns 105 acres of land. Mr. Reeves has given a great deal of attention to fruit and shrubbery culture, and has on his farm a grove of about fifty thousand trees, of the European larch, soft maple, white ash, black-walnut, and the different varieties of evergreens. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society, and has given much time and attention to experimenting in fruits, and has written several instructive articles on fruit culture. Mr. Reeves is a member of the society of Knights of Honor, of Waverly. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for some years, and was one of the prime movers of the Spring Lake Sabbath School, and has been its superintendent since its organization. He was married March 30, 1856, to Miss Rhoda Willey, daughter of Tallman and Mary (Bush) Willey, of Tompkins county, New York. Five children have blessed this union—Elsie, now the wife of Byron J. Butler, of Floyd county; Elmer M., James E., and Charles and Minnie, twins. Mr. Reeves has the largest artificial grove in Bremer county, containing over 50,000

trees, of different varieties, all of which have been planted by his own hands. He is also more extensively engaged in horticultural pursuits than any other person in Bremer county.

James Andrews, son of James and Anna (Barnes) Andrews, is a native of Chautauqua county, New York, born August 24, 1822. His father was born in Connecticut, and his mother in New York. His educational advantages were limited to the district schools of that day. In 1845 his parents came west, to McHenry county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where his mother died, in August, 1873, and his father one month later. James remained at home until 1856, when he came to Bremer county, and settled on a farm on section 15, which he had purchased in 1854, and on which he built a log house in 1855. In 1856, just previous to coming to his new home, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Pelton, daughter of Ransom and Mary B. (Waggoner) Pelton, formerly of Chautauqua county, New York; but then residents of McHenry county, Illinois. Together they came to Bremer county. In 1866 he built his present handsome residence, and now owns and cultivates a fine farm of 158½ acres. In politics Mr. Andrews is a republican, and has always taken an active part in the political interests of his township, having held, at different times, nearly all of the township offices. Of the five children born to them, four are living—Charles, Anna, Elva, and Nellie. He has been a member of the Baptist Church for thirteen years, and his wife has been a member since her seventeenth year.

Wm. M. Colton, one of the leading farmers of Lafayette township, and the oldest son of Calvin S. and Harriet (Hatch) Colton, is a native of Vermont, born in Bennington county, May 18, 1832. In 1849, his parents moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, his father being one of the pioneers of that county. Here Wm. grew to manhood, and in 1856, came west and located in Lafayette township on a farm on section 20, where he has since resided, on land he had entered in 1853. He now owns a fine farm of 220 acres. Mr. Colton has held various town offices, and is at present one of the township trustees. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was one of the founders of the M. E. class in this township. In 1865, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Nettie Evans, a native of Canada. Eight children have blessed this union—Grant, Hattie, James Evans, Charles, Lida, Cora, Roy and Mortimer.

S. C. Krieger, a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, was born June 21, 1836. He is the second son of Samuel and Mary Magdaline (Conrad) Krieger, both natives of that State. He was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education. In the spring of 1857, the family came west and settled on section 5, Lafayette township. Here his mother died April 2, 1861, and his father March 25, 1872. In 1864, he was married to Matilda Wilson, a native of Ireland, and soon after settled on his present farm of 190 acres, which is one of the best in Bremer county. Their children are Grant, Ida, Willie, Mary, Gilbert and Lewtie.

Joshua Stufflebeam is a Kentuckian by birth, and was born October 10, 1821. In 1829 his parents moved to Fulton county, Illinois, and in 1852 he came to Bremer

county and settled on section 34, Lafayette township, where he entered 320 acres of land. In 1861 he moved to his present location on section 23. He has held the office of trustee one term. He was married in 1840 to Polly Allsbury, a native of Indiana. They have seven children living—Thomas, Jeremiah, Charles Newton, Joshua, Joseph Lee, Angeline and Priscilla.

Jonathan Freeman, who is a native of New York State, was born in Ulster county, July 9, 1843. He is a son of Elijah and Sarah M. (Longyear) Freeman, both natives of that State. The son remained at home on his father's farm until twelve years of age, and then moved, with the family, to Camillus, New York, where he grew to manhood, attending and teaching school. At twenty-one years of age his health failed him to such an extent that he was compelled to give up his former pursuits. He then engaged as book-keeper in a manufacturing establishment at Southington, Connecticut. In 1866 he was united in wedlock to Miss Aurelia L. Hotchkiss, who was born in Southington, Connecticut, and is a daughter of Alfred and Laura Ann (Plant) Hotchkiss, both natives of that State. In 1869 the young couple came west and settled in Lafayette township, where they have since resided. Mr. Freeman is a greenbacker, and has taken quite an active part in the politics of the township, having held, at different times, several of the town offices. He held the office of Secretary of the Farmer's Insurance Company until 1881, at which time he was compelled to resign on account of ill-health. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are both members of the Baptist church of Waverly. They have been blessed with two children, of whom Lena May is the only one now living.

Daniel H. Chambers is a native of Starkey county, New York, born December 23, 1821. He is the eldest son of Christopher and Phœbe (Alden) Chambers. He was reared on a farm, and received but a limited education; remaining at home until he attained his majority; he came west in 1842 to Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, where he remained about eight years, and then began farming in that county, which occupation he followed until 1856, when he came to Iowa, settling at Turkey Grove, three miles east of Clarksville, on a farm. Here he remained seven years, then traded farms and located at Janesville, where he was engaged in farming for seven years. He then settled on section 14, Lafayette township. Mr. Chambers has always taken an active part in the politics of the township, and has held, at different times, the offices of trustee, president of the school board, and is at present director of his school district. In 1844 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary L. Lawrence, a native of New York State. Seven children have been born to them—Joseph S., who died June 4, 1882; Lauren L., who died during the spring of 1875; Lydia J., now the wife of Ralph Watkins, of Waverly; Noel Rew, Charles L. and George Avery.

N. B. Marsh was born in Victor, Ontario county, New York, February 23, 1841. He is the third son of Isaac and Esther (Rawson) Marsh, both natives of New York. In 1845 his parents moved to Lockport, New York, and in 1859 he came west to Chicago. His educational advantages were attained at the Union school of

Lockport, and Sloan's Commercial College, Chicago, graduating from that institution. In the spring of 1861, at the first call for troops, he enlisted in the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry, afterward known as the "Bloody Nineteenth," but through the interposition of friends, was not allowed to go. Early in 1862, he enlisted in Sturgess' Riflemen, afterward McClellan's body guard; he was once more detained. Upon attaining his majority, he enlisted, May, 1862, in Company E, Sixty-fifth Illinois Infantry, and was honorably discharged at Camp Douglas, on account of disability, four months afterward. He then returned to Lockport, where he was appointed assistant postmaster, which position he held until 1868, when he came to Bremer county, and engaged in farming on section 22, Lafayette township. For the past seven years, Mr. Marsh has held the office of school director. He was married in 1865, to Ellen H. Taylor, a native of Niagara county, New York. They have two sons living—Burton T. and Norman Rawson.

D. E. Loveland was born in Niagara county, New York, April 22, 1824. He is a son of Thomas and Betsy Loveland, of that county. The family afterward lived in Cataraugus county, New York, then in McHenry county, Illinois, and Greene county, Wisconsin. In 1865 D. E. came to Bremer county, and has since lived on section 13, Lafayette township. He now owns a fine farm of 200 acres, all under cultivation. He was married, in 1847, to Adeline Johnson, a native of New York State. They have five children living—Thomas, William, Robert, Cyrus, Martha, and an adopted son, Theodore.

Benjamin Bennett was born in Lancashire, England, July 7, 1833. He is son of James and Sarah (Higgenbotham) Bennett, both natives of England. In 1849 the family came to America, and settled in Marquette county, Wisconsin, where he was engaged in farming until 1864. He then came to Lafayette township, and located on section 8, where he remained three years, and then located on section 20, where he now resides, and owns a fine farm of 240 acres. In 1858 he was married, at Portage, Wisconsin, to Elizabeth Ann Slater. Of the fourteen children born to them, thirteen are now living——James Howard, Ainsworth Avelock, Sarah Alberta, Robert Henry, Edward Allen, Zela Ada, William Herbert, Oscar Horace, Rupert Wilson, Willard Melvin, Clarence Eugene, Vivian Bell, and Guy. His father died in 1861, and his mother in 1870.

John Curtis was born in Kent, England, January 17, 1813. He is a son of William and Charlotte (Gibbs) Curtis, both natives of England. In 1828 the family came to America, and settled in Madison county, New York. John afterward came west to Dodge county, Wisconsin, and in the spring of 1857 settled in Douglas township, Bremer county, where he remained until 1860, when he settled on his present farm of 175 acres, two and a half miles northeast of Waverly. In 1858 he married Ruby Ann Harris, a native of New York State. Their children are—Ida May, Fred, Ruby A., Nettie E. and Lorinda—all living at home.

Willard S. Grover, born in Cataraugus county, New York, July 25, 1831, is a son of John and Sarah (Burbank) Grover.

His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Massachusetts. In 1840 his parents moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, where Willard grew to manhood. After the death of his father in 1864, (his mother having died October 9, 1858) he came west to Bremer county, and settled on section 2, where he now owns a fine farm of 180 acres, which is one of the best improved in the county. Although Mr. Grover has never taken a very active part in the politics of the county, he has held several of the minor town offices. In 1858 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Caroline Knapp, of Orleans county, New York. They have been blessed with two children —Elmer and Clara, both living.

Abraham Wade was born in Cambridgeshire, England, April 29, 1823. His father was John Wade, and his mother, Elizabeth (Budge) Wade, both natives of England. His father died in 1830, and his mother in 1843. In 1851, Abraham determined to seek his fortune in the New World, and accordingly arrived in New York during the fall of that year, and in the spring of 1852, located in Cook county, Illinois, where he engaged in ditching on the low lands near Chicago for two years, when he came to Bremer county and entered land, which he owned until 1864, when he enlisted in Company H, of the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until honorably discharged at Davenport, at the close of the war. He then returned to Waverly and was engaged in running a vineyard and sorghum mill, until 1870, when he settled on his present location on section 3, of Lafayette township, and now owns 310 acres of fine farming land. Mr. Wade has held the office of township trustee, and is the present treasurer of the township. He was married in 1854, to Miss Martha Ingersoll, a native of Illinois. They have been blessed with six children—Edith, Emma, Abraham Lincoln, William, Ralph and Nellie.

Harvey Fuller was born in Cayuga county, New York, May 29, 1847. He is the eldest son of Charles and Lois (Cox) Fuller, both natives of New York. In 1849, the family moved to Onondaga county, New York, and, in 1856, to Moline, Illinois, where his father was engaged in mercantile pursuits. Harvey received a good common school education, and a commercial course at Davenport, Iowa, and, in 1862, although scarcely fifteen years of age, he enlisted in Company H, Sixty-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as a drummer boy. He was honorably discharged therefrom, and afterwards enlisted, in 1865, in Company I, Twenty-eighth Illinois Infantry, and was honorably discharged, at Brownsville, Texas, at the close of the war. In the early part of 1866, he came to Lafayette township, where his father had settled in 1865. His father died in 1869, and his mother in 1855. In December, 1868, Mr. Fuller was married to Miss Maggie Wright. She died in October, 1869. He married December 24, 1870, Miss Nettie Fritcher, a native of Wisconsin. Mr. Fuller has one of the finest orchards in the county, and is now engaged in horticultural pursuits, on an extensive scale. He was clerk of the township for one year, and was elected justice of the peace at the last election. He is correspondent for various newspapers in the State.

James Kelly, born in Orange county, Indiana, Feb. 14, 1819, is a son of James and Ailsil (Liston) Kelly, both natives of Kentucky. His father was a soldier in the Revolution. In 1826 the family moved to Coles county, Illinois, where his father died in 1849, his mother in 1828. Here he remained and in 1845 was married to Elizabeth Sullivan, a native of Virginia, born February 12, 1827. He afterward moved to Wisconsin, and in 1865 settled in Lafayette township, where he has since resided. His wife died May 8, 1866, and is buried in the Spring Lake cemetery. They were blessed with eight children, seven of whom are still living—Cordelia, born in Coles county, Illinois, April 7, 1849, now the wife of Theodore Holmes, of Polk county, Minnesota; Mary A., born in Coles county, Illinois, in 1847, died in November, 1848; Larabia, born in Coles county, November 14, 1851, is now the wife of James Kelly, living in Dakota; Lucina, born in Coles county, March 10, 1855, now the wife of Charles Kellogg of Butler county; Noah, born November 17, 1857, in Lafayette county, Wisconsin; James P., born July 10, 1860, in the same county, died December 5, 1802; William, born March 23, 1863, in the same county; Josephine, born in Bremer county, January 13, 1866, and is now living at home.

D. B. Fox, son of Benjamin and Melinda Fox, was born in Fulton county, Illinois, December 7, 1842. Losing his parents when a child, he was reared in the family of James Bevard, who came to Bremer county, in 1851, and died here in 1863. His wife, Margaret Bevard, died December 29, 1881. In 1851, they settled in Jefferson township, where young Fox grew to manhood's estate. In 1862 he enlisted in Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and served in the cause of the Union, until honorably discharged, November 16, 1864. He then returned to Jefferson, and in 1868, moved to section 18, Lafayette township, where he has since resided. September 17, 1868, he was married to Matilda L. Weller, a native of Cook county, Illinois, daughter of John and Hester Weller, of that county. They have had four children—Hattie E., Verner D., Olive May and Lettie E.

Thomas McRoberts was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, August 3, 1834. He is a son of James Henry and Martha (Rollins) McRoberts, his father was a native of Ireland and his mother of Scotland. In 1838 his parents moved to Calloway county, Missouri, and in the spring of 1849, to Linn county, Iowa, and in the fall of that year came to Jefferson township, Bremer county, and in the spring of 1850, moved to Janesville, where his father died soon after. In 1861 Thomas moved to Lafayette township, and in 1869 to his present location on section 19. In 1862 he was married to Miss Margaret Anna Eveland, daughter of Henry Eveland, a pioneer of this township. Six children have been born to them, of which Angelina, James, Hattie and Edward are living. Two died when children—Blanche, nine years of age; and Martha Francis, six and a half years of age.

Jacob Cagley was born in Johnson county, Indiana, July 15, 1845. He is a son of Michael and Elizabeth (Keosling) Cagley. His father was a native of Virgina, and his mother of Tennessee. In 1856, his parents went to Chickasaw

county, Iowa, and settled on a farm where his father became one of the largest land owners of that county. In 1866, Jacob settled on section 3, Lafayette township, where he now owns 460 acres, He was married in 1867, to Miss Martha Ann Cuffel, a native of Indiana. They have four children living—John H., Lucia V., Fred E. and Roy L. His father died in Chickasaw, in 1881. His mother is still living.

John R. Foster was born in Maine, February 13, 1836. He is the eldest son of Leighton and Clarissa (Ricker) Foster, both natives of Maine. In 1839, his parents moved to Boone county, Illinois. In 1857, John settled in Nodaway county, Missouri, and in August, 1862, enlisted in Company B, Thirty-fifth Missouri, and served the Union honorably until discharged at the close of the war, in 1865, he then returned to Nodaway county, and in 1866, disposed of his interest there and came to Bremer county, and has since been a resident of Lafayette township. Mr. Foster has taken an active part in the educational interests of his township, and has held the office of school director. In 1861, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Carrie Wagor, a native of New York State. They have five children living—Mamie, Clara, Mabel, Frank, and an infant, Roy.

Seth L. Foster was born in Piscatiquis county, Maine, June 20, 1842. He is the youngest son of Leighton and Clarissa (Ricker) Foster, who are still living, and both natives of Maine. He lived with the family in Maine and Boone county, Illinois, until 1866, when he settled on section 30, Lafayette township, and now owns a farm of 124 acres, all under improvement. In 1868 he married Miss Sarah S. Conner, a native of Kentucky. They have three children—Arthur L., Effie R. and Jesse A., all living,

Patrick Boylson, one of the pioneers of Bremer county, is a native of Tipperary county, Ireland, and was born in 1831. In 1848 he came to America, and settled on a farm in Rensselaer county, New York, on which he remained four years; he then spent two years in Ohio, and in 1855 settled in Waverly, and in 1860 settled on his present farm on section 30, where he now owns 300 acres of land. In 1854 he was married to Mary Coleman, a native of Cork county, Ireland, born October 10, 1832. Of the six children born to them—William, Mary, Anna, James and George, are living.

P. Oberdorf was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, July 17, 1817. He is a son of John and Mary (Strow) Oberdorf, both natives of that State. His mother died when he was a child, and his father, in 1870. He was reared on a farm, receiving a limited education. In 1857 he came to Waverly, and bought a third interest in a saw mill, which he retained for six years, but misfortune overtook him, a freshet came, and destroyed the earnings of a life time. He then rented a farm three miles south of Waverly, on which he lived three years, he then lived one mile north of Waverly, four years, then settled on section 24, where he now owns 131 acres of land. Mr. Oberdorf has held the office of road supervisor and school director, and is at present, treasurer of District No. 8. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Amasa Dawson, a native of Pennsylvania. They have nine children living—Mary Alice, now the wife of Charles Miller, of Osceola county,

Iowa; Lewis Cass, a resident of Bremer county; Rosanna, wife of Joseph E. Jewell, of Butler county; Alexander, living at home; Sarah Jane, wife of Alaskis Eisenhart, a merchant of Tripoli; Laura Melissa, John, Minerva, and William Henry.

A. B. Wilson, born in Niagara county, New York, July 27, 1830, is a son of Calvin and Hannah (Sherwood) Wilson. He was reared on a farm, and remained in his native county until July, 1864, when he came to Lafayette township, and settled on section 26, where he remained until 1872, when he bought his present farm of eighty acres, on section 13, where he has since resided. Mr. Wilson held the office of school director for eight years. His father died in New York State, in September, 1877. His mother is still living. He was married in 1854 to Miss Angeline Taylor, a native of New York. They have four children living—Carrie, Nettie, Whitten Taylor and Maud.

Joseph Bowen, one of the leading farmers of Lafayette township, was born in Wethersfield, Trumbull county, Ohio, February 5, 1832. He is a son of Peleg and Rachel (Bennett) Bowen, both natives of the Buckeye State. His father died in Butler county, in 1879; and his mother still lives in Shell Rock. In 1846, the family moved to Pennsylvania, where Joseph remained until 1855, when he came to Butler county, Iowa, and worked at his trade (carpenter's) until 1865. He then settled on section 22, Lafayette township, and now owns a fine farm of 195 acres. Mr. Bowen has held the office of township trustee, several times. He was married in October, 1852, to Miss Merilla Bussey, a native of Trumbull county, Ohio. Of their four children, James H., Elmer S., and Sarah Alice are living. His wife died April 7, 1865. In October, 1865, he was married to Sarah A. Miller, a native of Ohio. Four children have blessed this union —Nettie May, Minnie Florence, Edith L., and Lelland P., who died March 1, 1871.

Eri Terry, son of David and Elinor (Wells) Terry, was born in Otsego county, New York, March 3, 1827. The family soon after removed to Courtland county, and in 1840 to McHenry county, Illinois; here Eri remained until 1855, when he came to Bremer county, and settled in Polk township the following fall, residing there until 1880, when he moved to section 2, Lafayette township, although he still retains the ownership of his first farm, and has 230 acres in the county. Mr. Tery held the office of justice, several years, was twice elected supervisor, beside several of the minor town offices. In 1850 he was married to Miss Cornelia Madole, a native of New York State, who bore him four children—Arthur Hugh, Elsie Adelle, Mina Estelle and David Orr. Mrs. Terry died November 27, 1871. Mr. Terry's father is still living, at a very advanced age, 83.

ORGANIC.

The first election held in this township, as organized, with its present boundaries, was at Stephenson and Dudgeon's Mill, December 25, 1858. The officers appointed to hold said election were as follows:—Judges of election, Jas. Andrews, W. V. Lucas and Samuel Pratt; clerks, S. B. Ostrander and W. A. Pelton. The follow-



W. M. Colton

ing persons were made township officers: Justices of the peace, W. W. Norris and L. B. Ostrander; constables, N. A. Millet and Henry Eveland; trustees, Thomas Dudgeon, Samuel Lease, William Vandever; clerk, W. V. Lucas. The list of officers from that time to the present, are as follows:

1860—James Skillen, justice of the peace; H. H. Cave and W. P. Stephenson, constables; Scoville Shattuck, John Wiles and Daniel Briggs, trustees; W. V. Lucas, clerk, and James Andrews, assessor.

1861—Robert J. Stephenson, township supervisor; Scoville Shattuck and L. B. Ostrander, justices; Wm. Vandever, Wm. Norris and Thomas Dudgeon, trustees; H. H. Cave, assessor; Samuel Pratt, clerk; Wm. Vandever and James Skillen, constables.

1862—Thomas Downing, supervisor; Geo. B. Miller, assessor; H. H. Cave, clerk, but failed to qualify, and Samuel Pratt was appointed in his stead; W. A. Miller and John F. Lees, constables; Samuel Wilson, Daniel Walters and James Skillen, trustees.

1863—Philander Ingersoll, supervisor, Samuel Pratt, clerk; John Will, assessor; he afterwards resigned, and Samuel Pratt was appointed to fill the vacancy; Scoville Shattuck and A. H. Fleischer, justices; Thomas Dudgeon and John F. Lees, constables; Samuel K. Eveland, N. A. Miller and Farman Dudgeon, trustees; the two last resigned, and Henry Eveland and John F. Lees were appointed.

1864—Philander Ingersoll, supervisor; John Cockman, clerk; James Skillen, assessor; Wm. Vandever, Joshua Stufflebeam and Solomon Renn, trustees.

1865—G. W. Leap and John F. Lees, justices; Joshua Stufflebeam, John Wile and Daniel Walters, trustees; John Cockman, clerk; S. C. Krieger, assessor; Jacob M. Eveland and Thomas C. Stephenson, constables.

1866—Norman Reeves, supervisor; James Andrews, clerk; James M. Deyoe, assessor; Wm. Westervelt, justice; Norman Sherman, Edward Fairhurst and Daniel Hurlbut, trustees.

1867—James Andrews, clerk; Edward Fairhurst, assessor; James S. Conner, S. Grover and Joseph Bowen, trustees; Wm. Somberger and Norman Sherman, justices; P. H. Cave and Mason F. Spaulding, constables.

1868—James Andrews, clerk; S. Terry, assessor; James S. Conner, justice; George C. Stephenson, supervisor; Thomas Monogue and John Abraham, constables; James S. Conner, Sanford Vosseler, and G. D. Russell, trustees.

1869—Seth L. Foster, Calvin Kingsley, and Amos Hurlbut, trustees; Sanford Vosseler, and James Andrews, justices; John Vosseler, and William A. Pelton, constables; Otis Clark, clerk, and Stillman Terry, assessor.

1870—Otis Clark, supervisor; D. H. Chambers, S. G. Miller, and N. B. Marsh, trustees; Norman Sherman, justice; C. D. Russell, and J. E. Lucas, constables; James Andrews, clerk, and James S. Conner, assessor.

1872—William H. Jones, and Jonathan Freeman, justices; John Vosseler and H. H. Cave, trustees; John Cockman, clerk; William H. Jones, assessor; D. C. Jones, constable.

1873—William C. Colton, and M. M. Watkins, justices; S. G. Miller, N. F. Bowen, and Noel Rew, trustees; John Cockman, clerk; Joseph Jewell, assessor; Calvin S. Colton, and J. S. Chambers, constables.

1874—Daniel Platt, and M. M. Watkins, justices; George R. Haner, assessor; Jonathan Freeman, clerk; P. H. Caves, Calvin Kingsley, and G. C. Stephenson, trustees; James Andrews, and J. S. Chambers, constables.

1875—G. C. Stephenson, and D. B. Fox, justices; N. L. Shaw, assessor; John Cockman, clerk; G. R. Haner, P. H. Cave, and Joseph Bowen, trustees; H. H. Cave, and Joseph Chambers, constables.

1876—G. C. Stephenson, and H. H. Cave, justices; G. R. Haner, assessor; Harvey Fuller, clerk; G. S. Miller, N. B. Marsh, and H. H. Cave, trustees; G. C. Chambers, and N. R. Haner, constables.

1877—Parker Lucas, justice; H. B. Miller, assessor; John Cockman, clerk; G. R. Haner, Joseph Chambers, and Lawrence Rew, trustees.

1878—George C. Stephenson and Charles Schlaberg, justices; William B. Brown, assessor; John Cockman, clerk; Jonathan Freeman, James M. Deyoe and Marvin Hurlbert, trustees; Charles Pratt and John Mott, constables.

1879—M. M. VanDorn, justice; N. A. Reeves, assessor; John Cockman, clerk; trustee for three years, William Colton.

1880—Trustee for three years, A. H. Sheldon; John Cockman, clerk for three years; J. M. Deyoe, assessor; J. C. Stephenson and G. R. Haner, justices; John Mott and Charles L. Pratt, constables.

The present officers are as follows: Trustees: H. H. Cave, Solomon Renn and A. H. Shelden; clerk, John Cockman; assessor, H. B. Miller; justices, G. C. Stevenson, George R. Haner; constables, Charles Chambers and John Barrick.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught on the west side of the river, was in a log house owned by William R. Lucas, on section 17, during the winter of 1856-7, by the widow Fisher. The first school taught on the east side of the river was in a frame building on land now owned by Joseph Bowen, on section 22, during the winter of 1857-8 by Mr. Brewer. This house was burned in 1864. There are now nine schoolhouses in the township, built at an average cost of $600 each.

FIRST THINGS.

The first religious service was held at the house of Mason Eveland, during the spring of 1853, by Rev. Andrew Goforth, a Baptist minister.

The first marriage was that of Ariel Rima to Miss Harriet Freeman, at the residence of H. Waters, on section 15, in 1855. These parties now live in California.

The first birth was a son to E. M. Wright, in 1852. This child died in about three months, and was the first death in the township. He was buried in the woods on section 15, but the remains were afterward moved to section 22.

Another early death was that of Miss W. O. Edgington, January, 1855. She was buried in the Spring Lake Cemetery. This was the first interment on those grounds. This burial place was not laid out until some years later.

RELIGIOUS.

Services of this character had been held from time to time, at the dwellings of different early settlers, but in 1858,an organization was effected, with Rev. Jas. Skillen as leader. Among the first members were Wm. R. Lucas and wife, Parker Lucas and wife, Scoville Shattuck and wife, John Nile and wife, Wm. V. Lucas and wife, and John Gilmore and wife. The first meetings were held in the Spring Lake Schoolhouse. In 1862 the organization was discontinued.

SPRING LAKE POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in 1857, and Edward Fairhurst was appointed postmaster. It was located on section 17, at the residence of Mr. Fairhurst. He was succeeded by H. H. Cave; he, in turn, by John Cockman. It was discontinued May 3, 1873. Each of the postmasters kept the office at his residence.

CEMETERIES.

There are two cemeteries in this township—one located on the southeast corner of section 17, in which Mrs. W. O. Edgington was the first to receive burial. The other is known as "Andrew's Cemetery," and is located on the southeast quarter of section 15, and was platted in 1865. The first interment was Emma, infant daughter of Joseph Brown, who died December 30, 1865, aged three months and fifteen days.

GENERAL MATTERS.

A saw-mill was built in this township in 1858, by Dr. Burbanks, Mr. Foster, Thomas Downing and Alfred Godridge, on section 28, on land entered by Mason Eveland, and now owned by Calvin S. Colton. The machinery was taken away and the site abandoned, in 1867.

The Stephenson steam saw-mill was built in 1857, by William and William P. Stephenson. It was a thirty horse-power, of Woodbury & Company's patent. It was first located on the west side of the Cedar river, on section 8, where it remained six months, and was then moved to the east side, on section 16. This occurred during the spring of 1858, which was an extremely wet season. The Cedar river was very high, and to move so large a mill was a great undertaking. But William Stephenson was equal to the occasion. The wood-work was removed without much difficulty, but the removal of the boiler seemed to be an impossibility. The river was so high that the water backed up in the slough on which the mill stood, and surrounded it, up to the top of the bed on which the boiler rested. He corked the boiler, made it air tight, rolled it from its bed into the water, and floated it down, about a mile and one-half, to a point opposite its present location, where it was pulled out. The settlers turned out to see Stephenson's boiler sink when committed to the water, but their feelings can be better imagined than described, when it glided smoothly on the water, like so much wood. It was owned by the parties named for the greater part of the time, and in 1879, was torn down and moved to Wisconsin.

CHAPTER XXV.

LEROY TOWNSHIP.

This township lies near the northeast corner of the county, Sumner intervening on the east; on the north is Chickasaw county; on the west, Frederika township; on the south, Fremont and Dayton. It has an area of twenty-one and one-half sections of land, or about 13,760 acres. It is watered by two small creeks, having their source in Chickasaw county, and making confluence near the south line of section 23, and passing out in one stream on the east half of section 34.

The soil is a dark, sandy loam, underlain with clay. About eighteen inches from the surface is a "hard-pan," generally about four inches thick.

The township was originally about one-half covered with timber; but much of this has now been cut away. The surface is gently undulating, though there is some waste land, too wet for cultivation, not being sufficiently drained. The inhabitants are of a mixed class, mostly Germans and Irish.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement was made in June, 1854, by Patrick O'Day, locating on section 2, where he yet lives; W. A. Moulton, Emmor Flood and Nelson Long, on section 13.

Patrick O'Day was born February 15, 1824, in the Parish of Parteen, county Clare, Ireland. He is the son of P. O'Day and Kate Frost, natives of the county Clare. In 1849, he emigrated with his family to America, landing in New York July 4, and without waiting any time started for the west, remaining in Chicago about three months, then went south and worked for Captain J. B. Eads upon a wrecking boat on the Mississippi river, making his home at St. Louis and New Orleans. He was married in Chicago in August, 1850, to Miss Mary Foley, daughter of Hugh F. and Bridget Foley, a native of county Clare, Ireland, by whom he has had ten children—Robert, Hattie Kate, Mary, William and Anne. About two years after marriage, Mr. O'Day came with his family to Bremer county, and settled on the land in Leroy township, where he has since resided. At the time of his coming to the township he found only one family. Mr. O'Day is one of the leading farmers of his township, has at the present time 613 acres of prairie, and 120 of timber. The year after Mr. O'Day came to America he was followed by his father, mother and three brothers, who came to Illinois, where his mother died, when they all came to Bremer county, his father dying April 16, 1876. Mr. O'Day has held several local offices; has always worked with the democratic party, but is

now a greenbacker. Himself and family are members of the Catholic Church.

W. A. Moulton remained here until 1865 when he removed to Missouri. The place is now owned by W. B. Barnes, who occupies it. Emmor Flood still remains on the old homestead, and Nelson Long also remains on section 13. In September, 1854, J. N. Fowle, Nathaniel J. Perry, D. C. Thompson and Stephen Parkhurst arrived. Fowle located on section 1, where he remained about one year, when he left for parts unknown, having platted a town on another man's land, and sold lots to different parties. This place was called Leroy.

Perry made his selection on the same section, where he remained a number of years, when he went to Missouri. Mr. Pelton now occupies the land. Thompson located on the same section, but left years ago.

Stephen Parkhurst settled on section 12, remained a number of years, went to Oscaloosa, where he has since died.

Later in the fall, Abram Watenpaugh, from Illinois, with his family, located on section 25, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1858. Cyrus Odivene settled on the same section, remained a number of years, and removed to Kansas.

Robert Brodie, who came in 1854, was born in the Parish of Peeble, Peebleshire, Scotland, May 25, 1827. He is a son of Charles B. and Christina (Lockie) Brodie, natives of Scotland. His mother died, in her native land, in 1828, and the following year the family emigrated to Canada, and settled near New Market, in Upper Canada. When about seven years of age he left Canada to reside with an elder sister, then married, and living at Buffalo, New York, where he grew up, received a common school education, and learned the trade of stone-cutting, after which he traveled through Virginia and the Middle States, working at his trade. Mr. Brodie was married, April 27, 1850, to Miss Isabella J. Napier, born November 4, 1828, in Scotland. They are the parents of three children, two of whom are living—Margaret, born October 19, 1871; Isabella J., born August 30, 1853, and died January 23, 1856; Charles J., born August 24, 1862. October 6, 1855, he came to Bremer county, and located on the farm where he now resides. In the spring of the following year he returned to New York, to bring out his family. Coming right back, he began breaking his land and building his house. At that time there were only about ten buildings in the township. He has 800 acres of land. Mrs. Brodie is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Brodie is a republican.

Mr. Stein arrived in this township in 1854, from Illinois, and settled on section 24, where he remained a few years, and then went to Kansas.

John Bingham came in the spring of 1855, from Waukegan, Illinois, and made selection in section 24, afterward moved to Sumner, and is now dead.

A. S. Funston was a settler of 1854, from Illinois. He made a selection on section 13, where he remained many years, but finally removed to Washington Territory.

Patriek Griffin came from Illinois, in 1854, and took a claim on section 11, where he still remains. He spent the

first winter in a hay-stack, digging out a hole sufficiently large for himself and family.

E. Watenpaugh settled, in 1855, on section 24, where he yet lives.

Joseph Reddington, from Indiana, settled on section 25, where he remained a few years, and then went to Benton county.

During the summer of 1854, Isaac Gard and family came from Illinois, and settled on section 36. Here he remained until fall, then removed to section 25, having sold his original claim to Robert Brodie. He remained on section 25 about two or three years, when he, with William Willey, who had settled also on section 25, were arrested and sent to the penitentiary, having been connected with a famous band of horse thieves, which gave much trouble in an early day through this part of Iowa. When arrested, these parties were taken to Independence, and, after the preliminary examination, they both broke jail, but did not succeed in making escape, but were captured in Winnesheik county, and again placed in jail. Mr. Gard died in the penitentiary, and Mr. Willey was released before his time expired, and died very soon afterward.

James Wilson came from Ohio with a family, with teams, in the spring of 1854, and located on section 19, where he remained until 1865, and then removed to Missouri. The place is now owned by Joseph Dilley.

Joseph Carter came at that time, from the same State, and located on the same section. He removed to Missouri in 1865.

Peter H. Wilson arrived from Lowell, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1854, with his family, and located on section 19, where he continued until 1864, when he moved to Waverly, remained one year, and then went to New Hampshire, where he died.

C. C. Sweet was a settler on section 18, in the fall of 1865. He was from Ohio, and remained on this place until about 1867, when he became insane, and was removed to the asylum at Mt. Pleasant, and thence to Independence, where he yet remains.

Section 1 received a settler in the summer of 1854, in the person of H. C. Moore, who remained thereon about ten years, when he went to Waverly, stayed a few years, and then removed to Oskaloosa, where he now resides.

Adam Brodie came from Illinois, and settled on section 30, in 1854; he remained until 1865, when he went to Waverly, where he has a blacksmith shop.

The settlement of this township was slow, and it was many years before the land was fully occupied.

At the date of its first settlement, the nearest postoffice was Auburn, Fayette county. The people used to take turns going for the mails. In many instances the trip was made on foot, requiring two days.

E. Watenpaugh was born in Cataraugus county, New York, February 22d, 1835. He is a son of Isaac and Zoa (Thrall) Watenpaugh. When five years of age he came with his parents to Illinois and settled in Kane county, where his parents entered land and turned their attention to farming. In 1856 he left home and came to Bremer county, where his brother had

preceeded him about two years. For the next two years his time was fully occupied in breaking his land and getting his house in order. September 23, 1859, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Watenpaugh, widow of A. A. Watenpaugh, by whom he has had four children—Fields A., Clara E., now the wife of John Dawson, Jr., Della M., and Zoa M. Mr. Watenpaugh has 297 acres of land in Leroy township. His present handsome residence, he built in 1866. He enlisted October 1st, 1864, in Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until July of the following year, when he was mustered out at Louisville, Kentucky. Mr. Watenpaugh served as township trustee, assessor and justice of the peace for four years. In politics Mr. Watenpugh is a staunch republican. Robie J., now the wife of Matthew Taylor, is the daughter of Mrs. Watenpaugh, by her first husband.

Nelson Long, son of Philip and Mary (Flood) Long, was born September 19th, 1828, in Hampshire county, Virginia. His education was obtained in his native county, where he lived until 1850, when he came to Iowa and located in Washington county, where he remained until the fall of 1854. In February of the following year, he entered 120 acres of land on section 18, Leroy township, where he now lives, but at the present date, owns 92½ acres. Mr. Long was married to Mrs. Anna Husband, in 1871, and they have one child—Herbert.

Charles Brodie was born in Scotland, March 17, 1818. When he was thirteen years old, the family left their home, and crossing the Atlantic, settled in Upper Canada. Charles remained with his parents but one year, then went to Buffalo, New York, and learned the trade of masonry. He spent a number of years in that city, and afterward was engaged in building railroads. During the year 1854, he in company with Mr. Napier, began building the first bridge across the Mississippi river at St, Paul, Minnesota. He did much of the mason work on the Lake Shore railroad, and also was engaged in bridge building, in the State of Indiana. For some time he had charge of the stone work on the new Illinois State penitentiary. During the year 1869, he came to Bremer county, and settled on section 31, Leroy township, where he now owns 320 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Brodie was married in 1838, to Miss Giselda Napier, whose place of birth was Nova Scotia. They have three children living—Ray, Zella and Frances E.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage in the township was J. N. Fowle to Miss Nannie Page; the ceremony was performed by Judge J. Farris.

The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Gard, in January, 1855, on section 36.

The second person born in the township was Hattie O'Day, daughter of P. O'Day, April, 1855.

The first death was that of Mrs. Isaac Gard, in January, 1855; her remains were buried on section 25.

The first school taught in the township was in district No. 1, by Mrs. Perkins, of Waverly. The school was closed suddenly, after teaching about two weeks—number of scholars in attendance, eight.

The first postoffice was Leroy.

The first saw-mill was built by N. J. Fowle and others, and was in operation in the spring of 1855. Another saw-mill was in running order soon afterward, at Pinhook, and was erected by Thomas and William Riley.

The first school-house was built during the summer of 1856, on the southeast corner of section 13.

The second death was Norman B. Rogers, in July, 1855.

The first store was opened at Leroy; the two next at Pinhook; the last by Sweet and Hatch.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by Adam Brodie, on land now owned by Mr. Cameron.

EDUCATIONAL.

There are now four school houses in this township, located on sections 12, 24, 36 and 15, the latter being controlled by Frederika township. The school houses are all good frame buildings well furnished. Its educational facilities compare favorably with other localities.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice is located at Leroy. Daniel Hatch was the first postmaster; he was succeeded by A. S. Funston, E. Fay, Henry Dunn, John Bingham, W. B. Barnes, Joel Clingensmith, and the present incumbent, Mrs. Charles Countryman.

RELIGIOUS.

Services were held at the school house on southeast corner of section 13, by the Methodists, at an early day. Rev. Moulton, a Baptist minister, came to the township in 1855. The United Brethern held some services about the same time.

St. Mary's Catholic Church was established in 1869, and the congregation erected a building on section 13, at a cost of about $1,000. Services are held once a month, the priest coming from Fairbank. The membership is one hundred and fifty, with an average attendance of eighty. The house has a seating capacity for one hundred and twenty-five.

St. John German Lutheran Church was organized in 1875. The first pastor was Theodore Hanshke, who is still in charge. This society erected a building, in 1879, on section 30, at a cost of $1,500. Services are regularly held every Sabbath, and there is a membership of fifty families. In connection with this organization a day school is taught by the pastor, having an attendance of twenty-five scholars. Henry Keding and August Kirkehmann are trustees, and Henry Stager, treasurer.

VILLAGE OF BREMER CENTRE.

This place was located on land belonging to W. A. Moulton, who caused the village to be platted about 1857. Some business was transacted here about that time. A store was opened by Mr. Pratt, who only remained a short time. Another store was established by Hatch & Sweet, who remained in business about two years. There was also a blacksmith shop. The place is now entirely deserted

BREMER CENTRE CLASS UNITED BRETHEREN IN CHRIST.

This organization was effected during the summer of 1857 by Rev. B. Allen, with the following membership: M. T. Baker, Henry Lease, Jr., Mary Lease,



Harvey Fuller

John Hall, Sarah Hall and others. M. T. Baker was the first class-leader and steward. Services were held at the house of D. R. Hatch and C. C. Sweet, in Bremer Centre. The following named persons have administered to the spiritual wants of this people for the time named: Rev. B. Allen, four months; James Murphy, two years; John Dollarhide, six months; J. S. Brown, six months; O. R. Robbins, one year; John Rowen, one year; John Buckmaster, one year; J. W. Young, six months; E. A. Howe, eighteen months; H. C. Baker, one year; E. A. Howe, again one year; E. P. Mead, two years; D. Bolster, one year; Simon George, one year; D. M. Harvey, one year; M. M. Taylor, one year; R. D. McCormack, one year; George Harding, one year; W. H. Wagoner, three years; J. Baskerville, six months, and W. H. Wagoner, again one year, and he is the present pastor. During the autumn of 1857, under the labors of Rev. James Murphy, quite an interesting revival was experienced by this church, much interest was manifested and about sixty additions to the society were made. There is no regular house of worship. The present officers are—John F. Smith, class-leader; Henry Lease, Jr., class-steward. There is a membership at the present time, of twenty-four, and the church is in a fairly prosperous condition. There was a Sunday School organized during the summer of 1858, with M. T. Baker as superintendent.

CHAPTER XXVI.

MAXFIELD TOWNSHIP.

This is a full Congressional township, having thirty-six sections of land, or about 23,040 acres. It is strictly an agricultural township, having within its boundaries no town or railroad. It is watered by Crane Creek, which flows from the north, through the centre, leaving on section 34. The soil is a very rich, dark loam.

The inhabitants are almost exclusively German, noted for thrift, and as being successful farmers. Houses and barns, of goodly proportions, farms well tilled, and granaries well filled, are noticeable features in this community.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlements made in this township was in 1855. With few exceptions, the first settlers were from Cook county, Illinois, but of German birth or descent. The following named were among the number arriving here between the years 1855 and 1860:

Christian Neverman, deceased; Christ Wente, Sr., deceased; Chr. Engelbecht, deceased; J. Griese, deceased; Christoph Kebe, T. Moltger, moved to Black Hawk county; Fr. Koelling, Chr. Kierk, deceased; W. Wente, John Kebe, moved to

Blaek Hawk eounty; W. Blasberg, Henry Graening, John Moehling, moved to Fremont township; J. W. Matthias, W. Matthias, deeeased; Fr. Oltrogge, A. Fegtmeyer, H. Fegtmeyer, H. Meier, H. Burges, deeeased, J. P. Burgess, deeeased; John Huehnerberg, N. Leroy, Jr., H. Wilkening, Fremont township; H. Heine, moved to Warren township; C. Pighs, H. Schumaeher, Ph. Knief, moved to Fayette eounty; H. Risek, deeeased; Fr. Hagemann, John Oltrogge, deeeased; Conrad Oltrogge, Philip Oltrogge, deeeased; Christian Buhr, Sr.; Christoph Rohlering, Fremont township; Henry Boedester, moved to Kansas; Conrad Bentrott, deceased; Henry Pook, H. H. Leegers, Henry Schroeder, John Grupe, deceased; John Helle, deceased; H. Steege, deeeased; Edward Huebner, H. Roever, Geo. Knief, Joach Wittenburg, John Graf, moved to Cedar Falls; Henry Bivauk, deceased; John Schoof, Fred. Westendorf, Ernst Brandt, moved to Jefferson township; J. H. Leegers, F. Kelling. All these settled, from 1855 to 1860, in the township, and with a few exceptions, they eame from Cook eounty, Illinois.

FIRST THINGS.

Caroline Wente, daughter of W. and Frederika (Clausing) Wente, was born on the 9th of June, 1855, and baptized in the presence of godfather Engel, Mary Bruns, Sophie Wente and Mary Nevermann, and lives on seetion 18.

The first marriage was that of Fred Hageman and Dorothea King, on the 11th day of April, 1857, the eeremony being performed by Rev. Graetsel.

The seeond marriage was that of John Bruns and Elenore Grupe, who were united by Rev. Ch. Kessler, June 10, 1859.

The first ereamery was established in the spring of 1880, and was built by Little & Huebner. In 1881 Mr. Little bought the interest of his partner, and is now the exclusive owner of the faetory. An average of 1,400 pounds of butter is made per week.

The seeond ereamery was established in the spring of 1881 by Huebner & Leehase. Two thousand pounds of butter is made eaeh week.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first sehool house in the township was built, in eonnection with the church building, in the spring of 1857, [See history of the St. John's Congregation, German Lutheran Church.] and sehool was taught by the Rev. Graetsel. In 1865 a sehool house was ereeted on the southwest quarter of seetion 17, for the purpose of holding an English and German sehool eombined. In 1866 this building was moved to the ehureh lot, on section 19. At present there are six public, and three private sehool buildings, and one chureh whieh is used, during the winter, for school purposes.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffiee was established in the township in April, 1873, under the name of Maxfield postoffiee. H. Baumteath was the first postmaster. He resigned, in the spring of 1875, and Rev. P. Bredow took eharge of the office. He was succeeded, in 1877, by the present postmistress, Mrs. Emily Bredow.

CEMETERIES.

There are four cemeteries in the township. The first is located on the grounds of the St. John's Congregation, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, on section 19.

The second is located on the church grounds of the Evangelical United German, St. Paul's Congregation.

The third is located on the church grounds of the Evangelical Lutheran, Emanuel's Congregation, on section 26.

The fourth is located on the church grounds of the Evangelical Lutheran, St. Matthew's Congregation.

ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATION GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

By Rev. P. Bredow.

The first religious meeting for the early settlers, was held in a private building, section 18, owned by John Moehling, and was conducted by Rev. N. Volkert, who was called from Schaumburg, Cook county, Illinois, for a special service. He was the pastor of the early settlers when they lived in Cook county. He preached on Sunday April 24, 1856, baptized ten children and celebrated the Lord's Supper. Fifty persons were admitted: Christoph Kebe and wife, H. Graening and wife, H. Moeller and wife, F. Noettger and wife, Christ Wente and wife, Christ Neverman and wife, Char. Riech, Char. Engelbreths and wife, W. Wente and wife, Joh. Kehe, John Griese and wife, F. Kolling, H. Meier and wife, W. Blasberg and wife, C. Braus, wife and son, J. Moehling and wife, A. Burgess, J. Wolfrath, W. Matthias, F. Bruns and wife, W. Matthias, Henry Rietk, A. Tegtmeyer and wife, H. Tegtmeyer and wife, Joh. Huehnerberg and wife, Fr. Ottrogge and wife, N. Burgess, H. Wilkening and wife.

Before Christmas, 1856, they called Rev. Graetsel for their own minister. The meetings were held in different private buildings up to spring of 1857, when they built a house, 16x24 and 14 feet high, on southeast side of section 19, where Mr. Charles Bruns, one of the members, made a donation of five acres of land for church property. The upper part of the building was used for church meetings and school, and the lower for parsonage. The house was torn down in the spring of 1879.

Rev. Graetsel, a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio, after finding the work and trouble of a minister in starting a new congregation, too hard, resigned in 1858, promising the congregation to send a successor, but failed to do it. The congregation therefore wrote to the president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, of Iowa, Rev. E. Grossman, that time in Clayton county, Iowa, in order to get a minister from this Synod. He sent there in fall, 1859, Rev. P. Kleinlein, whom they called for their own minister. One half year before Mr. Kleinlein came, Rev. G. Grossman, Professors Rev. Sigmund and Gottfried Fritschee, served. In the year 1860, the parsonage was enlarged by a brick building 16x18, and a new church was built, a frame building 30x50, 14 feet high, with a little steeple on the roof, where meetings are held at present.

The congregation grew larger and larger every year, by those coming in from Cook county, Illinois, and from the old country. The highest number of members

was in 1869, being about 125 families. In the fall of 1865, Rev. P. Kleinlein resigned, in regard to family circumstances, and Rev. Schieferderke, from Altenburg, Perry county, Missouri, was called and arrived here in April, 1866, the vacancy in the meantime was filled by Rev. Flachenerker, a missionary who came from the Indian Territory. Rev. Schieferderke, who was sixty years of age, could not stand the cold and icy prairie winds and therefore moved, in the winter of 1867, to La Salle county, Illinois. The congregation united in the calling of the Rev. L. Schorr, of McGregor, Iowa, who arrived at the beginning of the year 1868. He was an excellent pastor and a gifted orator, but suffered much from his liver and lungs, his disease finally ending with consumption and death, December 25, 1870. The congregation called Rev. A. Preller, professor of the college at Galena, Illinois. He, after staying ten months, went back to the college, and Rev. P. Bredow, from Dubuque, Iowa, was called, who arrived January 1, 1872, and is at present pastor of the congregation. In the summer of 1872, the congregation built a new parsonage, 24x36, and 18 feet high; also, in 1878, a house for their teacher, 16x26, 14 feet high, with an addition of 12x14 for a kitchen. In the summer of 1881, a new school house was built, 24x36, and 12 feet high, and the old school house was sold and moved away. A new organ for the church was bought in 1877, at a cost of $380, and a new bell weighing 800 pounds, in place of the old one.

The teaching of the youths was at first done by the ministers of the congregation, up to the year 1862, when Mr. G. Jaukel became teacher. He was followed by Mr. John Hopke, and he by Mr. Koehler. They did not have any extra teacher until the fall of 1871, when A. Brumbach was called and took charge of the school October 1, 1871, remaining until the spring of 1875, when he went to the Theological Seminary at Mendota, Illinois, to prepare himself for the holy ministry. His successor was A. Brandenburg, a regular educated German teacher, who is in his position at present. The number of children of the school ranged from sixty to eighty, during the term of eleven months per year. The present number of church members, after establishing several other Lutheran churches in the neighborhood, is about eighty families

The present officers of the congregation are: President, Christ. Wente; secretary, William Ottrogge; treasurer, H. C. Wente; trustees, E. Brandt, H. Bruns, W. Milins; deacons, J. Bruns, J. Schoof, H. Selgers, H. Meier.

The United Evangelical, St. Paul's Church, on section 18, was organized January 22, 1862, by Fred. Bruns, H. Pook, H. Steege and others. The church and parsonage combined was built in the summer of 1863, and dedicated October 25, 1863, by Rev. S. Hartman, of Chicago. The first minister was Rev. G. Geekler. His successors were, Revs. Weidbrecht, Israel, Rausch, Hafenbrack, Hagemann and Severinger, the present pastor of the church. The church now has fifty-six members. Its present officers are: President, C. Clausing; Secretary, H. Pook; Treasurer, H. Schumache; deacons, H. Bauman, H. Haase; trustees, H. Moehling, George M. Eyer, J. Homrighaus.

St. Matthew Congregation, Evangelical Lutheran Church, was organized by Rev. P. Bredow, in 1878. The first members were Henry Buhr, W. Buhr, W. Stroffman, John Tieds, Henry Tieds and others. The church, 20x30 feet, and the parsonage, 16x22 feet, were built in the summer of 1878. The first and present minister is Rev. L. Loberk. The church now has a membership of 40, and is connected with the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa, and other States.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Rev. Paul Bredow, a native of Guelzon, Russia, was born in 1839. He attended the higher schools in his native place and afterwards graduated from the Lutheran College, at Nenendettels, Bavaria. In 1861 he came to the United States, and, upon his arrival here, located in Portage City, Wisconsin, where he began preaching the Gospel. Shortly after, he removed to Germantown, Wisconsin, engaging in missionary work. In October, 1862, he located in Ottumwa, Iowa, where he served seven congregations, which were within a circle of one hundred and fifty miles, and spread over five counties. At the end of one and a half years, he received, and accepted, a call from St. John's Congregation, at Dubuque, Iowa. There he continued for eight years and then accepted a call from the St. John's Congregation, in Maxfield township, Bremer county, where he has since remained. During his residence here, Mr. Bredow has organized six congregations, five in this county and one in Black Hawk county. He is a tireless worker in the cause of Christ, and is greatly beloved by all his people. In May, 1864, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Emily Grassmann, a native of Hesse, Germany, and the eldest daughter of the president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod, of Iowa and other States. Nine children have blessed this union, seven of whom are now living—Herman, Julius, Agnes, Sophia, Gustof, Otto and Clara.

H. C. Wente was born December 6, 1848, in Cook county, Illinois. When he was but six years old, the family removed to Bremer county, Iowa, settling on section 18, Maxfield township. The son received a good education in the German language, and also obtained a common school education in the English tongue. He was married in 1872 to Miss Sophia Schroeder, who was born in Germany, but during her childhood, came with her parents to the United States, and when eight years old, settled with them in Maxfield township. They have one child—Sarah. Mr. and Mrs. Wente are members of, and earnest workers in, the St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church. In politics he is a republican, and has several of the local offices.

CHAPTER XXVII

POLK TOWNSHIP.

This is a full Congresional township, containing an area of thirty-six sections of land. It is the northwestern township in Bremer county, township 93, range 14 west, and bounded on the north by Chickasaw county, on the west by Butler, on the south by Lafayette township, and on the east by Douglas. The Cedar river traverses this township, running through the western portion. Entering on section 5, it pursues a meandering course southward through sections 6, 7, 8, 18, 17, 20, 29, and leaving on section 33. One railroad, a branch of the Illinois Central, passes through this territory, from north to south, nearly parallel with, and running on the west side of the stream. There are also two small creeks running diagonally through the township, from northeast to southwest, making confluence with the Cedar river on section 33. The soil is generally a sandy loam, and along the main ridge, passing through the township, is underlain with limestone. On the bottom lands, the sub-soil is generally mixed with clay. While the soil generally presents an appearance of sandiness, upon closer observation it appears there is no more in most places than is necessary to render the land suitable for cultivation. It takes a good, bright, well-polished plow to scour. It is of the quick productive kind, and nearly everything planted, makes active, vigorous growth. The surface is neither level or rolling, but gently undulating, just enough to secure adequate drainage, consequently there is but little waste land in the township.

Along the Cedar river, mostly on the east side, is found an abundant supply of timber, consisting of hickory elm, rock elm, water elm, sugar maple, hackberry, jack oak, shellbark hickory, and black walnut, although the latter is now scarce. The woodman's axe has seemed to make, at times, sad havoc with this bountiful natural supply, but other trees spring up, rapidly assume goodly proportions, as if in defiance at man's attempt toward extermination. This strip of forest extends back from the river from one to two miles. Polk township is, therefore, well supplied with timber. The population is mixed, Americans predominating, and they are generally an enterprising, thrifty people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in this township was in 1851, by Allen Smith, Lloyd Smith, Stephen D. Jackson, Ezra Allen and their families, on the east side of the river—Allen Smith, on section 21, Stephen Jackson, on section 9, Ezra Allen, where the village of Horton now stands.

Lloyd Smith was born in Virginia, in 1814. When he was quite young, the family left their old home for Illinois, and soon afterwards removed to Indiana, where he received a limited education in the log school house of that day, and grew to manhood. In 1842, he was married to Miss Sarah Allen, a native of North Carolina. In 1850, he came to the "Hawk-eye" State, and remained in Dubuque county with his father and brother, who had preceeded him, until the spring of the following year, when he came to Polk township and settled on section 16, where he now has a comfortable house. Nine children blessed this union, of whom Elizabeth Susan, Joseph L., Lucinda, James William, Milton, Jefferson, Rhoda Emeline and Mathew Allen, are living. In politics, Mr. Smith is a democrat.

One of the pioneers of Bremer county, was Alexis Jackson, who was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, February 4, 1824. Ten years later the family removed to McHenry county, Illinois, where Allen received a good common school education, and reached manhood's estate. February 3, 1848, he was united in wedlock with Miss Mary Hammer, a native of the State of Indiana, born April 12, 1828. In 1851, they came to Bremer county, Iowa, and in November of that year, settled on section 9, Polk township, where they lived, honored citizens, until their deaths. Mr. Jackson died December 27, 1878, and his wife followed him, May 12, 1882. They were the parents of three children—Lucretia J., Elmira E. and Sylvester S. The daughters were born in McHenry county, Illinois, and the son, in Polk township, March 15, 1859, where he has always resided. He obtained a good education, having attended the schools of Plainfield, Bradford and Nashua. September 15, 1881, he was married to Miss Genevra M. Jordan, who was born in Ohio, in 1862.

Allen Smith remains on his original claim.

S. D. Jackson sold out and moved to Missouri about twenty years ago. Afterward he returned to this State, and died in Greene county.

Ezra Allen moved to Kansas in June, 1856.

Gideon Phelps selected a home here on section 15, in 1853. His brother, Addison Phelps, came here a short time previous and secured a place on section 23, where he remained about two years and then removed to Minnesota, where he now lives.

Mr. Hosetuttles was a settler of 1852, and located about a mile from what is now Horton.

Section 14 received a settler in 1853, by the name of John Tyler. He remained about twenty years, and went to Minnesota where he died.

J. J. Corlett, a pioneer of Polk township, was born on the Isle of Man, in 1830. In 1847 he crossed the Atlantic, to America, and after spending some time in Milwaukee, removed to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, and thence to McHenry county, Illinois. In 1851 he removed to Fayette county, Iowa, and two years later took the claim where he now resides. Mr. Corlett was married to Miss Ellen Crane, in 1853. Six children have blessed their union, three of whom are now living—Alvaro, Enos and Millie. His wife died in 1871, and two years later he was married to

Miss Margaret Jackson. They have one child—Jane.

Joseph Smith, who is one of Polk township's old settlers, was born in Virginia in 1819. When Joseph was a child the family moved, first to Illinois, then to Ohio, and afterwards to Indiana, where they lived for a number of years. In 1843 he came to Iowa, and settled in Dubuque county, where he engaged in farming for ten years. At the expiration of that time he came to Bremer county, and settled in Polk township, where he has since lived, and now owns a fine farm of 320 acres, valued at $30 an acre. Mr. Smith was married in 1840 to Miss Rhoda Garner, who was born in Tennessee. Twelve children have been born to them, eleven of whom are now living—Mary A., Sarah, Amanda, Melinda, Gilbert, Eliza J., deceased; Charles, Alfred, George W., Caroline, Robert A. and James H.

J. L. Smith, also an early settler, was born in Indiana, April 11, 1847. Three years after his birth, the family moved to Dubuque county, Iowa, and one year later, to Polk township, Bremer county, where the son obtained his education, and still resides. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Catharine D. Cook, who was born in Pennsylvania. Four children —Mollie, Lloyd F., Henry Allen and Sarah, have blessed their union. Mr. Smith is a democrat, and takes a deep interest in the politics of his county and town.

George Bowser came from the "Sucker" State, with his family, in 1854, and made a claim on section 22, where he remained fifteen years, then moved to Missouri, where he died.

The same year, and from the same State, came George Richey. He located on section 15, where he remained a few years, then moved about from place to place, and finally went to Kansas.

The same season, also, and from the same State, came Charles Woodcock, with his family, and settled on section 6. He remained here until his death, which occurred in the spring of 1882. A part of the old homestead is now occupied by his son. At the same time, and settling on the same section, came his brother-in-law, Mr. Hopkins. He afterward removed to Missouri. The claim is now occupied by Mr. Burgess.

William and Obed Gaines arrived in 1854, and located on section 7. Obed is now in Minnesota. William is yet a resident of Bremer county.

Louis Wheeler, from Illinois, put in an appearance this same season, with his family, and established a home on section 18. He sold out and returned about twenty years ago. The place is now owned by Wesley Allen.

Section 27 received a settler the same year, in the person of Mr. Buckmaster, who died in a few years. A. Mr. Orth, of Ohio, jumped his claim, and it was transferred to other parties.

After this time settlers came in rapidly, and the township secured a class of citizens that will compare favorably with other early settlements of the county. Among the arrivals soon after the foregoing, were Nutting, Lane, Eldridge, Tape, Lease Brothers, and Cagley. Quite a number of sketches of representative men are appended. It is impossible to mention all, but a sufficient number are given



O. C. Harrington

to indicate the character of the settlement.

Robert Farnsworth, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in 1822. He grew to manhood in the State of his nativity, where he received but a limited education. When seventeen months old, his father died, and, one month later, his mother also died. After the death of his parents, Robert lived with his grandfather until he was eight years old, at which time the grandfather also died. Robert was then "bound out" to learn the cabinet-maker's trade. At sixteen years of age, he turned his attention to farming, and afterwards was engaged in the iron works, in his native place. In 1855, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and located in section 7, Washington township. There he remained until 1875, when he sold that farm and removed to Polk township, where he now owns 155 acres of well cultivated land. In 1846, he was married to Miss Mary Wolverton, a native of Pennsylvania. Seven children blessed this union —Teressa J., Harriet L., Martha P., Ella, Isaac W., Robert F. and Joseph Monroe. Mr. Farnsworth's wife died May 12, 1868, and, in 1877, he was married to Miss Sarah Hurlbut, a native of New York.

John K. Head, an early settler of Polk township, was born in New Hampshire in 1823. When he was quite young the family moved to Vermont, where they settled on a farm, and the son spent his time until seventeen years of age, attending school and helping his parents with the farm work. At that age he learned the carpenters' trade, and followed that occupation until 1850, when he spent two years in California, then returned to Vermont, and a few months afterward went to Pennsylvania, where he remained about three years. In 1855 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, settled on section 6, Polk township, and soon after his arrival built the first frame house erected in the township. During the years 1866–67 Mr. Head was a member of the board of county supervisors, and has also held other local offices. He was married in 1854 to Miss Sarah Dunham, a native of New York State, who has borne him five children, two of whom are living. Mr. Head's parents were of Scotch descent; his mother being a descendent of the celebrated John Knox, and also a niece of Mr. Dunham, of Illinois, the great importer of Norman Percheron horses.

W. H. George, born in Richland county, Ohio, February 26, 1843, is a son of John and Eliza (Hittle) George. He remained in his native county until 1856, when he came, with his grandparents, to Bremer county, Iowa, settling in Polk township. In 1861 Mr. George enlisted in the Union army, serving three years. Upon leaving the army he returned to Iowa and, after living a year and a half in Marshall county came to Polk township the second time, and settled on his farm, where he now lives, and owns 320 acres of excellent land.

Thomas Harris, one of the pioneers of Polk township, is a native of Pennsylvania, born on the 10th day of April, 1811. His parents were also natives of that State. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and died in 1814, while in the service. Shortly after his death, Thomas was left in the charge of a friend of the family, with whom he remained until sev-

enteen years of age, receiving, during the time, a limited education. In 1832 he was married to Miss Emeline Steward, who was born in Seipio, New York, May 31, 1811. In 1842 they removed to Illinois, residing in that State until 1856, when they came to Bremer county, Iowa, settling on section 10, Polk township, where they have since lived. They are the parents of nine children—Lydia, Lucy S., Nancy, Adeline and Emeline (twins), Lucretia, Mary, William M. and Rosalia A. The latter died April 15, 1866. Mrs. Harris died March 3, 1868. She was a devout christian and a devoted mother.

C. R. Hastings, one of Bremer county's pioneers, and one of the enterprising farmers of Polk township, is a native of New York, and was born in Franklin county, on the 4th of December, 1824. He remained at home on his father's farm, attending the district schools, until twenty-one years of age, at which time he began life for himself. Two years later he came as far west as Illinois, and spent the following ten years in different parts of that State and Wisconsin, at one time being in the employ of the Frink & Walker stage line. During the spring of 1857, he came to Bremer county, and settled on section 22, Polk township, where, by hard work and economy, he has succeeded in accumulating a fine property, having a farm of 162 acres, under a high state of cultivation, and valued at $40 per acre. Mr. Hastings is a staunch republican and has held several offices of trust. He has been one of the directors of the Bremer County Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company for several years, and was elected President at their last meeting. He is also Vice-president of the Bremer county Old Settlers' Association. In 1853 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Dianah Jones, who was born in Wales, in 1830. Four children blest this union—Mary A., Charles H., Clark M. and Dora E. Mr. Hastings is a genial, whole-souled man, and one who is greatly beloved and respected by all his acquaintances. He has always taken an interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community in which he lives, and was an active worker in the White Oak Grange, of his township. He was sent by that organization, in 1872, to Minnesota, to purchase seed wheat, and secured two car loads. Another grange near by was so much pleased with his transaction, that they insisted on his making another trip on a like errand, which he did and purchased 1500 bushels, making a judicious selection, to the entire satisfaction of all parties concerned.

E. A. Granger was born in Vermont, in 1835. When he was seven years old the family moved to DeKalb county, Illinois, and there he received a common school education, and passed his youth. In 1855 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, purchased land in Polk township, and then returned to Illinois, where he was married to Miss Olive Marsh, a native of that State, February 22, 1855. The following fall he brought his young wife to their new western home, where they have since lived, and by industry and perseverence, now own 320 acres of well-improved land, valued at $30 per acre. Mr. Granger is a republican, and has held several of the local offices. They have four children—W. A., Adolphus, Ella, and Lester A. Mr. Granger is one of the most enterprising and success-

ful farmers in Polk township. He is engaged extensively in raising stock, and seems to be rapidly accumulating a fortune.

Barnes Thompson, one of the early settlers of Bremer county, was born in Chenango county, New York, in 1825. Ten years after his birth the family moved westward, locating in Delaware county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood, and obtained an excellent common school education. In 1855 Mr. Thompson removed to Illinois, and one year later came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Douglas township. The following year he settled in Polk township, where he has since resided. October 19, 1852, he was married, choosing for a helpmeet, Miss Eveline Gardner, a native of New York State. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are now living—Florence A., Ernest C., Ozem G., Frank L., and Leon L. Mr. Thompson and wife, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Thompson is a republican.

John F. Spalding was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1838. His father died when he was but three years old, and, consequently, young John began helping his mother with the farm work, at a very early age. In 1858, he, in company with his mother, came to Bremer county, Iowa, and, after spending about two years at Horton, determined to go to Illinois. As there were no railroads in this section of the country at that time, John, in company with another man, embarked in a skiff on the Cedar river, near where Plainfield now stands, and floated down the stream to Moscow, and there boarded the cars for Henry county, Illinois. After spending the summer in that county, he returned to Polk township, and purchased a farm, upon which he resided about nine years, and then bought his present farm. Mr. Spalding spent three years in the State of California, and, after his return to Iowa, was proprietor of the Centennial Hotel at Waverly, for two years. He is a staunch republican, and has held several of the township offices. In 1863, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Olive Patridge, a native of St. Lawrence county, New York. They have four children—Charlie C., Clyde W., Myrtie M. and Minnie L.

One of the old settlers of Polk township is William Farr, who was born on the 3d day of December, 1826, in Madison county, New York. Nine years after his birth, the family moved to Illinois, and there William obtained his education, and lived for many years. During the year 1857 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on a farm on section 19, where he lived eight years, and then settled on his present farm. In 1854 Mr. Farr was united in wedlock to Miss Sophia E. Boardman, who is a native of Vermont. They have four children—Willis C., Walker A., Maurice B. and Warren. Mr. Farr has frequently held places of trust in his township, and deservedly has the respect and esteem of the community in which he lives. His reputation for honesty and integrity being second to none. In politics he is a staunch republican, and a hard worker in everything calculated to advance the interests of that party,

E. H. Tyler, a native of New York State, was born in St. Lawrence county in 1835. Four years later the family removed to Ohio, and in 1854 located in Illinois.

During the year 1858 E. H. came to Bremer county, locating on section 19, Douglas township, where he continued to reside until 1880, when he bought an addition to his farm on section 25, Polk township, and settled there. During the second year of our late rebellion, he enlisted in Company B, 14th Iowa, and served until honorably discharged in 1864. At Leesburg, Missouri, he received a wound, from which he has never recovered, and therefore draws a pension. Mr. Tyler was married in 1859, choosing for a helpmeet Miss Mary Rickel, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children living—Edmund and George.

Adin Terry, an early settler of Polk township, was born in the State of New York, in 1829. When he was sixteen years old, the family moved to McHenry county, Illinois, and there resided until 1855, when they came to Bremer county and settled on section 35, Polk township. Mr. Terry arrived here in the spring, and during the first summer lived in a wagon box. In the fall he erected a log cabin, which made them a good home for a number of years. At the present date he owns a well stocked farm which contains comfortable buildings. In his younger days, school advantages were not what they are at the present time, still, by diligence and perseverence, he acquired a good common school education. Mr. Terry is a republican, and has held several of the local offices. During the year 1862, he was married to Miss Malvina Terry, a native of New York State. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living—Frank M., Ethel B., Nellie A., Wallace A., Mason M., Dudley O., Lulu and Robert H. Mr. Terry's mother died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six; his father still survives her, and is now eighty-two years of age. During the war for the Union, he took an active part in raising men to fill the quota of his township, and in this connection some years after, there were charges of wrong doing preferred against him, and it is but just to say, that after a thorough investigation by an impartial committee, he was fully exonerated from any wrong. The proof presented by Mr. Terry as to the disposal of every dollar placed in his hands was sufficient to dispel all belief or prejudice against him.

David Beebe, a native of New York State, was born in 1809. He obtained an education in the common schools of that section and reached manhood's estate in the place of his birth. In 1835 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Nancy Heaton, and two years later emigrated to Boone county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for ten years, he then came to Bremer county, and settled on section 35, Polk township, where he now lives and owns 380 acres of well improved land; he also owns forty acres in Franklin township. In politics Mr. Beebe acknowledges no allegiance to any party, but always tries to vote for the best man. Five children have been born to this couple, four of whom are now living—Sarah D., James H. Y., Mary J. and David B. Their oldest child, Chester A., enlisted in the army in 1862, and while stationed at Dubuque, was taken sick and died at his home, in 1863.

Lewis E. Branch, a native of France, was born in 1828. Three years after his birth, the family came to America, locat-

ing at Watertown, New York, where Lewis grew to manhood. In 1853 he went to California, but, after making a short visit, he returned to New York, and was joined in wedlock. Subsequently he removed to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Douglas township, where he remained some time and then, in company with his wife, again visited the Pacific coast, this time remaining two years. During their visit, his wife died. Upon his return he again settled in Bremer county, and in 1860 was married to Mrs. Cornelia Andrews, born in Washtenaw county, Michigan, in 1837. This lady had one child, Nelson, by her first husband, and two by the latter, Fred and Dollie. Mr. Branch died on the 3d day of August, 1880.

Samuel Sewell, born in Marion county, Indiana, March 11th, 1836, is a son of Thomas Jefferson Sewell, who died in Waverly, November 19, 1882. Samuel remained in his native State until 1852, wken the family came to Janesville, Bremer county, settling on a farm. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company B, Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteers, and served until honorably discharged, September 7, 1865. Upon being mustered out of service, he returned to Bremer county, and located in Jackson township, where he continued to reside until June, 1874, at which time he settled on his present farm, in Polk township. Mr. Sewell was married December 9, 1860, to Miss Sarah C. McElhaney, a native of Indiana county, Pennsylvania. They have five children living—Margaret Ann, Samuel Allen, Elmira, Hattie L., and Sarah Susan. He was married the first time, in 1856, to Anna Catherine Hursh, who bore him one son, and died in January, 1860.

A. W. Emily was born in Watertown, New York, in 1844. When he was ten years old, the family moved to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he received a liberal education, and lived until the opening of the late rebellion. September 27, 1861, he enlisted in Company A, Eleventh Wisconsin Infantry, and served until January, 1863, when he re-enlisted in the same company and regiment, and served until honorably discharged, September 27, 1865. Upon leaving the army, he returned to Wisconsin, and in 1868 came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Polk township. Mr. Emily is a republican, and has held several of the local offices. In 1868 he was married to Miss Susannah Wightman, who was born in England, and came to this country when ten years old. They have four children—Hattie B., Gertrude L., Sadie and Walter D.

W. M. Davis was born in Genesee county, New York, in 1819. He received a good common school education in his native county, and when twenty years of age learned the painter's trade. During the year 1838, he removed to Racine, Wisconsin, and engaged in house and sign painting until 1840, when he went to Chicago; and, while there, became agent for Van Amburgh & Company's circus and menagerie. With that company he remained seven years, after which he traveled with other companies ten years. In 1857, he settled on his farm, in Wisconsin, and some years later came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on sections 26 and 27, Polk township, and now owns one of the finest farms in the county. Mr.

Davis was married February 27, 1854, to Sarah A. Emily, a native of Canada. She removed to New York State, with her parents, when a child, and grew to womanhood there. They are the parents of three children—Walter M., Jr., Susan E. and Stephen H.

W. W. Lynes was born in the year 1842, in New York State. When he was nine years old, the family left their old home, for Wisconsin, and, after spending some years in Walworth county, Rock Prairie and Beloit, they came to Iowa, and settled in Buchanan county. Shortly after, W. W. left the parental roof, for the purpose of seeking his fortune. He passed some years in different parts of the State, and, finally, in 1863, came to Bremer county, and located in Polk township. October 21, 1866, he was married to Miss Ella A. Hutchins, a native of Wisconsin. She bore him two children, and died June 1, 1872. Mr. Lynes afterward married Miss Ella A. Ketchum, by whom he has had three children.

J. Furrow is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1828. He grew to manhood in the State of his birth, receiving a limited education in the log school house of that day. When of sufficient age, he learned the trade of cabinet-making, and followed that occupation for a number of years. In 1851 he moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, and during the fall of 1861 came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating near Tripoli. Fifteen years later he settled in Polk township, where he lived until 1880, when he moved to Waterloo, Iowa, where he now resides. He was married, in 1852, to Miss Julia Fish, a native of New York State. They are the parents of three children—Sanford M., William H., and Sarah M. William H. was born in Illinois, on the 4th day of September, 1835, and was married, in 1880, to Miss Alice Eisenhart, a native of Iowa, born in 1861. They have one child—Grace. William now lives on the old homestead, in Polk township. In his youth he received an excellent common school education, and for a number of years has followed the profession of teaching. He is a republican.

J. P. Fritcher was born on the 21st day of June, 1811, in Sharon, Schoharie county, New York. Shortly after his birth the family removed to Oneida county, where he grew to manhood, and obtained a good common school education. He also learned the tailors' trade in that county. In January, 1832, he was united in marriage with Miss Melvina M. Avery, a native of New York State. In 1844 he settled in Walworth county, Wisconsin, where he worked at his trade, and farmed, until 1864. At that time he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 1, Polk township, where he has since resided. They are the parents of five children—Susan, Elizabeth, Sarah, Denison, and Nettie, all of whom are married. Denison was married January 2, 1869, to Amanda M. Gibson, a native of Indiana. They have two children—Clarence, and John. Mr. and Mrs. Fritcher, and also their son Denison's wife, are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church.

F. H. Bunth is a native of Sweeden, and was born in 1842. Two years after his birth, the family emigrated to America, and upon their arrival in this country settled in Kenosha county, Wisconsin. There the son obtained a common

school education and reached manhood's estate. June 14, 1861, he enlisted in Company F, Fourth Wisconsin Infantry, and served until honorably discharged, January 1, 1863. As soon as discharged he immediately re-enlisted, and continued serving until June 19, 1866. He received two wounds during the Siege of Port Hudson, from the effects of which he has never recovered, and therefore draws a pension. Upon leaving "Uncle Sam's" service, Mr. Bunth returned to Wisconsin, and remained there until the spring of 1870, when he came to Bremer county, and settled on section 24, Polk township, where he now owns a well improved farm of ninety acres, valued at $30 per acre. Mr. Bunth was married in October, 1866, to Miss Mary Jane Dyer, born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin. He is an advocate of republicanism, and has held local offices.

One of the pioneers of Polk township, is G. W. Nafus, born in Tompkins county, New York, in 1829. Four years later, his parents removed to Delaware county, Ohio, where they remained nine years, then spent seven years in Wyandotte county, when they located in Monroe county, Michigan, where the subject of this sketch was married, December 25, 1851, to Miss Sarah Southwick, a native of Ohio, born in 1832. In 1854 he removed to Kenosha county, Wisconsin, where he remained until 1861, and then came to Bremer county, Iowa, settling on section 15, Polk township, where he now owns 230 acres of land. Mr. Nafus is a republican, and has held several offices of trust. Their children are, Flora, Jane, George, Charles and William. The family are members of the Free Will Baptist Church. During our late rebellion, Mr. Nafus took an active part in looking after the families of soldiers, living in his neighborhood.

H. S. Bunth was born in Kenosha county, Wisconsin, January 5, 1850. He received a common school education in his native county, and passed his early life there. When twenty years old, he made a short visit in Bremer county, and upon his return home, was married to Miss Carrie E. Hoffman, who was born in Walworth county, Wisconsin. In 1874 he moved to Bremer county, and purchased a farm in Fremont township. There he resided four years, and then sold it and bought the farm in Polk township, where he now lives. Mr. Bunth is a republican, and has held several local offices. They have three children—Minnie, May and an infant.

J. M. Roberts, one of Polk township's most popular men, was born in Ripley county, Indiana, on the 7th day of March, 1837. When he was eleven years of age his parents emigrated to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood, and received a good common school education. At the outbreak of our late rebellion he was among the first to take up arms in defense of his country; enlisting August 19, 1861, in Company F, 7th Wisconsin Infantry. December 30, 1863, he re-enlisted with his regiment, and in December of the following year was promoted to the First Lieutenancy, and to the command of his company. At the battle of Five Forks, Virginia, on the 1st day of April, 1865, he received a wound from which he has never fully recovered, and now draws a pension. June 29, 1865, he

was honorably discharged, after which he returned to his home in Wisconsin, and October 1, of the same year, was married to Miss Cornelia L. Crippen, a native of that State. During the year 1871 Mr. Roberts came to Bremer county, and settled on section 30, Polk township, where he has since resided, and now owns a well improved farm of 120 acres, valued at $30 per acre. Mr. Roberts is a staunch republican, and in 1876 was elected to the office of justice of the peace, which place of trust he continues to hold. In the fall of 1881, Mr. Roberts was the nominee of the republican party for representative—having received the nomination by a majority of *sixty-one votes* out of *seventy-five* cast. He was a very popular candidate, but owing to a certain combination of circumstances, was defeated at the general election, by 128 votes. Mr. and Mrs. Roberts are the parents of four children—Nettie, Anna, William and Alexander.

Albert Harrington, a son of Nicholas W. and Betsey (Spencer) Harrington, was born in Rhode Island, October 2, 1815. In 1821, the family moved to Onondaga county, New York, where the son grew to manhood and received a common school education, completed by an attendance at an academy. He was married October 28, 1840, in Onondaga county, New York, to Miss Sally Ann Coffin, a native of that county, born in 1816. Mr. Harrington and family remained in New York State until 1868, when they came to Bremer county, settling on section 25, Polk township, where he now owns a farm of eighty acres. They have one child living—Mary Eliza, who now resides in New York, and is a graduate of the Normal School at Albany.

John Roach is a native of the Emerald Isle, born March 16, 1848. When he was five years of age, his parents came to America and settled in New York City, where they remained for two years, after which they emigrated to Chicago, Illinois, where his mother died soon after their arrival. The family having been broken up by the death of his mother, John was adopted into the family of an Englishman named Ainsworth, and was brought up on a farm, receiving but a limited education. He remained in this family until fifteen years of age, when he enlisted in Company B, Eighth Illinois Cavalry. He participated in many engagements, and was wounded in a skirmish at Rector, Virginia, from the effects of which he now draws a pension; after serving his country true and faithfully, until the close of the war, he was honorably discharged June 5, 1865, after which he returned to Illinois and remained in McHenry county until the fall of 1866, when he came to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where he resided four years, when he came to Plainfield and engaged in the grain and general produce trade, which is constantly increasing, and the name of "Johnnie Roach" is well and favorably known by every farmer in the surrounding country. Mr. Roach is owner of the finest residence in Plainfield, and here, surrounded by his family, he enjoys many pleasant hours not devoted to his business. He has been twice married, the first time, November 27, 1873, to Miss Mary Wanemaker, a native of Wisconsin, who died January 20, 1880, leaving two children—Lewis and Edwin. He was married again in October, 1880, to Miss Dora Wire, who is also a native of Wis-



Adin Terry.

consin. They are the parents of one child, an infant.

H. S. Ingham was born in Herkimer county, New York, in 1838. Five years after his birth, the family moved to Walworth county, Wisconsin. He obtained his education at the district school, near his home, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. During the year 1861, he started west in search of a home, and, liking this section of the country, determined to settle here. Therefore, in November, he purchased his farm, on section 36, and has since resided there. In 1863, he was united in marriage with Miss S. T. Gibson, who is a native of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. Three children bless this union—Winnie B., Lulu Maud and Mabel Laverne.

Thomas Burgess, a native of New York State, was born April 9, 1831. When sixteen years old, he removed to the city of Buffalo, where he was "bound out" to learn the trade of a machinist. Upon reaching his majority, he removed to Illinois, and settled in Chicago, where he became master-machinist of the Galena Railroad. Subsequently, he came to Bremer county. During the year 1850, Mr. Burgess was joined in wedlock with Miss Sarah J. Lay, who was born in Detroit, Michigan, but, when nine years old, removed to Buffalo, New York. They are the parents of six children—Frank C., Anna, Thomas, Cora J., Carrie J., and Freddy.

Charles Lay, the father of Mrs. Burgess, is a native of New York, born in 1812. There he grew to manhood, receiving his education in the district schools. In 1836 he came west to Detroit, Michigan, where he lived a short time, and then, after spending some time in various parts of the State, returned to Buffalo, New York, where he continued to reside until 1856, when he turned his steps westward. After spending six years in Chicago, Illinois, he came to Polk township, where he has since resided, In 1833 Mr. Lay was married to Cynthia Hoag, a native of New York State. Five children were born to them—Mary Ann, Sarah Jane, Harriet, Angeline, and Maria. His wife departed this life, June 23, 1879.

Riley Pierce, one of the early settlers of Bremer county, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 4, 1835. He is a son of Luther and Clarissa (Wells) Pierce. His father is a native of Vermont, and his mother of New York. Three years after his birth, the family came west, and settled in DuPage county, Illinois, where Riley grew to manhood, receiving a common school education, finished by an attendance of several terms at a seminary in Elgin. While making a short visit to Bremer county, in 1853, Mr. Pierce took a claim on section 19, Polk township, and in March, 1862, settled on his farm, where he still continues to reside, and now owns 314 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation, and valued at $30 per acre. In September, 1862, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Vernilia Panton, a native of Michigan. Three children have blessed this union—William, Frank, and Vernon. They have, also, an adopted daughter—Ella. In politics Mr. Pierce is a greenbacker. He has held the office of assessor four terms. Mr. Pierce has an enviable local reputation for honesty and integrity, those who know him best,

speaking in strongest terms of his uprightness and character.

C. O. Smith was born in New York March 6, 1824. He received a common school education in his native State, and there grew to manhood. When four years old his father died, and at eight years of age he began life for himself, working where he could until fourteen, when he began working for his board in the family of a Mr. Chauncey Wilmoth. He continued with that gentlemen until twenty-one years of age, after which he spent three years in the State of Michigan, and upon returning to his native State, engaged in carpentering. In 1852 he was married to Miss Electa H. Clark, also a native of that State. Some years after his marriage, he turned his steps towards the setting sun, and in October, 1863, settled on section 11, Polk township, where he has since resided. Mr. Smith is a staunch republican, and takes quite an interest in the politics of his town. Two children—Brohelia Estella and Ora Clarence—have been born to this couple.

ORGANIC.

The first election in this township was held at the house of Lloyd Smith, in April, 1854. The following persons were appointed to hold said election:—Judges, Allen Smith, Gideon G. Phelps, Alexes Jackson; clerks, Addison Phelps and J. S. Tylar. At this time the following persons were elected:—Trustees, John S. Tylar, Allen Smith, Gideon G. Phelps; clerk, Addison Phelps; justices of the peace, Gideon G. Phelps and S. D. Jackson; constables, Lavinus Phelps and Spencer Jackson.

The following is a list of persons elected in the township, at the dates named:

1862—Trustees, J. K. Head, Eri Terry, William H. Brooks; clerk, Adin Terry; assessor, O. C. Harrington; justices of the peace, Barnes Thompson, J. K. Head; constables, William H. Fish, Riley Pierce.

1863—Trustees, W. W. Gray, C. R. Hastings, J. K. Head; constables, A. B. Nutting, Wesley Allen; clerk, Adin Terry; township supervisor, Eri Terry.

1864—Trustees, William Farr, B. C. French, A. Dustin; clerk, Moses Littlefield; assessor, Robert Taylor; justices, Barnes Thompson, Riley Pierce; constables, G. W. Nafus, M. L. Jackman.

1865—Trustees, James Gibson, B. C. French; clerk, M. S. Littlefield; assessor, J. E. Callender; justices, Orrin West, J. P. Newell; constables, Wesley Allen, Obijah Lovejoy. At this election, J. K. Head was elected township supervisor.

1866—Trustees, Calvin Githel, Charles Lay, Joseph Shelden; clerk, J. J. Merrill; assessor, Barnes Thompson; justices, John Chapman, Charles Folks; constables, John Sanders, J. Y. Spalding.

1867—Trustees, W. A. Ladd, M. Currier, C. R. Hastings; clerk, J. J. Merrill; assessor, O. C. Harrington; justice, C. A. Brown; constables, Charles Morris, John Sanders. At this election Adin Terry was elected township supervisor.

1868—Trustees, J. P. Sanford, John Colony, Nelson Bement; clerk, J. J. Merrill; assessor, B. Thompson; justices, C. A. Brown, Charles Folks; constables, John Sanders, W. H. Williams.

1869—Trustees, S. F. Spalding, David Beebe, Riley Pierce; clerk, M. S. Little-

field; assessor, John K. Head; constables, John Sanders, A. W. Emily.

1870—Trustees, Orrin West, Walter M. Davis, John K. Head; clerk, M. S. Littlefield; assessor, Barnes Thompson; justices, Warren Jones, David Brainard; constables, A. W. Emily, Foster Flowers.

1871—Trustees, Simon George, Orrin West, Joseph Harding; clerk, Henry Brainard; assessor, Riley Pierce; constabels, William Williams, John Sanders.

1872—Trustees, Adin Terry, W. B. Natton, C. R. Hastings; clerk, M. S. Littlefield; assessor, A. Larkin; justices, A. H. Fleisher, Charles Folks.

1873—Trustees, A. Larkin, C. R. Hastings, William Farr; clerk, Charles Folks; assessor, Allen Showalter; Justice, Joseph Harding; constables, Alfred Fuller, Osman Dana.

1874—Trustees, A. Larkin, William Farr, David Beebe; clerk, [at this election M. S. Littlefield, W. M. Davis and Charles Runyan were candidates for clerk. The vote between Littlefield and Davis being a tie, they received notices to meet at the town clerk's office and draw lots for the office. Mr. Littlefield not appearing, Mr. Davis was declared elected]; assessor, Barnes Thompson; justices, Joseph Hardin, Charles Folke; constable, A. Fuller.

1875—Trustees, A. Larkin, William Farr, David Beebe; clerk, William M. Davis; assessor, Barnes Thompson; justices, Charles Folks, James Harding; constables, A. Fuller, George Orchard.

1876—Trustees, William Farr, E. A. Granger, W. B. Natton; clerk, J. M. Roberts; assessor, C. P. Trescott; justices, J. M. Roberts, Joseph Harding; constables, W. H. Haviland, George Orchard.

1878—Trustees, A. B. Natton, E. A. Granger, A. Larkin; clerk, W. M. Davis; assessor, C. P. Trescott; justices, J. M. Roberts, Joseph Harding; constables, W. H. Haviland, George Orchard.

1877—Trustees, William Farr, E. A. Granger, W. B. Natton; clerk, Walter M. Davis; assessor, C. P. Trescott.

1878—Trustees, Adin Terry, C. P. Trescott, E. A. Granger; clerk, W. M. Davis; assessor, Riley Pierce; justices, J. M. Roberts, George Orchard; constables, A. O. Nutting, Charles Shields.

1879—Trustees, Adin Terry, Allen Showalter; clerk, J. M. Roberts.

1880—Trustees, Adin Terry, Orrin West, A. Larkin; clerk, W. M. Davis; assessor, A. W. Emily; justices, J. M. Roberts, George Orchard; constables, A. O. Nutting, E. S. Newcomb.

1881—Trustees, Orrin West, A. Larkin, John Cunningham; clerk, W. M. Davis; assessor, A. W. Emily; justices, J. M. Roberts, George Orchard; constables, A. O. Nutting, E. S. Newcomb.

1882—Trustees, John Cunningham, C. R. Hastings and Orrin West; clerk, W. M. Davis; assessor, A. W. Emily; constables, A. O. Nutting, O. S. Newcomb; justices, George Orchard, J. M. Roberts.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first postoffice established was Polk, in 1854, with S. D. Jackson as postmaster. It was moved, in 1855, to the west side of the river, and Obed Gaines succeeded Mr. Jackson.

Horton postoffice was established in 1857, Lyman Nutting being the first postmaster.

The first church organization in the township was Methodist, and was formed in 1854.

The first frame school house in the township was at Horton, in 1859.

The first church building was that of the Free-Will Baptist, in 1869.

The first school in this township was held in a log cabin built gratuitously for the purpose by the people. The doors and windows being furnished by the district, for which a tax was assessed. The building was completed and a summer school taught in 1854, by Mrs. Louisa Nutting. There was an attendance of about fifteen scholars. Mrs. Nutting is a daughter of J. H. Eldridge, who came from Illinois with her husband in 1854. She now lives at Sioux Falls, Dakota. This building was used for various purposes—educational, social, religious and political—until 1860, when a new building was erected. The old building was used after this for a residence, and subsequently burned.

A saw mill was built at Horton in the winter of 1855–56, was in running order in March. It had a fifteen horse power engine. The proprietors were C. A. Brown, C. A. Lease & Lyman Nutting. They did a good business until 1876, when it was removed to Bradford, Chickasaw county, where it now remains.

Woodcock and Hopkins erected a saw mill in 1855, on the Cedar river, on section 6. They run it three or four years, but not proving a financial success, it was abandoned.

A steam saw mill was built by Silas Farr in 1855. He run it as a saw mill for three or four years, then remodeled it for a grist mill and distillery. It was finally sold and removed.

The first marriage united the destinies of Mr. Elliott and Miss Ellen Buckmaster, the ceremony being performed by Judge Farris. This occurred in 1853. Elliott left his wife in about one year. She remained with her mother for some time, went finally to Kansas with another man, whom she had married in Waterloo.

The first death was that of Thomas Hawkins, at the house of Ezra Allen, during the spring of 1853; he was buried on section 22.

The first birth was that of Mary E. Smith, daughter to Allen and Elizabeth Smith, on the 19th day of September, 1852. She is now the wife of Barney Thompson, and lives on section 21.

The second birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Smith; this happy event transpired in November, 1853; he is yet living near the old place, on section 16.

There are two cemeteries in this township, "Horton Cemetery," located near the town of Horton, and "Mitzger's Burying Ground," located on section 8.

The first interment in the former was the remains of Mr. Curtiss, in 1857.

Lloyd Smith is the oldest living settler in the township, and his brother Allen the next.

ROBBERY.

During the years of 1853, and 1854, some hard characters had settled in and about the towns of Chickasaw and Bradford. These men had been members of a secret

organization to protect their claims. During the spring of 1855, Thomas Harris came from Winnebago county, Illinois, and settled on a farm in the northern part of Polk township, about six miles from Bradford, which was his trading point. At that time the old gentleman was somewhat addicted to strong drink, and it was known that he had some money left after paying for his place. Early in the winter of 1855, he hitched his ox team to a sled, and went to Bradford to purchase supplies for his family. Quite a number of these men were there, drinking and carousing, and they pursuaded Mr. Harris to drink, from time to time, until the day was well spent, and darkness near at hand, by which time he was considerably under the influence of numerous potations. When he started for home, and had proceeded one or two miles, four or five of the gang overtook him and demanded his money, at the same time striking at him with a club, which broke one of the old gentleman's fingers, as he attempted to ward it off. As he was badly frightened, he threw down his purse, which contained but a few shillings, and "took to his heels" across the prairie, running about four miles to his home, where, summoning his wife to his assistance, they barricaded the doors and windows, loaded with plenty of ammunition the old, rusty gun, and made general preparations for battle. But no enemy came. His ox team strayed into the barn-yard of Mr. Jackson, where it was heard during the night, and one of his boys got up and drove it home to Mr. Harris. The light of morning revealed coffee, sugar, flour, rice, etc., scattered in profusion around the barn-yard. A short time afterward, one of the gang proposed to settle the matter; but Mr. Harris refused, and said if the necessary proof could be had, he would prosecute them to the extent of the law. The outcome was, a number of the gang left the country. The men committing this outrage were commonly known as the "Jones gang." The old gentleman was so thoroughly frightened he did not dare to go to Bradford for years afterward without company.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

Polk township shared in the general excitement which spread so generally over this section of the State, in reference to the so-called "disadvantage" under which the farmers were placed. The plan proposed seemed feasible; a great saving was promised, by enabling the farmers to pocket the earnings of the "middle men," and consequently realize better prices for their products. Amid considerable enthusiasm "White Oak Grange" No. 143, was organized January 29, 1872, by David High, deputy from the State Grange, with the following named persons as charter members:—Adin Terry, Malvina Terry, Marvin Potter, J. P. Sanborn, Ann Sanborn, Albert Austin, Huldah Austin, Edith Nutting, David Beebe, J. H. T. Beebe, Benjamin Beebe, Warren Potter, C. O. Smith, G. D. Thomas, A. H. Gates, Annie Gates, R. Cronk, Albert Nutting, A. P. Collins, M. S. Littlefield, O. C. Harrington, Joseph Smith, J. J. Ede, George Siebert, Charles Hastings and N. Hastings.

The first meeting was held at Horton, and the following officers were elected:—Marvin Potter, Master; Adin Terry, Overseer; A. P. Collins, Lecturer; M. S. Little-

field, Steward; C. O. Smith, Chaplain, David Beebe, Treasurer; O. C. Harrington, Secretary; Charles Hastings, Assistant Steward; Warren Potter, Gatekeeper; Mrs. Ann Sanborn, Assistant Steward; Mrs. Annie Gates, Pomona; Mrs. H. Austin, Flora; and Edith Nutting, Ceres. A. H. Gates, N. Hastings and G. D. Thomas, finance committee; M. Potter, J. Smith, A. Austin, J. P. Sanborn, Mrs. M. Potter, Mrs. A. Terry, Mrs. A. Austin, Mrs. O. C. Harrington, relief committee.

At this meeting there was paid into the treasury, $67. At a regular meeting held December 31, 1873, the following named persons were elected: M. Potter, Master; A. Terry, Overseer; A. P. Collins, Lecturer; Charles Hastings, Steward; D. Beebe, Treasurer; O. C. Harrington, Secretary; W. Potter, Gatekeeper; M. E. Terry, Eva Littlefield, Rosa Sawyer, Mrs. Harrington, Lady Assistant Stewards.

Many pleasant meetings were held, and the prospect seemed for a time, flattering.

The farmers were congratulating themselves on having perfected an organization, which would meet their wants and save them money.

This Grange was successfully managed for years, and proved quite a saving in many instances to many of its patrons. A warehouse was built and operated for some time, but was finally sold to E. P. Day.

The organization numbered, at one time, over one hundred persons, but it has ceased to exist.

THE IOWA DETECTIVE FORCE.

During the years 1864-5 there was a regularly organized band of horse-thieves taking in, on one of their routes, this part of Iowa, and many horses had been stolen by them. The citizens of Polk township, always awake to every matter of public interest, concluded that they would protect themselves, and formed an organization with the above name. No horse-thieves were caught and hung by them, but the efficiency of the society was demonstrated by the fact that no horses were stolen in this vicinity after they were in working order. The thieves apparently had a wholesome dread of such institutions, and gave the township a wide berth, preferring not to risk themselves under such watchful eyes, or take the chances of the possible results. This organization was effected on the 5th day of May, 1866, when the following temporary officers were elected: A. Terry, president; Mason Spalding, vice-president; J. K. Head, secretary; A. Showalter, treasurer; William Farr, captain; R. Cronk, first-lieutenant; O. Nutting, second lieutenant; John Spalding, third lieutenant; Benjamin Beebe, fourth lieutenant; A. Nutting, C. Lease, W. S. Grover, Joseph Smith and David Beebe; detective committee. To these, on the 12th of May, a standing committee was added as follows: C. A. Brown, O. C. Harrington, Marvin Potter, J. P. Austin and William Farr.

In a short time the organization was made permanent by the election by ballot, of the following named officers:

J. J. Merrill, captain; James Wilson, first lieutenant; C. R. Hastings, second lieutenant; G. M. Lease, third lieutenant; W. S. Grover, fourth lieutenant; C. A. Lease, Joseph Smith, R. Cronk, John Crane and O. Nutting, detective committee; J. F. Spalding, R. C. French and O. Nut-

ting, committee on claims. The place of meeting was at Hastings' School House, and the society was soon in good working order, with fifty-five members. The society continued in existence until 1873, when it disbanded. The following were the last officers: A. H. Fleisher, president; Eri Terry, vice-president; J. H. Eldridge, secretary; J. P. Sanborn, assistant secretary; A. Showalter, treasurer; A. Terry, captain; A. Gates, first lieutenant; C. R. Hastings, second lieutenant; M. Spalding, third lieutenant; J. E. Callinder, fourth lieutenant.

VILLAGE OF HORTON.

In the midst of a gently undulating plain, skirted near by with timber, and surrounded with an intelligent class of farmers, lies the little village of Horton. Although a small place, and the various branches of trade not numerously represented, yet a considerable business is done. It is located on parts of sections 26 and 27, and was platted by C. A. Lease, in 1856.

The first house built after the place was laid out was by Carlton Brown.

The first store was opened by Anson Nutting, and about the same time a blacksmith shop was built by C. A. Lease, who employed a man by name of Brower to run it.

The first preaching in the place was by Elder David Terry, a regular Baptist, in 1857, in a hall over what is now Eldridge's store. This reverend gentleman also performed the first marriage ceremony in the village, which united the destinies of W. W. Gray and Miss Lucinda Nutting, in the summer of 1857.

The first death was an infant, daughter of Chauncey Lease, and the first birth was a son to the same parties.

There is now one blacksmith shop, one blacksmith and wagon shop, two stores, a Free-Will Baptist Church building, and a brick school house, within its limits.

The blacksmith and wagon shop is owned by Potter & Crooks. They have a rapidly increasing trade, and are pushed to the utmost to meet the demand. They have an annual trade of about $6,000.

Warren Potter, of this firm, was born in 1836, and is a native of New York State. While there he received a common school education and learned the wagon-maker's trade. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Forty-second New York Volunteers, and, while at Chapin's farm, in front of Richmond, received a gun-shot wound, from which he has never recovered, and therefore draws a pension. He was honorably discharged from service in the month of May, 1865, and returned to his home in New York. The year following, he came to Horton, Bremer county, and opened his wagon-making establishment, in which trade he has since continued. Mr. Potter was married, in 1857, to Miss Sarah J. Maxam, a native of New York. Three children—Carrie, Hattie and Frankie—have been born to them.

The blacksmith shop is conducted by C. M. Hastings, a good and accommodating mechanic.

W. J. Pierson is the proprietor of one of the stores, and carries a general stock. He commenced business in the spring of 1881, has a stock of about $4,000, and his sales amount to about $20,000 per annum,

with a steady increasing trade. He was born in the town of Walton, Delaware county, New York, on the 10th of March, 1852. After becoming proficient in the branches taught in the district schools, near his home, he attended the Delaware Library Institute, where he obtained an excellent education. Upon leaving school, Mr. Pierson followed the profession of teaching for several years—taught three terms in the State of New York, and six in Iowa. In 1875 he went to Floyd county, Iowa, was traveling salesman for a nursery firm. After remaining in their employment five years, he went to Tripoli, Bremer county, and engaged in the agricultural implement business one summer, then came to Horton, Polk township, and opened his present business. He was married to Miss Ida Fish, a native of Floyd county, Iowa, in 1880.

W. Eldridge, dealer in general merchandise does a good business.

The shoemaking trade is represented by Mr. Brainard.

HORTON POSTOFFICE.

This office was started, as stated, in 1857. The general character of the citizens of this section is largely indicated by the fact that more mail, more newspapers, are received at this office than any other in the vicinity. Stamps are annually cancelled amounting to a large sum. The present postmaster is Albert Austin. W. J. Pierson, as deputy, has full control.

Albert Austin, postmaster at Horton, was born in 1828, in Cayuga county, New York, and there he passed his youth and obtained his education. In the fall of 1857, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 22, Polk township, where he has since lived, with the exception of six years spent in the town of Waverly. Mr. Austin is an advocate of republicanism, and during his residence in the county has held several of the local offices. In March, 1881, he was appointed postmaster of the Horton postoffice, and fills that position at the present date. On the 8th day of October, 1850, he was married to Miss Huldah E. Spalding, who also was born in Cayuga county, New York, in 1831. Two children—Charles A. and Hattie A.—bless their union. Their son is engaged in the mercantile trade at Sumner.

RELIGIOUS.

The First Free-Will Baptist Church in Horton was organized at the house of C. A. Lease, in the village of Horton, by the Rev. A. K. Moulton, on the 28th day of March, 1858, with twenty members, comprising the following named persons: Lyman Nutting; Lydia Nutting, James Lynes, Sarah Lynes, O. C. Harrington, Ellen Harrington, C. A. Brown, Ama Brown, C. A. Lease, Jenett A. Lease, G. M. Lease, Jenett Lease, Worlin Gray, Lucinda Gray, Edgar Nutting, Edmund Nutting, Mary A. George, Jane Adams, John P. Leape, Mrs. J. P. Leape. C. A. Brown and Worlin Gray were appointed the first deacons of the church, and O. C. Harrington first clerk. The present membership is about thirty-five. The officers are: M. S. Littlefield and F. H. Bunth, deacons, and O. C. Harrington, clerk.

The first pastor of the church, Rev. A. K. Moulton, was recognized as one of the most intellectual men in the county. He



L. "L." Leach

was the first school superintendent elected in the county; he also ranked among the first as a pulpit orator. He came to Bremer county from Massachusetts, in 1854, and located on a large tract of land in Sumner township, where he continued to reside until he left the county, in 1859. Before coming west he had been pastor of churches in some of the largest towns in the New England States, among them Lowell, Massachusetts; Portland and Lewiston, Maine; Manchester and Dover, New Hampshire. He was also associate editor of the *Morning Star*, for a number of years, the denominational organ of the Free-Will Baptists. He was born in Lower Canada about 1810, and was killed June, 1873, in Cleveland, Ohio, while returning home with his wife and child, from a festival, by stepping from a railroad bridge. He had been residing in Cleveland some years, engaged in missionary work. The second pastor of the church was Rev. N. R. George, a young man from Ohio, of more than ordinary ability. He attended school one term with President Garfield. He is now residing in Nebraska.

The third pastor was Charles Pierce, a native of New York, and a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio; a good man and a polished speaker. He is now an old man, but much of the fire of his younger days still remains. He is now living and preaching in Marble Rock, Floyd county, Iowa.

F. P. Newell, the fourth pastor, was born in Boston, Massachusetts; educated at Whitestown Seminary, New York; he is an able man and preacher. Is now living in Smith county, Kansas.

Rufus Hayden, the fifth pastor of the church, is a native of Massachusetts, and an excellent preacher, always commanding a full house, and eminently successful in revival work; under his labors a fine church edifice and parsonage were erected. He is now living and preaching in Sac county, Iowa.

J. W. Drew, the sixth pastor, is a native of Canada; a man of dignified and commanding presence, and a fair preacher; is now pastor of a church at Oelwein, Fayette county, Iowa.

S. S. Summerlin, the seventh pastor, is a native of Ohio; has had some success as a preacher; is now living and preaching in Mitchell county, Iowa.

A. Palmer, the eighth pastor, was born in Madison county, New York, over forty years ago; came west when a young man. He was married to Chloe Larrabee, a highly respected young lady of Delaware county, Iowa. Some eighteen or twenty years ago, was converted to christianity, and commenced preaching a few years after his marriage, in the same county. He was fluent and sympathetic as a speaker, his discourses being characterized by great spirituality and power. The church was greatly prospered under his ministrations. Being a good mechanic he kept everything about the church and parsonage in good repair. It could be said of him in truth, he was one of nature's noblemen—an honest christian and a faithful pastor. His death was caused by his falling from a platform while assisting to calcimine the church, in November, 1879, surviving his injuries only ten hours from the time of the accident. A general gloom settled

over the whole community, as he was loved and respected by all who knew him.

Rev. D. N. Thompson, a licentiate and member of the church, a young man who is highly respected in the community, is now occasionally supplying the church, with preaching.

TOWN OF PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield, a town on the Iowa division of the Illinois Central Railroad, is located on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 29, and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 30, in township 93, range 14, west. The town was platted October 16, 1866, by H. S. Hoover, county surveyor, upon the request of Charles Folks, E. J. Dean, Riley Pierce, and George Ketchum, on land owned by George Ketchum.

Charles Folks was born on the 15th day of March, 1821, in Columbiana county, Ohio. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Wisconsin, and located in Grant county. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, his loyal heart was stirred to its depths, and he was among the first to take up arms in defense of his country. He enlisted in Company H, Seventh Wisconsin Infantry, when he was made First Sergeant. In the course of time, he became First Lieutenant, and, just before his company was discharged, was promoted to the Captaincy. At the battle of Gettysburg he was severely wounded, but recovered sufficiently to re-enlist with his regiment. After three and one-half years of service, however, he was obliged to be discharged because of that wound. In 1865 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and laid out the original town site of Plainfield. During his residence there he was engaged in the mercantile trade. He built the first business house in the place, and was the first postmaster. He held the office of justice of the peace, several years. Mr. Folks was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and always took a deep interest in its progress. He was married in 1840, to Miss Rebecca Laughman, who was born in Pennsylvania, but moved to Ohio, with her parents, when nine years of age. Mr. Folks died April 9th, 1879, leaving a widow and five children—William, Emma, Amanda, Charles, and Elmer.

Quite a number of the old settlers were from Plainfield, Illinois, and consequently the place was named in remembrance of the country from whence they came. Previous to the platting of the town site, Mr. Folks had built a frame building, 16x32, for a dwelling and storeroom, and put therein a stock of goods. This was the first store in the town, and the building was the first erected on what is now the town of Plainfield. The postoffice was kept in this building a number of years. Mr. Folks sold out to another party, who moved the building across the street, where he remained in business a short time, when the building was purchased by a third party, who moved it to Main street. It is now used for a storeroom. In 1867 an addition was made to the town adjoining the old plat on the west, by George Ketchum. Upon this addition, the business portion of Plainfield is now located.

In 1867 another addition was made on the south, by E. J. Dean, and called Deanville. On this plat the railroad company built their depot. In 1869 another plat was

made on the west of Deanville, known as Pike's addition.

PLAINFIELD POSTOFFICE.

During the administration of President Buchanan a postoffice was established called Polk, and S. W. Jackson was appointed postmaster. In his first quarterly report to the department we find he had received for postage forty-five cents, and there was postage unpaid on books, pamphlets, etc., twenty-seven cents, which indicates the amount of business transacted at that early day. Mr. Jackson remained in charge of this office until he sold his farm in the spring of 1858. He was succeeded by the purchaser, Amos Head, who received his commission August 13, 1858. Mr. Head remained in charge of the office until August 13, 1861, when he was succeeded by W. N. Gaines, and the office was moved to his residence on section 18, and the name changed to "Syracuse." Mr. Gaines discharged the duties of the office until 1863, when his brother, Obed, received the appointment, and the office again removed to his house on the same section. Mr. Anson Leonard received the appointment in June, 1865, but the business was done by Mr. Gaines until Mr. Hutchins took charge. The next postmaster was H. Hutchins, who assumed the duties of the office in 1866. Mr. Hutchins was relieved in October, 1866, and Charles Folks received the appointment, when the office was moved to Plainfield. In February, 1868, the name of the office was again changed, and has since been called Plainfield.

Mr. Folks was succeeded by Mr. M. A. Gordon, who remained in charge until September, 1877, when Elias C. Walker was appointed. This was made a money order office, July 1, 1878, and the first order was issued to Conrad Ditmore, for $10.00, dated July 1, 1878, in favor of S. P. Farley & Son, Dubuque, Iowa, and during the first quarter there were issued 142 money orders, amounting to $2,313.20. During this quarter, also, there was received for postage stamps and stamped envelopes, $239.86, and stamps cancelled to the amount of $187.74. The present postmaster is J. M. Boardman, who received his commission about January 1, 1883.

Amos Head, one of the early postmasters of the Plainfield postoffice, was born in Pembroke, New Hampshire, in 1810. While in his native town, he received an academic education, and also learned the printer's trade. During the year 1841, he removed to Charleston, South Carolina, engaging in the book and stationery business, and, while there, he originated the express business, which has since grown to be one of the leading enterprises of the world. Upon leaving Charleston, Mr. Head spent six years in the State of Massachusetts, and, in 1858, came to Bremer county, Iowa, settling in Polk township. He belonged to the Democratic party, and was one of the early postmasters of Polk Precinct postoffice, now Plainfield. In 1842, he was married, choosing for a helpmeet Miss Laura L. Whitney, a native of Massachusetts. Three children—Elizabeth, John K. and George W.—blessed this union. June 29, 1869, Mr. Head died, as he had lived, respected and beloved by all, who were honored with his acquaintance. His wife still survives him.

Elias C. Walker was born in St. Charles, Illinois, in 1847. Four years after his birth, the family moved to Hainesville, where they resided five years, and then eame to Iowa, loeating on a farm in Chiekasaw eounty. Oetober 4, 1863, when only sixteen years old, Elias enlisted in Company B, Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, and served until honorably diseharged in July, 1865. He reeeived a bayonet wound, while upon duty, at Savannah, Georgia, but was fortunate enough to reeover from its effects. Upon quitting "Unele Sam's" serviee, he returned to Chiekasaw eounty, and during his residence there, learned the tinner's trade. In Oetober, 1875, he eame to Plainfield, Bremer eounty, and opened a hardware store, in whieh business he eontinued until January, 1882, when he sold the stoek to his brother, and purehased an interest in the Plainfield hotel. In the fall of 1877, Mr. Walker reeeived the appointment of postmaster of the Plainfield post office. He has also held other loeal offices. During the year 1867, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah L. Bolton, born in the State of New York, but when ten years of age, moved with her parents to Frederieksburg, Chiekasaw eounty, and still later, to Jaeksonville, same eounty. Four ehildren have been born to them, of whom Addie and George are now living; Cora May and Floyd L. being deeeased. Mr. Walker is a strietly honest and reliable business man, besides being the possessor of those pleasing qualities that win him hosts of friends, wherever he may be.

SOCIETIES.

Lodge No. 354, I. O. O. F., was organized in August, 1876, with the following charter members: Henry Robinson, Elias C. Walker, H. Niehols, N. H. Larkin and E. F. Temple. The first offieers were—H. Robinson, N. G.; Elias C. Walker, V. G.; H. Nichols, seeretary; William Denning, treasurer. The lodge seemed to be in a flourishing condition until January, 1882, when it surrendered its eharter for want of a suitable room in whieh to hold meetings. The last officers were—E. Wuthy, N. G; James Cooper, V. G.; J. M. Roberts, seeretary; H. Niehols, treasurer.

A lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized September 17, 1881, by Franeis J. Norton, State Deputy. The first meeting was held in Sullivan's hall, and the following persons installed for the first quarter: George F. Harwood, W. C. T.; Miss Edna M. Nichols, W. V. T.; Irving Moody, W. S.; Elmer Folks, W. F. S.; Henry Eekert, W. T.; Albert Taylor, W. I. G.; F. H. Nichols, W. O. G.; Albert Farr, W. M.; Mrs. William Hograbe, W. D. M.; H. Niehols, W. C.; B. A. Folks, L. D. At the elose of the seeond quarter, the membership numbered 64. Franeis J. Norton, the State deputy, has held office in the order for fifteen eonseeutive years, and has been representative to the grand lodge of Iowa eight years in succession. He is now ehairman of the State committee. The lodge was named Frances Willard, in honor of the great lady apostle of prohibition. Public sentiment in Plainfield is very strongly in favor of temperanee.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION.

At a meeting held in the Methodist Episeopal Church, in Plainfield, November 19,

1879, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union was organized. After an address by Mrs. M. F. Goode, a constitution was adopted, and the following officers were duly elected:—Mrs. D. Battin, president; Mrs. William Lynes, vice-president; Mrs. Olive Logan, vice-president; Mrs. V. M. Hall, treasurer; Miss N. Williams, secretary.

Their first preamble declares their object to be "to plan and carry forward measures which will result in the suppression of intemperance in our midst."

An executive committee was appointed, and twenty-eight members were enrolled. This union has been the banner one in the county since its organization. It took the law into its own hands, and wiped out two saloons, the trial lasting for several days, and creating great sensation. The meetings are held on Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., every two weeks. The present officers are: Mrs. S. Harwood, president; Mrs. Dr. Nichols, vice-president; Mrs. S. W. Putney, secretary; Mrs. M. Walker, treasurer. This society did most effectual work during the amendment campaign.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Plainfield circuit was formed in the fall of 1870. Rev. W. Ward Smith was pastor, and Rev. Dr. William Brush, presiding elder. In 1869 and 1870, Plainfield formed a part of the Horton and Prairie Valley charge, having but few members—ten in all—under the pastorate of Rev. H. Warner, of whom it may be said: "He planted the church of Plainfield."

On the 24th day of January, 1869, the first class of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Plainfield, was organized in the Plainfield school house, by Rev. H. Warner, at the request of Rev. S. A. Lee, presiding elder of Cedar Falls district, Upper Iowa conference. J. M. Boardman was appointed class leader. The following persons composed the membership: J. M. Boardman, Emma R. Boardman, Sabron Temple, Lucinda B. Temple, Ada T. Temple, Harriet Ketchum, Nancy Warner, Fanny Hovey, Sarah A. Pike, and Almira M. Robinson. This class met every Sabbath for religious worship. At the first quarterly conference following the organization of the class, a board of trustees were elected, consisting of J. M. Boardman, George Eck, C. P. Trescott, W. B. Notton, Charles Folks, and John Cunningham.

During the summer of 1874, the society and friends of the congregation erected a house of worship, at an expense of $3,500, and on November 29, 1874, it was dedicated by Rev. Dr. A. B. Kendig and Rev. Dr. R. W. Keeler, presiding elder of Charles City District, Upper Iowa Conference, at 11 a. m.

Soon after, a Ladies' Aid Society was organized as follows: Rev. Mrs. William Gibson, president; Amanda Folks, vice-president; Emma Jackman, secretary; Mrs. Emma R. Boardman, treasurer. This society took upon itself $200 of the church indebtedness, and employed Revs. A. B. Kendig, S. W. Ingham, J. T. Crippen and R. W. Keeler, D. D., to deliver a series of lectures to raise the amount.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School was first organized December 6, 1874, with the following officers: B. M. Lillabridge, superintendent; Emma R. Boardman, assistant superintendent; James

Dunlap, secretary and treasurer; Orrin West, chorister. The Sabbath School met at 10 a. m., and had twenty-two members. It has grown in interest and increased in nnmbers, until it now numbers, with offieers, teachers, scholars and contributing members, 110 in all. The present offieers are: Mrs. Hattie Eddy, superintendent; J. M. Boardman, assistant snperintendent; Prof. C. W. Van Dorn, secretary; Orrin West, treasnrer. The school is well officered and wisely conducted.

The school was organized as a missionary society, anxiliary to the missionary society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, by the present pastor, Rev. Franeis J. Norton, September 15, 1881. During the conference year it has contributed $38 to the eause of missions, besides paying one year in advanee for Sunday School literture, books, papers, eards, and all Sunday School requisites, and has money in the treasury to defray expenses for another year. The Sunday School gives publie concerts once a quarter; thirteen teachers are employed, and teaeher's meetings are held on Wednesday evening of eaeh week. Mrs. S. M. Harwood oecupied the offiee of superintendent for one year and a half, and was the most efficient officer the school has ever had. The plan of the work for the present year has been carefnlly arranged, and the Sunday School is destined to grand results.

In 1877 the appointment at Horton was dropped, and the appointment at Kingsley school house, in Warren township, with Plainfield, constituted the Plainfield charge. The following great revivals have taken plaee nnder the pastorate of Rev. Wm. Gibson:

In 1872, seores were converted, and the reinforeement to Methodism in Plainfield was the occasion of much joy.

In 1881 another most glorions revival took plaee under the pastoral labors of Rev. Franeis J. Norton; there were sixty-five accessions to the chureh during the year.

The following pastors have served this charge: Rev. H. Warner, 1869 and 1870; Rev. W. Ward Smith, 1870 to 1872; Rev. Wm. Gibson, 1872 to 1875; Rev. J. Baldwin, 1875 to 1876; Rev. S. T. McKim, 1876 to 1877; Rev. A. M. Shimer, 1877 to 1878; Rev. J. N. Blodgett, 1878 to 1879; Rev. Daniel Battin, 1879 to 1880.

The present pastor, Rev. Francis J. Norton, was appointed to this charge, October 6, 1880, and was re-appointed September 26, 1881, and again September 25, 1882. He is, therefore, now serving his third year, and is greatly beloved by his ehnreh, and is very popular among all the people. He was born in the city of Utiea, Oneida eonnty, New York, Deeember 16, 1857. His parents removed to Iowa, in 1858, and settled at Koszta, in Iowa eounty, where they have resided for nearly a quarter of a century. His father, Arowit R. Norton, died August 18, 1874. He was an early pioneer of Iowa county, and was foremost in the progressive movements of the eountry. Mr. Norton's mother, Mrs. Olive D. Norton, lives at the old home with her son. She is a lady beloved by all, and sincerely endeared to her ehildren. She is one of those noble and true women who have done much for soeiety and the general good. Mr. Norton's parents have

been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for many years. Mr. Norton, after leaving the district school, took the high school course, after which he took the normal course, and then engaged in teaching for five years. He was converted at the Koszta Methodist camp meeting, August 27, 1869, and united with the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at once began to prepare for the ministry. He was licensed to preach by Rev. Banner Mark, presiding elder of Newton District, Iowa Conference. He entered the itinerant ministry after serving Montour charge, under the elder, Rev. F. C. Wolfe, for five months, at the Twenty-fourth Session of the Upper Iowa Conference, held in Davenport, Iowa, September 24, 1879, and received his appointment, as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Northwood, county seat of North county, Iowa, which he served with perfect acceptability for one year. He was successful in liquidating the church debt of $1,350, and at the urgent calls of duty, he was appointed to Plainfield charge, where he not only provided for a heavy debt, but built a new church in Warren township, which he dedicated October 22, 1882.

Mr. Norton identifies himself with every worthy and commendable enterprise, and pushes his work as if the universe were depending. He was a leader in the temperance campaign of 1881 and '82; he was a delegate to the State Prohibition Convention, which met in DesMoines in 1882; he was also a delegate to the Republican State Convention, where he voted for Governor Buren R. Sherman. In 1882, he represented the Third Congressional District of Iowa in the National Prohibitory Home Protection Convention, held in Chicago, August 23. The home, the church, the school, and the government, are to him the safe-guards of a higher civilization. During the summer of 1880, his health, being broken, he, in company with his most esteemed friend, Mr. N. W. Egleston, now of Chamberlain, Dakota Territory, took a tour through the south and east, attending the General Conference of his church in Cincinnati, and spending some time in Washington, District Columbia. Mr. Norton is a natural orator, commands universal respect, is greatly beloved by the people, and has a future of great usefulness before him. The present membership of his church is one hundred and four. He has a committee on missions, Sunday Schools, temperance and education, each composed of three members. The weekly prayer meeting is held on Thursday evenings of each week. The present board of trustees are, J. M. Boardman, Mrs. Hattie Eddy, Mrs. M. Walker, Mrs. M. Denning, Mrs. E. P. Day and Mr. Orrin West.

The Ladies' Aid Society is a valuable aid to the social and financial interests of the church. The present officers are, Mrs. Ada Folks, president; Mrs. H. White, vice-president; Mrs. M. Denning, treasurer; Mrs. M. L. Jackman, secretary. The choir, under the leadership of Mr. Oliver Powers, with Mrs. Libbie Burgess organist, is among the fine attractions, and forms a most helpful part of the church service.

A former pastor, Rev. J. Baldwin, departed this life in great peace, in 1877.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school in Plainfield was taught by H. M. Swan, a local Methodist preacher,

in the store room of Charles Folks. Mr. Swan had taught a term of school, the previous winter, in a house belonging to George Ketchum, about one mile north of this place. Before the close of his school in Plainfield, the district commenced building a school house, which was so far completed, that upon the last day of school an exhibition was held in it. Mr. Swan now lives a short distance east from Clarksville, in Butler county. He was at one time candidate for county superintendent of schools.

Plainfield originally was included in the territory of a sub-district, and the district school house was erected during the winter of 1868, at a cost of $600.

The independent district of Plainfield was set off in 1872; but the old building was used until 1881, when a school building was erected at a cost of $3,400, which would be a credit to a much larger town than Plainfield. It is constructed for a graded school of four departments. Up to the present time there has been occasion to use but three. The first term of school in this building was during the winter of 1881–2. Mr. George Harwood was the first principal, with Mrs. Harwood in charge of the intermediate department, and Miss E. Nichols, of the primary. There were enrolled upward of 120 scholars. At the present time, C. W. VanDorn is principal, and Mrs. I. W. Moody has charge of the primary department.

The old school building was sold to J. C. Garner, and is used for an office and store room, for agricultural impliments.

DRIVE-WELL EXCITEMENT.

Good water is a necessity in any country, and the supply here has been secured by means of drive-wells. In 1880, there was considerable excitement in many States in reference to these wells, and means of securing water, particularly in Butler and Bremer counties, Iowa. There were parties who unjustly claimed the "patent right" of these wells, or methods of securing them, and they were collecting a royalty of $10 on each well. If parties refused to pay, an action was at once instituted against them in the courts. This seemed to have the desired effect, and many persons paid the amount asked, fearing the expense and uncertainty of litigation. The citizens of Plainfield, however, with a determination not to be thus swindled, pursued another course. Notices had been received by the postmaster and justice of the peace, stating the day the agent would be on hand to collect, and advising all parties to meet him promptly, and settle the matter by paying $10, and, unless they complied with this request, an action would be immediately commenced in the courts, against them. This plan had worked very well heretofore, and was expected to be successful here, but the citizens, justly incensed by the action of this set of swindlers, concluded to give the agent a warm reception. To perfect a plan of operation, a meeting was called, the situation discussed and a committee appointed to confer with the gentlemen. The nature of this conference appears hereafter.

Upon the day selected as the one when money would liberally pour in, and ten dollar bills flow like a river, into the insatiable craws of these swindling rascals, this representative approached the town with confidence. Arriving at the



John Stears.

depot he thought there was a funeral in town, that usually busy place at train time seemed deserted, and contemplating upon the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death—from dust we came, to dust we must return—and many other thoughts, suggested by the mournful desolate appearance of things, he wended his way toward the business part of the village. At the postoffice he was informed that a committee had been appointed to confer with him in reference to the drive-well business. This information, together with a glimpse he had caught of a rope with a noose at one end dangling from something suggestive of the gallows, and a large crowd congregated near by, led him to the conclusion, that his supposition when at the depot was premature, that the funeral was one in contemplation, and in which he might be personally interested. In consideration of all these things, he had very urgent business elsewhere, did not care to remain in Plainfield, his thoughts reverted to the days when the good advice of his mother was given; his sins appeared before him in glowing light, especially his connection with the drive-well business. But every other consideration was swallowed up in this one desire to leave the town, and leave he did, the first opportunity. Since which time the citizens of this place have never been troubled by any agents for this worst of all swindles.

HOTELS.

The Plainfield House, a frame structure, was the first hotel. It was moved from the country by George Ketchum and rebuilt. He was the first landlord and remained in the business a number of years. Afterward it was rented to different parties until 1877, when it was purchased by John Smith, who, having rebuilt and remodelled it, sold it to Edward Temple, and in 1882 it was again transferred. It afterward, was purchased by a company consisting of the following gentlemen: Elias J. Walker, John Roach, J. M. Roberts, G. M. Harker and E. J. Huff. Mr. E. J. Walker now has charge.

SHOEMAKER.

Mr. Henry Flint was the first to engage in this business. He came from Freeport, Illinois, and had a shop where Dr. Nichols now has his office. He afterward went to Oregon, where he still lives.

SAW-MILL.

The first saw-mill was built by Bement and Boorom, and was located a little northeast of where J. M. Boardman's store now stands. A good business was done at this mill until the fall of 1869, when the boiler exploded, damaging the building and machinery to such an extent that it was abandoned. The proprietors now live in Minnesota.

PHYSICIAN.

Dr. H. Nichols was the first practicing physician to locate here. He was from Illinois and came in 1869. He has since resided here, except one year in Osage, Mitchell county.

HARDWARE.

E. F. Temple commenced business here in 1873, in the building now occupied by the postoffice. He remained until the spring of 1877, when he sold the stock

and the building to E. J. Walker, who remained in the business until the spring of 1882, when he sold his stock to his brother, who is now engaged in the same business.

DRUGS.

The first drug store was established in 1870 by Warren Connor, a young man from Clayton county; he remained in the business until 1873, when he went to Manchester, Delaware county.

LEGAL.

A. A. Stewart was the first to enter upon the practice of the legal profession here; he removed to Cedar Rapids. In the winter of 1874–5, S. B. Patterson, from Mason City, opened a law office in the building now occupied for a justices office; it stood at that time where the meat market now stands. Mr. Patterson remained here until the spring of 1876, when he removed to Iowa City.

BLACKSMITH.

William Ryan, from Indiana, came to the village in the fall of 1876, and early the following spring erected a store building and put in a stock of goods. He also built a blacksmith shop, and hired a man by the name of Peter Fisher to do the work, who was the first blacksmith, and the building was the first blacksmith shop in Plainfield.

PRESENT BUSINESS OF PLAINFIELD.

Plainfield House—E. J. Walker, proprietor. A hotel creditable to the place.

J. M. Boardman, the oldest merchant in the town, occupies a new building, 24x46 feet, erected to accommodate his rapidly increasing business. He carries a large stock of general merchandise.

Fulton Brothers commenced business January 22, 1880, with a stock of drugs, groceries, boots, shoes, hats, caps, etc., of about $1,300. Their trade has increased until they now carry a stock of $2,500. They occupy a building, on Main street, 20x30 feet. This is a live and energetic firm.

Joseph W. Empson engaged in his present business in 1880, previous to which time he was engaged in the shoe trade. He carries a full line of groceries, confectioneries, tobacco and cigars, and in connection with his trade, carries on a barber shop.

D. Farnsworth built his shop, 22x40 feet, and commenced blacksmithing in 1872, since which time the business has increased until it reaches $2,000 per year.

The Plainfield creamery was established by a joint stock company. They use a building 30x84 feet, erected for the purpose. It was run as a cheese factory until January, 1880, when C. A. Kingsley purchased the property, and the creamery has since been in operation. The machinery is worked by a six-horse power steam engine.

Harness shop—U. C. Newcomb commenced this business in the fall of 1878. He carries a full line of harness, saddlery, etc., and has a trade of about $1,500 per year. A. J. Newcomb has charge of the business.

Meat market—A. J. Newcomb opened a shop in September, 1881, and furnishes everything necessary in his line.

Railroads—The Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company erected a depot, 36x54 feet, in the spring of 1868. The road was completed the following July. John D. Eddy was the first agent. In October the road was leased to the Illinois Central Company, and is now called by that name. In 1870 Mr. Eddy was relieved here and sent to Storm Lake. He returned in 1875, and again took charge of the office, which position he still holds. A telegraph station was established the year after the completion of the road.

Feed-mill.—One was built in 1876 by Foster Flowers, a wind-mill power.

John Roach, handling grain and seeds, commenced trade in 1877.

Blacksmith.—H. B. Annis commenced business March 15, 1882. He manufactures wagons and does a general business.

Lumber.—J. C. Garner, dealer in lumber and agricultural implements, pumps, coal, &c., carries a stock of $8,000. C. P. Collins, superintendent.

Justice of the peace, J. M. Roberts, does an insurance business, makes collections, &c. He has held the office since 1876.

P. N. Walker succeeded E. J. Walker in the hardware trade, February, 1882. He carries a stock of about $2,500.

J. M. Boardman, a leading merchant of Plainfield, was born in Napoli, Cataraugus county, New York, in 1840. His youth was passed on his father's farm, and at the age of twenty, he began teaching school. At the opening of our late war, he was continuing his studies at the academy, in Randolph, Cataraugus county; however, on the 17th of August, 1861, he forsook a student's quiet life, for a soldier's more daring career. Enlisting in Company B, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, he served until the 7th of December, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on account of disability. Upon receiving his dismissal, Mr. Boardman returned to his home, but after remaining there six months and fourteen days, again enlisted, this time in Company B, One Hundred and Forty-seventh New York Infantry. He was taken prisoner at the battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th of May, 1863, and was sent, with others, to Andersonville, where he arrived June 4th. He remained in that prison until fall, and was then transferred to Florence prison, South Carolina, where he stayed until the close of the war, being one of the last to leave. He was sent through the Union lines to Wilmington, and then by sea to Annapolis, Maryland, where he received his dismissal, June 13, 1865. He then returned to his home, and after spending some time visiting the oil region of Pennsylvania, came, in the spring of 1867, to Iowa, and settled in Fremont township, Butler county, engaging in farming and teaching. Mr. Boardman continued to live there until May, 1872, when he came to Plainfield, Bremer county, and engaged in company with his brother-in-law, S. E. Preston, in the mercantile trade. They remained in partnership until the spring of 1873, when Mr. Boardman bought out Mr. Preston's interest, thus becoming sole proprietor. On the 17th of October, 1868, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Emma Rhodes, who was born at St. Louis, Missouri, March 28, 1845, her parents being temporarily located there. When she was three years old, her parents returned to their native place, Sullivan county, New York, and at the age of six-

teen,the daughter attended Randolph academy, and before her marriage, had taught several terms of school. She and her husband are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Boardman is a republican, and while a resident of Butler county, held several local offices. At the present time he holds the office of school treasurer. He is an upright, honest, industrious business man, and is held in high esteem by his large circle of friends and acquaintainces.

P. N. Walker, a hardware merchant of Plainfield, was born in the town of Avon, Kane county, Illinois, in 1850. Six years after his birth, the family emigrated to Iowa, and located in Jacksonville, Chickasaw county, where his father engaged in the hotel business. P. N. remained at home until twenty-one years old, then went to Murray county, Minnesota, and took a homestead, which he lived on until 1874. At that time he returned to Iowa, settling in Plainfield, Bremer county, engaging in the rag and iron trade, until February, 1882, when he purchased the hardware store owned by his brother, Elias C., and since then has followed that business. In 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Eva Ingalls, a native of Wisconsin, but who resided in the State of Minnesota at the time of her marriage. They have two children—Guy and Pearl. Mr. Walker is an advocate of republicanism.

Albert D. Fulton, of the firm of Fulton Brothers, is a native of McHenry county, Illinois, born December 15, 1855. When he was twelve years old, his parents emigrated to Shell Rock, Iowa, and there the son obtained his education. At the age of eighteen he became clerk in the drug house of A. S. Clark, of Shell Rock, and afterwards spent several years clerking for the firm of J. S. Hummer, George Farrer & Dr. Thorpe. During the year 1878, he made a trip to Kansas, and upon his return to this State, settled in Plainfield, and engaged in the drug trade with his brother. They opened their busines on the 22d day of January, 1880, and two days sueeeeding, he was married to Miss Susie Delanah, who was born in Providence, Rhode Island.

Carlos P. Collins, a lumber dealer of Plainfield, is a native of Vermont, and was born in 1851. When he was fourteen years old the family emigrated to Dane county, Wisconsin, where they remained two years, and then moved to Bremer county and settled on section 18, Douglas township, where his father still lives, his mother dying in the fall of 1880. After learning what he could in the distriet school at his home, Carlos spent two terms at the Bradford Academy, and thus obtained an excellent business education. In 1871, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Susan Dyer, who was born in Wisconsin. Three children—Willie, Ettie and Roy—gather around their hearth. Mr. Collins is a republiean, and has held several of the local offiees.

E. S. Neweomb is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1844. He received a eommon school education in the State of his birth, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. When twenty years of age he eame west, and settled in Earlville, Delaware county, Iowa, where he learned the harness-maker's trade. After following it for two years in that place, he moved to Man-

chester, and worked at it until 1872, then went to Traer, Tama county, and engaged in the same business for six years. At the end of that time he came to Plainfield, where he has since resided, and at present is engaged in harness-making, and also owns the meat-market of the town. Mr. Newcomb is a republican, and now holds the office of constable. In 1865 he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Jennie Trentor, who was born in the State of Virginia. Five children—Willie E., Lulu May, Nettie E., Clarence and Lloyd E.—have been born to them.

One of Plainfield's leading merchants is Joseph W. Empson, who was born in Orleans county, New York, September 9, 1847. He remained at home until the second year of our late rebellion, when he enlisted August 26, in Company C, 21st New York Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged, June 14, 1865. While on battalion drill at Washington, he accidentally received a severe wound in the knee, from which he has never recovered, and since leaving the army has drawn a pension. Upon receiving his dismissal from the service he returned to New York, and there lived until October, 1867, when he came to Bremer county, and settled in Polk township. In 1874 he embarked in the boot and shoe trade, continuing to follow that business until 1880, when he became engaged in mercantile pursuits; he is now a notary public also. Mr. Empson was married in 1873 to Miss Lucretia J. Jackson, born in Illinois, but when a child came to Bremer county with her parents, and settled in Polk township. One child—now deceased—has been born to them. Mr. Empson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

H. B. Annis, a blacksmith of Plainfield, was born in Michigan in 1859. While he was a child, his parents moved to Will county, Illinois, where they remained three years, and then came to Iowa, locating in Bremer county. However, after living in this State one year, they returned to Illinois, and the son continued living at home until 1882, when he again came to Bremer county, this time settling in Plainfield, and in the same year opened his present business. While a resident of Illinois, H. B. attended the Lockport High School, graduating from it in 1873. Mr. Annis was married November 23, 1881, to Miss B. A. Beltorf, who is a native of Lockport, Illinois. One child has blessed their union—Eva.

D. Farnsworth, an old settler of Plainfield, was born in New York State in 1842. When ten years of age, his parents came west, and settled in Delaware county, Iowa, and lived until 1862, then came to Bremer county, and settled in Plainfield. Soon after his arrival, he opened a blacksmith shop—which trade he had learned of his father—and has since followed that business. Mr. Farnsworth was married to Miss Elizabeth Lynes, a native of New York State, on the 21st day of April, 1866. Four children have blessed this union—Charles W., Cora E., Addie M., and Allie.

Henry Eckert, a shoe-maker of Polk township, was born in 1830, in Pennsylvania, and there he received a liberal education and grew to manhood. When seventeen years of age, he learned the shoe-maker's trade, at Williamsport, Lycoming county, Pennsylvania. In 1855,

he moved to Strawberry Point, Clayton county, Iowa, and engaged in the shoe and harness making business; and, in the fall of 1880, came to Bremer county, and settled in Plainfield. Immediately upon his arrival, he opened a shoe making establishment, and still continues in that business. In 1853, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Ames, who died in the spring of 1856. Mr. Eckert was married to Miss Emily Logan, a native of Michigan, in 1857, and she has borne him thirteen children, seven of whom are now living.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SUMNER TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the extreme northeastern corner of Bremer county and consists of thirty-two sections of land, or about 20,480 acres. The soil is a rich dark sandy loam. The surface is gently undulating, and in some sections nearly level. It is well drained by natural depressions and water courses, and there is very little if any waste land. There are two streams passing through the township: Buck creek and the Little Wapsipinicon river. The former having source near the northern boundary line on section 4, and flowing south through sections 8, 17, 20, the northeast corner of 29, 28, and leaving on 33. The latter has its source in Chickasaw county and in two streams, enters this township, making confluence on section 2, passing thence through the southwest corner of section 1, it flows through sections 12, 13 and passes out toward the east. on the northeast corner of 24, entering again from the east on section 25, it flows toward the northwest and curves again southward on the northwest quarter, passing thence through section 26, it makes its final exit on 35. There is one railroad passing diagonally through the southern portion of the township, called the Dubuque and Dakota, entering on section 32 and leaving on 24. Sumner is the only town in the township. This is an excellent agricultural township and consists mostly of prairie, although there is a considerable supply of timber along the Wapsipinicon river. The land is occupied mainly by actual settlers, there being but very little land unimproved.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement made in this township was by E. P. Bemis, J. N. Bemis and Allen Rowe, in June, 1854. The Messrs. Bemis settled on section 12, and Rowe on section 24. J. N. Bemis erected the first house. He is now a resident of Fayette

county. E. P. Bemis now lives in Kansas. Allen Rowe also removed to that State. In the fall of the same year came Chas. Rowe and A. L. Stevenson.

Chas. Rowe, son of Anthony and Martha Rowe, was born in Windsor, Windsor county, Vermont, September 24, 1824. His parents are both dead, his father dying in Illinois, and his mother in the town of Sumner, in 1877. Mr. Rowe lived in Vermont, until 1844, when he went to Illinois, where he remained ten years. In 1854, he came to Sumner and settled on section 24, on the farm, where he now lives. He first built a log house, but in 1855, put up a small frame house, to which, he has since built an addition. He was justice of the peace for two years, has been constable for a number of years, and one of the trustees of the town for five years. Mr. Rowe has been connected with the school interests of the town for a good many years; was one of the first school board, and assisted in building the first school house in the town, also engaged the first teacher. He was married in 1848, to Miss Jane A. Riley, a native of Henrietta county, New York. Her father, William, and mother, Euphemia Riley, came to Sumner in 1856, and both died there, the former in 1867, and the latter in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Rowe have ten children—Mary J., George H., Eddie W., Alphonso, Susan E., Esther, Augusta, Frank, Martha Ellen and Euphemia A. Frank Rowe was born January 28, 1856. This was probably the first birth in the township.

A. L. Stevenson was born in Plattsburg, Christian county, New York, January 5, 1830. He was the son of David and Hannah Stevenson, who were also natives of New York. When he was four years old his parents moved to Huron county, Ohio, where A. L. grew to manhood. He received a liberal common school education, and at the age of eighteen went into the mercantile business, in company with his father, in Clarksfield, Ohio, remaining with him until 1852, when he went to California, going overland with an ox team, making the trip in about five months. On arriving there he engaged as clerk in a mill for about six months, and then formed a partnership with James Bullock, in the wood business, they having a wood ranche on the Sacramento river, where they engaged in selling wood to steamboats. He remained in California until the fall of 1853, and on his way home met with an accident, which made him a cripple for life. Returning to Huron county, Ohio, he engaged in the groeery business, continuing there about one year, when he started for Iowa, making the trip by team, being four weeks on the way. This was his wedding trip, as he was married just before starting, to Miss Cynthia Jane Carpenter, a native of Duchess county, New York. They settled in October of that year in Sumner, on a farm, on the southwest quarter of section 6. Mr. Stevenson has improved four farms in this township. At two or three different times he has been a member of the county board of supervisors, the last time serving from 1875 to 1878. He has also been town clerk, trustee, assessor, justice of the peace, and in fact, has held every office in the gift of the people of the township. He has built about 130 bridges in Bremer county, in the past twelve years, some of them

while a member of the county board, and the remainder under contract. He has been engaged in farming ever since he came to the county, even while he was in the bridge building business. Mr. Stevenson was one of the men that carried the returns from the first election to Waverly. Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson have had eight children, five living—Alta Belle, who has taught school in this district twelve terms, and in others six months; Charles Lincoln, Susan May, Erwin and Elwin, twins.

Rev. A. K. Moulton purchased land and settled in 1855.

The next year Albert Rowe, son of Anthony and Martha Rowe, arrived. He was born in Windsor, Windsor county, Vermont, July 31, 1831. He remained in his native town until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Will county, Illinois, near Joliet, where he lived five years, engaged in painting. In 1852, during the gold excitement, he packed up his worldly effects, and, with an ox team, started overland for the "golden land," with the hope of making an independent fortune. He made the entire trip in six months, and after arriving there engaged in mining, and worked faithfully for four years. Although his brightest hopes were not realized, yet he met with fair success. In 1856 he returned, by water, via New York, and during that winter came to Bremer county, and settled on a farm in Sumner township, where he still lives. He has been identified with the school interests ever since he came to this place. He was one of the school directors for some time, and for a number of years was chairman of the school board. He has also been constable for about six years. He was married, in 1851, to Miss Mary A. Wilkins, a native of Vermont. She died in September, 1880, at the age of forty-six. They had two children—Isabella and Eugene.

In 1857 came George Wheaton and D. R. Hatch.

George W. Wheaton, son of Henry and Sarah Wheaton, was born in Oneida county, New York, March 15, 1817. When he was about ten years of age his parents moved to Detroit, Michigan, in which place he learned the book-binding trade, following that branch of business, in different places, upward of forty years. In the spring of 1857 he came to Sumner township, and settled on the farm where he now lives. He was appointed postmaster in 1862, and held the office for about eight years. He was justice of the peace for a number of years; assessor, and has held many other offices. He was married, in 1844, to Miss Julia Fitzpatrick, a native of Canada. They have had five children, two of whom are living—Andrew, who died when a child; Charles, died in the army, in 1862, at the age of sixteen; George Alfred, and Samuel Albert, (twins), Samuel A. died at the age of five; Philip Milton, who was among the first born in the town, and who married, in 1880, Miss Edith Belle Marsh.

D. R. Hatch, son of Benjamin and Naomi Hatch, natives of Vermont, was born in St. Lawrence county, New York, February 24, 1829. He grew to manhood on a farm in New York, receiving a common school education. In 1849 he went to Janesville, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming for two years, and then for five years was in the book business.



B. M. Reeves.

In 1856 he came to Iowa, stopping at Fort Dodge to buy land, but not being satisfied with the outlook, concluded to come to Sumner, when he bought the farm where he now lives. He opened a small store in Leroy township, which was the first in that place, and kept it for one year. At one time he was a member of the board of county supervisors; has held all the offices in the gift of the people, in the township where he resides; has taken an active part in the developement of the township, has been identified with the educational interests of the township from its earliest day, up to the present time. He is a member of the present school board. Mr. Hatch's parents are both dead, his father dying in St. Lawrence county, New York, in 1843, at the age of fifty-three, and his mother in Sumner, in 1872, at the age of seventy-eight. He was married April 15, 1858, to Miss Mary Davis, a native of New Hampshire. This was the first marriage ceremony performed in Sumner, Rev. A. K. Moulton officiating. Mrs. Hatch taught school in Leroy township, in 1857, and taught one of the first schools in this township. They have three children—David, May and Anson.

The settlement of Henry Lease, Jr., and George H. French, dates from this same year.

Henry Lease, Jr., son of Henry and Lydia (Cadwallader) Lease, was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, on the 5th day of March, 1827. He acquired his education in his native county and lived there until twenty-three years of age. At that time he came west and located in Washington county, Iowa, where he remained seven years and then moved to Bremer county, locating on section 17, on land entered for him by his brother. At the present time he owns 230 acres under a good state of cultivation. Mr. Lease is the present town clerk, and has held that office for twelve years; and has also held the office of assessor, several years. In politics he is a republican. He was married in the year 1848 to Miss Mary Baker, who was also born in the State of Virginia. They have eleven children living—Lydia M., wife of S. P. Madden of Cherokee county; John W., who lives in Cherokee county; Henry B., also living in Cherokee county; Mary W. V., wife of W. J. Beightol, living at West Union; Nimrod M., living in Cherokee county; Wesley H., Hiram M., Myria E., Martha A., Robert E. and J. Amos. Mr. and Mrs. Lease are members of the United Bretheren in Christ.

Geo. H. French, born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, February 5, 1825, is a son of Benjamin and Alice S. (Sanders) French, who were also natives of Massachusetts. His grandfather, Benjamin French, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and served as Washington's body guard for three years, and during the time was wounded in attempting to save the General's life. George H. passed the first ten years of his life in his native town, and the next twenty-two years in Lowell, Massachusetts, working for the Middlesex Corporation, which is the largest woolen manufacturing establishment in the world. During 1857, he came west, arriving in Sumner in December of that year. He settled on section 22, on a farm of forty acres, which he had entered two years previously. Shortly after his arrival he

purchased 80 acres more, and still owns the farm. He is a republican, and has held the office of township trustee, besides other minor offices. Mr. French was married on the 6th day of February, 1847, to Miss Miriam S. Holt, who was born in Andover, New Hampshire, and there lived until fifteen years of age, then moving to Lowell, Massachusetts. Five children have been born to them, of whom three are now living—Isora A. L., wife of Charles Follansbee, of Morrison, Rice county, Minnesota; George O. B. and Eddie B.

These are all the first settlers that can be remembered. The township did not settle very rapidly for a number of years. Among those who came in later, and are now residents outside the town of Sumner, may be found several, sketches of whom are here given:

David Caswell, son of Timothy and Mercy (Short) Caswell, was born on the 14th day of May, 1806, in the town of Warren, Herkimer county, New York. When he was twelve years old, the family moved to Broome county, New York, where he grew to manhood, and, when old enough to do business for himself, engaged in farming and lumbering. In 1835, he moved to Winnebago county, Illinois, forming one of the very first settlers of that county, having none but the Indians for neighbors. During Mr. Caswell's residence there, he improved a farm, and was the first in that county to cast a vote. In the year 1863, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 20, Summer township, where he now resides, and owns 160 acres of land. He has filled the office of justice of the peace five years. March 19, 1832, he was united in marriage to Miss Irene Rairden, who was born in Broome county, New York, and is a daughter of John and Rebecca (Atwater) Rairden, who were natives of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Caswell have three children living—Lydia Elvira, wife of George N. Gardner, and living in Kansas; John David, who lives in Kansas; Roxy C., wife of James N. Doty, and living in Nebraska.

S. N. Orvis, son of Timothy B. and Rachel Orvis, was born in Pennsylvania in 1835. His father died in 1876, at the age of 86; his mother, who is now 82 years old, is a member of Mr. Orvis' family. In 1841 his parents moved to Madison county, New York, where they remained until 1850, when they went to Boone county, Illinois. Mr. Orvis was reared on a farm, receiving but a limited education. In 1861 he came to this State and settled in Clayton county, remaining, however, but three years, when he came to Sumner and bought the farm where he now lives. He has been trustee of the town, and trustee of the schools for a number of years. Mr. Orvis is one of those quiet, unassuming men who always make friends and never enemies. He was married, in 1870, to Miss Anna Lowe, a native of Delaware county, Iowa. They have had five children, one died—Edith, Millicent, Alma and Bruce.

J. Dawson was born in Yorkshire, England, August 15, 1836. During the year 1857, he came to America, and first settled on a farm, near the city of Chicago, where he worked two and one-half years, then moved to Missouri and entered the Missouri Home Guards. After remaining

in that State two and one-half years, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and located on a farm in Leroy township. In December, 1869, he sold that farm and purchased 160 acres on section 16, Sumner township. He now owns 400 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. Mr. Dawson has held the office of town clerk two years and is present assessor. In the year 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Mary Harrington, who, also, was born in England. They have eight children living—William, John, Annie E., Mary J., Thomas, Samuel, Charles W. and Henry.

Isaac Taft was born in Lewis county, New York, July 2, 1822. When he was five years of age he went to St. Lawrence county, where he lived until he was thirteen, and moved to Loraine county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood on a farm. He went to Michigan, remained a short time, and then went to Illinois, remaining four years. He again returned to Michigan and engaged in farming for sixteen years, when he came to Iowa, and bought the farm where he now lives. Mr. Taft has had charge of the Wilson Grove Cemetery for the past twelve years. He was married in 1849, to Miss Mary Hopkins, a native of New York; they were married in Lucas county, Ohio. They have had three children, one died when an infant—Fannie, the wife of Ed. Wentworth, of Sumner, and Frank, who lives at home. He was married in 1875, to Miss Martha Parker, who died, leaving twin babies and son, Guy H., seven years of age. They are the possessors of a bureau which was brought to the United States in the Mayflower, in the Baker family, and was at that time, a chest of drawers. They also have a piece of the boat cut from the Mayflower.

William C. Husband, son of John and Margaret (Tarr) Husband, was born January 12, 1827, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He obtained his education in his native county, and, when of sufficient years, learned the trade of blacksmithing. When nineteen years old, he came as far west as Ohio, and located in the town of Akron, where he was employed in the machine shops. During the year 1866, he came to Bremer county, and settled on a farm in section 17, where he now resides, and owns 130 acres of land. In January, 1870, he was married to Miss Harriet E. Parshall. Mr. Husband has two sons—John and Charles A.—by a former wife.

Frederick Krause, born in Germany in 1828, came to America in 1857, and settled in Wisconsin, where he engaged in farming. He remained there for ten years, when he came to Iowa and settled on a farm in Sumner, where he still lives. He has made all the improvements on his farm, and has 285 acres of land. Mr. Krause was a school director for two years, and was largely instrumental in the building of the German Church. He was the first class leader and first superintendent of the Sunday School. He was married in Germany to Miss Wilhemina Ludwig. They have seven children—Louisa, Will, Emma, Augusta, John, Fred and Nettie.

Anton Miller, son of John and Effie Barbara Miller, was born in Germany, in 1848. He came to America in 1851, when he was but three years of age, and lived

in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, where he grew to manhood on a farm, receiving a common school education. In 1871 he came to Sumner and settled on the farm where he now lives. He is at present one of the school board of Pleasant Valley Independent district. Mr. Miller was married in 1871, to Miss Anna Roekdaschel, a native of Wisconsin. They have four children—Emma, Arthur, Aaron and Louisa Almira.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage in the township was that of D. R. Hatch to Miss Mary A. Davis, in April, 1858, by Rev. A. K. Moulton.

The example of this couple was soon followed by Charles Sweet and Nancy Moulton, who promised to each other to ever be true, and following very soon came Dwight Mabb and Miss Levina Drake, who had concluded to make the journey of life together.

The first birth in the township was a child to Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Stevenson, born in May, 1855. It only remained a few weeks when it was numbered among the dead.

Frank Rowe, son of Charles Rowe, is the oldest living inhabitant in Sumner township.

The first death was Hattie, wife of Andrew Parkhurst, who died October, 1856, and was buried in Mentor Cemetery, Leroy township.

There are two cemeteries in the township, "Wilson Grove," located on the east line, and the "German Evangelical," situated on section 17.

The first school taught in Sumner was by Mary Ann Hart, on the premises of J. N. Bemis, in a little building used by him as a granary, during the fall of 1857.

The first school house was built in 1858, in what is now known as Rowe Independent district. The first school board was: A. L. Stevenson, secretary; J. Hubbard, president, and Luther Hubbard, treasurer. There are now five school houses in the township, outside of Sumner village. The total valuation of school property is estimated at $7,500; the total number of school children, about 400.

The first religious services were held by Rev. A. K. Moulton, near Wilson's Grove. There are now three churches in the township: Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, and German Evangelical.

During the early days mail had to be carried from Douglas postoffice, Fayette county, a distance of twenty-five miles. Afterward a postoffice was established at Wilson's Grove, J. N. Bemis postmaster.

ORGANIC.

In the summer of 1858 the following notice was served:

To Charles Rowe:

You are hereby notified that the County Court of Bremer county has, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1858, formed and erected into a new civil township the territory embraced in Congressional township No 93, range 11, west, in said county, to be known by the name of Sumner township, and you are required to post up notices in the most public places thereof, embracing the following, to-wit: That a special election will be held in said Sumner township, on the 16th day of August, at the house of Rev. A. K. Moulton, at which the following officers will be elected: Two justices of the peace, one township clerk, three township trustees, and two constables. Notice of the same shall be given

at least fifteen days before the day of holding the same. You are also required to return this warrant to the presiding officer of the meeting, with your return thereon, as required by law.

Given under my hand and seal of office, at Waverly, this 27th day of July, A. D. 1858.

[SIGNED] GEORGE W. MAXFIELD,
County Jndge.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original warrant.

H. W. GRIFFITH,
Township Clerk.

The election was held accordingly, at which time George H. French was elected chairman; E. P. Bemis, J. N. Bemis and H. W. Griffith, judges; H. E. Jaggar and George Wheaton, clerks. The following officers were elected: J. N. Bemis and J. E. Wilson, justices; H. E. Jaggar, Geo. H. French and L. N. Sholes, trustees; H. W. Griffith clerk; Charles Rowen, M. Baker, constables.

The following comprises the township officers from 1858, to date:

October 12, 1858.—H. E. Jaggar, J. E. Wilson, justices; H. E. Jaggar, Geo. H. French, David Stevenson, trustees; L. M. Sholes, clerk; H. W. Griffith, assessor; Charles Rowe, A. Stevenson, constables.

October 11, 1859—At the house of John Hall.—D. R. Hatch, C. Rowe, F. Mabb, trustees; L. M. Scholes, clerk; Abel Perkins, Jr., assessor; A. L. Stevenson, C. I. Thorp, constables.

November 6, 1860—At the house of John Hall.—L. M. Sholes, supervisor; H. S. Munger, clerk; J. O. Huddatt, Chas. Rowe, justices; Abel Perkins, Jr., assessor; Allen Rowe, George Wheaton, B. Webster, trustees; A. Stoddard, Albert Rowe, constables.

October 6, 1861—At the house of John Hall.—Abel Perkins, Jr., supervisor; Elias Congdon, justice; U. B. Webster, assessor; H. S. Munger, clerk; Chester Miller, E. P. Bemis, L. M. Sholes, trustees; N. Bogart, J. W. Hart, constables.

October 14, 1862—At the school house in sub-district No. 5.—N. E. Jaggar, justice; L. M. Sholes, assessor; D. R. Hatch, clerk; Calvin Miller, John M. Lombard, U. B. Webster, trustee; David Whitney, Henry L. Dunn, constables.

October 13, 1863—At a school house.—D. R. Hatch, justice; D. R. Hatch, supervisor; O. S. Wright, assessor; S. B. Hatch, clerk; Elias Congdon, Allen Rowe, D. Berkstresser, trustees; John Lombard, Nelson Bogart, constables.

October 10, 1865—At the school house in District No. 3—Elias Condon, supervisor; David Caswell, justice; R. H. Reynolds, John Caswell, constables; H. S. Munger, clerk; D. R. Hatch, assessor; Allen Rowe, Walter Tabor, H. Witney, trustees.

October 9, 1866—At the school house in sub-district No. 3—D. R. Hatch, supervisor; L. M. Sholes, clerk; Myron Condon, assessor; H. B. Bixby, Charles Rowe, S. N. Orvis, trustees; David Caswell, justice; M. F. Watenpaugh, O. L. Farrand, constables. The trustees elected did not qualify according to law, and April 13, 1867, J. A. Barnes, H. B. Bixby and S. N. Orvis were appointed, who qualified.

STATE OF IOWA, } ss.
BREMER COUNTY. }

To the township clerk of Sumner township, Bremer county, Iowa:

"You are hereby notified that on the 5th day of June, A. D., 1867, sections 6 and

7, in township 93, range 11, west of the 5th principal meridian, was by the board of supervisors of said county, detached from Leroy township, and attached to Sumner township, for all civil and political purposes. In witness whereof, I have hereunto written my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Waverly, the 12th day of June, 1867.

H. C. MOORE,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of Bremer county."

Tuesday, October 8, 1867—At the school house in sub-district No. 3—S. N. Orvis, Myron Congdon, Allen Rowe, trustees; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; G. H. Hinkley, G. H. French, constables; L. M. Sholes, county supervisor; A. L. Stevenson, justice; J. O. Barnes, assessor.

Tuesday, November 3, 1868—School house No. 3—David Caswell, Alonzo O. Ketchum, S. N. Orvis, trustees; Chester Dymond, David Caswell, justices; Geo. W. Tabor, O. Farrand, constables; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; J. A. Barnes, assessor.

Tuesday, October 12, 1869—At school house District No. 3—A. L. Stevenson, supervisor; Lester Congdon, Charles Rowe, D. Berkstresser, trustees; Philip Callahan, George Hinkley, constables; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; Geo. Wheaton, assessor.

Tuesday, October 11, 1870—At school house No. 3.—Charles Rowe, D. Berkstresser, Lester Congdon, trustees; D. Berkstresser, George Wheaton, justices; U. D. Smith, L. A. Munger, constables; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; S. F. Cass, assessor.

August 5, 1871—At Cass's store, in Sumner.—For taxation or no taxation, to aid the Iowa Pacific Railroad—For, 60; against, 29.

Tuesday, October 10, 1871—At Cass Hall, Sumner.—John A. Haag, David Berkstresser, Myron Congdon, trustees; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; A. J. Lowe, assessor; Lester Congdon, M. F. Watenpaugh, constables.

Tuesday, November 5, 1872—At Cass' store.—David Berkstresser, Myron Congdon, Charles Rowe, trustees; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; S. F. Cass, assessor; George Wheaton, David Berkstresser, justices; John Brown, M. F. Watenpaugh, constables.

Tuesday, October 14, 1873—At Cass' store.—S. N. Orvis, assessor; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; Myron Congdon, Charles Rowe, John A. Haag, trustees; M. F. Watenpaugh, Alfred Wheaton, constables.

Tuesday, October 13, 1874—At Cass' store—E. Brooks, David Berkstresser, justices; S. F. Cass, assessor; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; John. A. Haag, Myron Congdon, Charles Rowe, trustees; C. C. Parsons, M. F. Watenpaugh, constables.

Tuesday, October 12, 1875—At the Sumner House.—S. F. Cass, assessor; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; Myron Congdon, Orris Wescott, John A. Haag, trustees; H. H. Horton, F. N. Steen, constables.

November 7, 1876—At the Sumner House.—James Muffley, D. R. Littell, justices; A. F. Thull, assessor; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; Myron Congdon, John A. Haag, Orris Wescott, trustees; A. H. Jarvis, E. B. Carroll, constables.

October 9, 1877—At the Sumner House.—O. O. Tibbits, assessor; John Dawson, clerk; Myron Congdon, Orris Wescott, George Bammgartner, trustees.

October 8, 1878.—D. R. Littell, David Berkstresser, justices; Henry Lease, Jr.,

assessor; John Dawson, clerk; Myron Congdon, F. Ladwig, B. J. Allen, trustees; A. H. Jarvis, M. F. Watenpaugh, constables.

October 14, 1879.—Henry Lease, Jr., assessor; John Dawson, clerk; F. Ladwig, trustee.

November 2, 1880—At Carpenter's Hall.—Myron Congdon, trustee; D. R. Hatch, assessor; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; D. R. Littell, J. Lowe, justices; A. H. Jarvis, William Winn, constables.

October 11, 1881—At the restaurant of D. H. Robinson.—B. J. Allen, trustee.

November 7, 1882—At King's Hotel.—T. W. Tower, H. C. Alger, justices; Henry Lease, Jr., clerk; John Dawson, Sr., assessor; F. Ladwig, trustee; A. H. Jarvis, D. H. Robinson, constables.

HORSES.

In every community where the people are as prosperous as in the vicinity of Sumner, there is a constantly increasing demand for good horses. This demand is fully met by Tower & Tibbits. They have many good animals of the best strains of imported stock. Among recent purchases may be found the following: "Young Scotland's Glory," a jet black, 17 hands high, weight 1815 pounds, age four years. A stallion imported from Glasgow. He is the best bred horse in this part of the State, and is valued at $2,000. "Young Clyde," three years old, weighs 1435 pounds, is 16½ hands high, was imported from Scotland in 1881. He is a blood-bay and a fine animal. Another horse deserving of mention is Mohawk Hambletonian, a blood-bay, sixteen hands high, sired by Mohawk, Jr., with a record of 2.25.

Thomas W. Tower was born in Underhill, Chittenden county, Vermont, April 21, 1824. He was the son of Hon. John H. Tower, one of the first settlers of Underhill, who was between thirty and forty years, a leading merchant of that place; associate judge of that district for two terms; also one of the board of commissioners of the Vermont Central Railroad. He died at the age of sixty-two. Thomas was brought up in the mercantile business, but having a desire to become an attorney, he supplied himself with law books and commenced to read law while attending to his duties about the store, continuing for three years, or until he was twenty, when he went to Morrisville, Vermont, into the law office of Judge Poland. Mr. Tower continued in his office study, however, but one year, when at the urgent solicitation of his aged father, he gave up his chosen profession and returned to Underhill to take charge of the extensive mercantile business his father had built up. He remained in Vermont until 1854, when he moved to Wisconsin and settled in Crawford county. There he built a flouring mill and in the same year surveyed and platted the village of Towerville. He also engaged in the mercantile business, and in 1865, built and operated a woolen mill. He built up a prosperous business in each branch he undertook, and also made a thriving little village which grew to be quite a business and manufacturing place. He continued the mercantile business in Towerville until he came to Sumner, in 1879, and engaged in business with Tibbetts, Reimler & Co. Mr. Tower was a member of the county board of Crawford county for a number of years,

and a member of the State Legislature of Wisconsin in 1858, for one term, elected by the Whig party. He continued in business in Sumner, until August, 1882, when he sold out and engaged with his son-in-law, O. O. Tibbetts, in the horse business. Mr. Tower was married, in 1846, to Miss H. Maria Livingston, (a distant relative of Dr. Livingston, of African fame,) a native of Chittenden county, Vermont. She died in 1855, leaving three children. Mr. Tower married again in 1856, and in 1872 married for his third wife, Miss Rasallie R. McAuley a native of Wisconsin. They have five children living—Ida M., Eva E., May L., John H., Pearl E. Dewitt C. died at the age of twenty-five years.

O. O. Tibbitts, son of Chauncey and Hannah Tibbitts, born in Canada, in 1853, came to the States with his parents, settling in Fremont county, Michigan, until 1861; they then went to Towerville, Wisconsin, where they remained seven years, then came to Sumner. Mr. Tibbitts being then fifteen years of age, went into the store of his brother-in-law, S. S. Cass, as clerk, remaining until he went in company with him, in 1877, under the firm name of S. F. Cass & Co. In 1879, in company with C. Reimler and T. W. Tower, he bought out the Cass interest, and continued the business under the firm name of Tibbits, Reimler & Co., and continued under that name until the firm was succeeded by S. F. Cass & Co. In the fall of 1879 he, with his father-in-law, T. W. Tower, platted what is known as Tibbitts' and Tower's addition to Sumner. In 1879 and 1880, Mr. Tibbitts built one of the finest residences in the village. He was postmaster from 1878 to 1882, also express agent from the time the railroad came through, until 1882. He was married in 1878 to Miss Mary L. Tower, daughter of T. W. Tower. They have one child—Mattie, aged three years.

TOWN OF SUMNER.

In the midst of a gentle, rolling prairie, bordered on the northeast by a ridge, on the east by timber, and on the southeast by the meandering course of a small river, is a still more gently undulating plain of several hundred acres extent, from which rises the flourishing little town of Sumner. "Forty years ago the plain where Sumner now stands was a vast, howling wilderness," does the embryo orator credit; but does not do justice to the town or the wilderness. Fifteen years ago this was one wide expanse of prairie, except here and there a lonely farm, but the virgin soil of the present town plat was then unbroken. The large portion of this plat, which was owned by Chauncy Carpenter, before the railroad or town were even thought of, was broken up in 1869, and annually presented waving fields of grain thereafter, till its agricultural worth gave place to a town site, and possible future greatness. Sumner, in Sumner township, Bremer county, Iowa, is principally located on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 24, township 93, range 11, west of the fifth principal meridian. At a distance of one-half mile east of town is Wilson's Grove, extending from one mile south to three miles north, making a total length of four miles, and having an average width of about one mile. Rising far to the north of Wilson's Grove, extending through its entire length, and then



David Sleigh.

taking a hnge bend to the northwest, with a gradnal return to its southerly direction, is the Little Wapsipinicon.

In June, 1871, a company of engineers made the first survey, coming in from the east of what is now the railroad. The company employing them was styled the Iowa & Pacific Railroad Company, and the proposed road was to form a juncture on the prairie, this side of Randalia, with a Minnesota line, that was to make Dubuque connections. When the surveyors struck this plain they found the surface to be on grade, and, after due consideration, thought it a suitable location for a town, so in the fall of 1871 they returned and, assisted by Chauncey Carpenter, owner of the land, staked off the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 24, consisting of forty acres, into town lots, and called it Sumner, at the instance of the proprietor. This was the original town of Sumner.

As the locating of stations is at the option of railroad companies, the Iowa and Pacific very naturally exacted of Mr. Carpenter a consideration for the location of a depot on his land. In compliance Mr. Carpenter donated the company for depot grounds a strip of fine land eighteen rods wide and ninety rods long, amounting to ten and one-eighth acres. In addition to this he also gave to the company ten acres in town lots. So, that of the original plat of forty acres, the railroad company secured half. Mr. Carpenter's donation was not all. In the fall of 1871, Sumner township voted a five per cent tax in aid of the road, as did a few other townships on the line. Banks township voted down the tax. About $400 of the tax voted by Sumner township, was paid into the company treasury, and drawn by the Iowa & Pacific Railroad.

In June, 1872, work was commenced all along the line, from the junction this side of Randalia to Belmont, twenty-five miles beyond Hampton, and was vigorously prosecuted till toward winter, when operations ceased, and were not resumed for some years. Meantime, the proposed road was very nearly graded and bridged over the entire extent, and the track laid from Waverly to Clarksville. Work on the road with which it was to form a junction was also abandoned. There were many along this line, who lost work, material or board furnished; but the greatest disappointment came to those who built their hopes on Sumner. Every winter and spring,hope would build on what the next summer would bring forth, only to fall and die with the leaves of autumn. In the season of 1872, during which the road was graded, Sumner was a field of waving grain, the stakes having been driven down so as to interfere with nothing except plowing; but the next year the demands for a town in the vicinity, railroad or no railroad, became so apparent and imperative that Mr. Carpenter gave up farming in the streets of Sumner, and threw open the site for future developments already begun. In 1878 a new company was organized on the ruins of the old, styled the Dubuque and Dakota, and the road was soon in operation from Waverly to Hampton. The company proposed to the people along the line, from Waverly east, to complete the road, if a five per cent. tax was voted in their aid. Sumner township voted the tax, on the additional proviso

that the company would connect Sumner by rail to some road to the east of it. The completion advanced, in 1879, from Waverly eastward till Tripoli was reached; but the company concluded to forfeit Sumner's aid rather than try to reach Randalia, and thus Sumner endured another year of hope deferred.

To the original town plat has been added Carpenter's Addition, consisting of twenty-four acres in the southwestern part of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section 24. Carpenter's Addition of six acres along the north side of the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25; Wescott's Addition of fourteen acres along the entire north side of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 25; Wescott's Addition of two acres in the northeast corner of section 26; Tower and Tibbett's Addition of ten acres on the southeast corner of section 23; Koerth's Addition of three acres immediately north of Tower and Tibbett's Addition. This gives a total in the town plat of ninety-nine acres, nearly all of which is fit for building lots without any preparation. The main street runs east and west between sections 24 and 25, and is called on the plat, First street. The parallel streets to the north of this are numbered in their order, 2d, 3d and 4th streets. There is one street south of First street with the romantic name of Wapsie street. Of the north and south streets, the one running by the M. E. Church is called Pleasant street; by the postoffice, Carpenter street; by the depot, Railroad street; east side of stock yards, Guilford street. The streets are uniformly sixty-six feet wide. The lots are each sixty-six feet wide by one hundred and thirty-two deep, and eight lots constitute a block. Each block is divided by a sixteen and one-half foot east and west ally, with four lots abutting each side. The first house built on the present plat of Sumner is the residence of Chauncey Carpenter, built in 1871.

Mr. Parsons built the second house, which is still his residence. The first erected on the original plat, was built in 1872,by Ebed Brooks, it being his present residence. He waded into wheat up to his elbows to choose his lots, and the deed he received was the first title given to Sumner property, except that given to the railroad company. A. S. Beels built the next house, in 1873. The next building erected was I. N. Kepler's house, in the summer of 1873, by John Borland, for a hotel, and known for several years thereafter as the "Sumner House." D. B. Hatch, who had for a time previously, been running a store on his farm near town, moved to town in the summer of 1873; this was the first store in Sumner. The building now stands where Mr. Hatch placed it, and is occupied by F. N. Norman for a saloon. Mr. Hatch was soon succeeded by Brown & Ward, who opened up in Chauncey Carpenter's building, the one now occupied by Clarke & Austin; this was the second house built in the fall of 1873. The above firm was soon succeeded by Green & Lovejoy, of Lawler, who occupied Carpenter's building during the spring of 1874, while their fine building, now owned and occupied by William King for a hotel, was being erected. Stephen Todd put up, in 1874, the next busi-

ness place, and occupied it for a while as a furniture store; this building is now occupied by Mrs. Woodring for millinery.

Sumner has several natural advantages. The surrounding country is of the greatest fertility, producing corn, oats, flax, barley, garden products, timothy, clover, and many other products, in abundance, commensurate only with their cultivation. The town is adjacent to timber on the east, of about four sections, consisting principally of hard woods, and furnishing large quantities of fence-posts and fire wood.

An important factor in the growth of Sumner, has been the hand and enterprise of S. F. Cass. Mr. Cass came to Sumner township, from Wisconsin, in 1866, with a few dollars, at most a few hundred dollars ready cash, and set about at once to find a suitable location for a country store. He finally bought a few acres of land, about four miles northwest of the present town site, and built a residence thereon, using the front room of the same for a store room. This trade soon became extensive, and his improvements and facilities kept pace with his ever-increasing business. In 1867, he received the post-office. As a result of the large trade centering here, two blacksmiths, Samuel Koerth and John Blair; a physician, Dr. J. N. Wilson, and a large competing store, by G. R. Edmonds, became established here. So that "Cassville" became a place of considerable notoriety and importance, and all prospered, except Edmonds, who yielded up his stock to his creditors, and his store building to Cass. Finally, notwithstanding Sumner's dubious prospects, the whole crowd, in 1875, concluded to cast in their lot with those who had built here in the hope of the final advent of the railroad. Accordingly, the winter of 1875–6 saw all Cassville on runners. Mr. Cass moved seven buildings, including the building opposite the bank, and the two-story portion of the building occupied by Cass & Co. The latter building was drawn by a team of forty horses, and two yoke of oxen were attached to the rear for a "pull back," while going down hill. Mr. Koerth also moved his shop. This was an addition to Sumner, quite equal to her former self, an addition that gave a new impetus to her growth, and a firmer prospect of permanency. The next summer the present school house, consisting of two stories, well finished and furnished, was built at an expense of $3,000.

In 1882 the growth of the place and rapid increase of pupils demanded an addition to this building, which was erected at a cost of $1,000. The first building was ready for occupancy in the fall of 1876, and W. W. Quivey, formerly superintendent of Fayette county, was installed as principal in the higher department, and his wife as teacher in the lower department. Mr. and Mrs. Quivey had charge of the school during the first two years. Mrs. Quivey's successors have been Miss Isadore Warner, (now Mrs. C. D. Hallett), Miss Mary Hatch and the present teacher, Miss Maggie Mitchell. Mr. Quivey's successors have been George Harwood, Miss Isadora Warner, Dr. G. B. Thompson, Miss Coryell and G. P. Linn, who has had charge of the school from September 1881, until November 30, 1882, when he resigned.

Chauncey Carpenter, the father of the town, has done as much, if not more, than any citizen here toward making Sumner the thriving and enterprising town that it is, neither sparing time or money where it would further the general advantage of the town, often sacrificing his own financial interests for the purpose of encouraging and aiding the prosperity of Sumner.

Chauney Carpenter was born in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, December 11, 1830. When he was about five years of age, his parents moved to DuPage county, Illinois; there he lived until he was twenty years of age, receiving but a limited education. In 1850 he went to Will county, Illinois, and in 1851, during the gold excitement in California, Mr. Carpenter was seized with the desire to go to the mountains, to make a fortune, but was obliged to borrow money to make the trip. He went overland with a team, making the trip in ninety days, a remarkably short time. After arriving there, he was engaged in mining for three years, and was very successful, returning with quite a little fortune. He has quite a collection of photographs of gold nuggets that he dug himself, ranging from $15 to $3,000; he also has kept as a memento, a nugget in the rough state, which he wears as a scarf pin, valued at $11. On his return from California, coming by water, via New York, he went to Will county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until the spring of 1872, when he moved to Sumner having bought the present site of the village, in 1869. He has quite a number of lots yet unsold; owns a large farm and a fine residence in the village, which he occupies; also a store 20x70, two stories high, occupied by Clarke & Austin; the hardware store occupied by Copeland & Langmier; and several other buildings in the village. Mr. Carpenter is justly proud of the town he has been so instrumental in creating and building up; and well he may, for he has spared neither time nor money in making this a lively and progressive town. He has been identified with the educational interests of the town from the start; has taken an active part in the building of the fine school house, and has been, and is now, a member of the school board. In politics, a stanch republican; in religion, a Free-Will Baptist; a man of high moral standing, respected by all, disliked by none. Such a man as Mr. Carpenter is a credit to any community. He married, the first time, in 1854, to Miss Nancy Merwin, a native of Ohio. She died in October, 1863, leaving two children—Cordelia, who died when she was sixteen, and Alice, who was nineteen years of age the 23d of October. In July, 1864, Mr. Carpenter married Miss Agnes Parsons, a native of Ohio. They have four children —Hattie, Ella, Lottie and Guy.

Orris Wescott, son of George and Olivia Wescott, was also identified with the interests of the town. He was born in Chautauqua county, New York, in March, 1830. His father died in 1870, at the age of 77; his mother is still living, and is 83 years old. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. He remained in New York until 1851, when he went to Erie county, Pennsylvania, and there lived for about fourteen years, when he again returned to New York, buying a farm adjoining the one where he was born. He there continued to live until 1870, when

he came to Sumner, and settled on a farm, a portion of which is now included in the plat of the town. Some years after the village of Sumner was started, seeing that a portion of his farm could be utilized as building lots, he platted about twelve acres, known as Wescott's addition to Sumner. Mr. Wescott, for a number of years, was engaged in the general hardware business, in company with Mr. Thull. He has been one of the trustees of the town for a number of years, is a member of the A.O.U.W., and is one of the officers of that organization. He was married in 1856 to Miss Mary M. Carroll, a native of Pennsylvania. They have five children—Eugene M., Franklin R., Harley, Orris, Edna Maud.

At the present writing the town of Sumner has a population of about 500, and about fifty places of business, which are now briefly mentioned.

The firm of Clark & Austin has been doing business here since September, 1880, and have built up a good trade. With the beginning of the year 1883, they inaugurated a new feature in Sumner business—"Strictly Cash." The business is in the personal charge of C. A. Austin. A. H. Clark is traveling for Reid, Murdock & Fisher, a grocery house, of Chicago.

C. A. Austin, of this firm, was born in Onondaga county, New York, November 1, 1851. In 1865, his parents, Albert and H. E. Austin, moved to Iowa, and settled in Horton, Bremer county, being among the first settlers in that town. Mr. Austin received his education at the High School in Charles City, and at the Bradford Academy. At the age of twenty, he engaged in the mercantile business, in company with Mr. Terry, continuing for one year. He then engaged in business, in Horton, for himself, until the spring of 1878, when he and his father formed partnership. In 1880, Mr. Austin formed a partnership, at Sumner, with Clarke Brothers. He still retained his interest in the store at Horton, but devoted his time and attention to the Sumner store, leaving the other in care of his partner. On March 8, he sold out his share of the business in Horton. Out of a comparatively small beginning in Sumner, through the push, energy and integrity of this wide-awake young business man, the business gradually increased, until now they are doing a cash business upwards of $50,000 a year. Mr. Austin was married in 1871 to Miss Eva Mary Watkins, a native of Illinois. They have four children—Fannie, Vina C., Katie and Mattie.

S. F. CASS & CO.

The members constituting this firm are S. F. Cass, Myron Congdon, C. E. Reimler and M. S. Wright, and, through a line of succession, might be considered the pioneer firm of Sumner. They own and operate the two large stores, one formerly occupied by Tibbits, Reimler & Co., the other by Cass Brothers & Littell.

S. F. Cass, banker and merchant, was born in Prescott county, Canada, January 31, 1839, and is a son of S. C. and J. Cass, natives of Vermont. His father is still living in Wisconsin. His mother died in 1872, at the age of sixty-six years. The subject of this sketch was brought up on a farm until he was twenty-one years of age, receiving up to that time, but a common school education. But after receiving his majority he entered Bryant and

Stratton's Commercial College, at Ogdensburg, New York, from which he graduated in 1864, after which he taught in the same College for one term. Previous to this, or in 1860, he with his parents removed to Vernon county, Wisconsin, where he worked on the farm at different intervals, between 1860 and 1864, while he was pursuing his studies at Ogdensburg. In 1865, he severed his connection, as teacher, in Bryant and Stratton's Commercial College, after which he made a visit to his former home in Wisconsin; and then in the same year came to Iowa and settled in Sumner township, buying five acres of land on the southeast of section 9. Here he erected a small building in which he opened a country store on a very small scale. At this point it may be stated, the real career of S. F. Cass' life began. Commencing here as he did with a few dollars, or at most a few hundred dollars capital; out of this small beginning, a great and prosperous business has been built up. Year after year his business increases, demanding additions to his former small building, in which he not only kept a general store and postoffice, but also a hotel. Other buildings were erected on his land, until the place assumed the proportions of a lively village, in which Mr. Cass was the leading spirit, and which was known as Cassville. Here he remained until the present village of Sumner was underway, and he saw that business was bound to center there, so in 1875, he removed here his entire business interests, including several buildings, and soon came to the front as the leading merchant. His business has gradually increased until he is now at the head of two immense stores, both being under the firm name of S. F. Cass & Company. Aside from these two large stores, Mr. Cass is the owner of several small buildings and the large grain warehouse, in addition to which he has agricultural warehouses etc, etc. Although Mr. Cass has done a general banking and exchange business ever since he has been in business, he did not engage in banking as a separate business until January 1, 1881, when he started the Bank of Sumner, of which he is sole proprietor. The large building in which the bank is located, was built by him in 1878–9 and '80. In this building is located his private dwelling, Masonic Lodge, and on the first floor is located the banking room, which is a large and spacious room, fitted up with one of the best substantial vaults in the State, inside of which is located a time-locking safe that cost $1,200. On the west of the banking room, and connected with, is the general business office of the bank; opening out of this is the elegant private office of Mr. Cass. Aside from his business interests he has held various offices in the town; was appointed postmaster in 1866, while he was a British subject. Some of his neighbors tried to have the office taken away from him on that account, but he made application for citizenship, and was retained in the office. He was for a number of years, assessor of Sumner; he was one of the charter members of "Lookout" Masonic Lodge, No. 395, and was Master of the lodge for one year. He was married in the fall of 1861, in Wisconsin, to Miss M. J. Wilcox, a native of New York. They have had six children, four living—Joseph, Louis,

Eugene and Claude. Dwight H. died in 1862, at the age of three months; Ernest died May, 1878, at the age of four and a half years.

Myron Congdon, born in Broome county, New York, June 23, 1831, is a son of Elias and Rosamond Congdon. His father was a native of Vermont, and his mother of New York. His father was a farmer, but devoted a part of his time to railroad building; he died in 1867 at the age of 68. His mother is still living and a member of his family; she is 78 years old and in good health. When he was six years of age his parents moved to Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois. There he was brought up on a farm, receiving but a limited education. There he continued to live until 1861, when he came to Iowa, and settled in the northwest quarter of sec. 3, Sumner township. There he lived, following farming, until March 1, 1882, when he came to this village; and in August of the same year formed a partnership with S. F. Cass, M. S. Wright and C. F. Reimler, under the firm name of S. F. Cass & Company, having an interest in both stores. Mr. Congdon has been township trustee for eleven years, was one of the charter members of Sumner Lodge, Number 88, A. O. U. W., of which he is the financier. He still owns his farm in Sumner township. Was married to Miss Gertrude Orvis, a native of New York. They have two children, H. W. and Alice.

C. F. Reimler was born in Hille, Minden county, Germany, November 24, 1849. At the age of fifteen he came to America and settled in Schenectady, New York, where he went to work on a farm. He received a good German education, and attended school awhile after coming to this country. He remained in New York for two years, then went to Wisconsin, where he settled at Madison and was engaged in a store as clerk for two years. In 1872 he came to Sumner, Iowa, and worked on a farm about nine months, after which he worked on S. F. Cass's farm for two years, when he was taken into the store as clerk. Afterwards he, in company with others, bought Mr. Cass out, the firm name being Tibbitts, Reimler & Co. This firm continued business until August, 1882, when it was succeeded by S. F. Cass & Co., Mr. Reimler remaining in the firm. About this time he was appointed postmaster and express agent of the American Express Company, which offices he still continues to hold. Mr. Reimler is a young man with fine business abilities, honest and upright in all his dealings and will undoubtedly make a mark in the financial world. He was married in 1880 to Miss Rosa Hagg, a native of Wisconsin.

M. S. Wright was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, July 19, 1838. When quite young his parents went to Lowell, where he received an academical education. At the age of nineteen, he went into the produce business with his brother, A. F. Wright, under the firm name of A. S. & M. S. Wright. In this he continued until 1870, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Sumner township. He was on a farm four years, then went to Lafayette township, where he remained one year, and then returned to Sumner, and formed a partnership with Mr. Cass, in the mercantile business, under the firm name of Cass & Wright. In this business he continued one year, and then returned to his farm in

Lafayette township, where he remained until August, 1882; he then formed a partnership with Mr. Cass and others, under the firm name of S. F. Cass & Co. He has the management of one of the stores, and keeps the books for both of the large stores owned by this firm. Mr. Wright is a member of the Masonic Lodge, Knight Templar, and also of Pilgrim Commandery, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and is, also, a member of the A. O. U. W., of this place. He was married, in 1871, to Mrs. Lizzie French, a native of New Hampshire. She had one child, a daughter, named Ida M.

Hardware.—Copeland & Langmier are successors to Hoffman & Foster and came in possession in November, 1882. Joseph Copeland has charge of the business and is making many friends.

One of the oldest dealers in this town is M. Robish, having been in business here eight years. He deals in hardware and machinery, besides having a tin-shop in connection with his store. By close application to business, Mr. Robish has become one of the growing and prosperous men of the town.

Boots and Shoes.—The store of J. F. Fassel is filled with a good stock of boots, shoes and groceries. He has a store-room 18x56 and a good cellar. He is a practical shoemaker and has a good, increasing trade.

Meat-market.—The first meat-market in the town was started by D. R. Littell in 1875, and continued until 1880, when he sold to Fred Frank, who continues in the business, and has a well appointed market, for a town of this size.

D. R. Littell, son of David and Almira Littell, was born in New Jersey, October 30, 1843. In 1850 his parents moved to Illinois, making the trip by water, in the steamer "Belle of the West." They met with a severe loss in the burning of the steamer, losing all of their goods, and $2,000 in money. There were fifty-three lives lost, Mr. Littell and his parents barely escaping the tragic death of burning or drowning. After reaching Illinois they remained there only nine months, and then went to Fairchild county, Wisconsin, where they engaged in farming for four years, when they moved to Monroe county, where Mr. Littell lived until 1869, when he came to Bremer county, Iowa, settled in Sumner township, and engaged in farming for two years. In 1875 he started the first meat-market in the town, which he kept for five years. He was in the harness business one year, and then went into general mercantile business with the Cass Brothers, under the firm name of Cass Brothers & Littell. He continued in this until August, 1882, when he retired from business. He has been justice of the peace for six years. He was made a Mason in 1881, and was elected Junior Warden at the last election. He is, also, a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he is a charter member. He was Recorder of the lodge for three years. Mr. Littell's father is still living with him, and is seventy-seven years old. His mother died in Wisconsin in 1868. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Laura C. Davis. They have three children—William O., Franklin D., and Ezra B.

Fred H. Frank, the present proprietor of the meat market, was born in Germany in 1850. He is the son of Henry and Dora Frank, both living near Charles City. They came to America in 1866.



John Conneighans

Fred lived in Indiana one year, and then went to Chicago, where he remained seven years, engaged in a meat-market. From there he went to Charles City, on a farm, where he stayed four years, and then lived in Waverly one year, where he again engaged in the meat business. In the fall of 1880, he came to this place and bought the market belonging to D. R. Littell, in which business he has been since engaged. It is the only one in the place. He bought the building in which he has his market, and owns four lots in the village. Mr. Frank is a member of the German Lutheran Church. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Dora Scheffel, a native of Germany. They have two children—Henry and Johnnie.

HARNESS SHOP.

The first business of this kind was established by Mr. Baumgartner, in 1873. From a small beginning, his trade has continued to increase, and, by strict integrity and hard work, he has built up a good and paying business.

A. Baumgartner was born in Jefferson county, Wisconsin, in 1854, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Rubracht) Baumgartner. He was reared on a farm until twelve years of age, receiving a common school education. When he was fourteen years old he commenced to learn the harness trade, in Jefferson, Wisconsin, there he lived until he came to this place, in 1873, and commenced business for himself. He first commenced in a little shop in the upper part of town. In 1874 he built his present shop. Mr. Baumgartner was one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W., and is the present Master of the lodge. He was married in 1877, to Miss Mary Gada. They have had two children —George and Ferdinand.

FURNITURE.

This business was first established by S. T. Todd, in 1874, who continued until 1876, when he sold out to the presnt proprietor, P. Woodring, who soon after making the purchase, erected a large and commodious building suitable for this branch of trade. He is a practical cabinet maker, and thoroughly understands his business in all its branches. In addition to general furniture, he carries a large stock of school furniture, organs, sewing machines and clocks. He is also undertaker for the town, and deals in tombstones and monuments. He has in a large measure, the respect of the community and has built up a large and constantly increasing business.

He was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in 1844. He was the son of Peter and Elizabeth Woodring. The former died in 1858 and the latter in 1856. When Peter was six years old his parents moved to Stephenson county, Illinois, where he lived until 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, remaining until the close of the war in 1866. When he returned from the army he went to Waverly and worked for Woodring Brothers, until the fall of 1868. Then he went to Plainfield, where he went into business for himself, but remained only a short time. In the spring of 1869 he went to Clarksville, Butler county, where he remained one year, and then returned again to work for Woodring Bros., in Waverly. There he remained

until 1876, when he came to this place and engaged in business, meeting with good success. Here S. T. Todd purchased the establishment of the first furniture store in this place. His present store building was erected in 1880. It is 32x36, and two stories high. He is connected by telephone with Woodring Bros., of Waverly. Mr. Woodring spends a portion of his time on the road. He is a member of the United Brethren in Christ, and is licensed to preach. He married May 18, 1868, Miss Mary J. Fague, a native of Woodford county, Illinois. They have seven children, Clara E., Alberto J., Amy L., Lila A., Ada S., Gertie P. and Henry E. They lost one, Marietta, at the age of one year and five months.

MILLINERY.

This business is well represented by Mrs. Peter Woodring, who carries a choice and well selected stock of everything in that line.

DRUGS.

The pioneer drug store of the town was started in 1874 by Dr. J. N. Wilson, in company with J. H. Muffly, the Doctor the same year erecting the fine store building now occupied by Frank A. Lee. Dr. Wilson continued in the drug business until his practice became so extensive he was obliged to give up his interest and devote his time to the profession. This was in 1876, since which time the store has changed hands a number of times, and is now owned by Frank A. Lee, of Waverly, and is under the management of Asa K. Leonard, a capable and popular young man. There is another drug store, which was established some years later, now controlled by Dr. Z. Z. Bryant, who has a stock of drugs, and M. Robish, who has a stock of hardware. They commenced business in May, 1882.

J. H. Muffly, son of C. T. and Jemima Muffly, was born in Stephenson county, Illinois, January 15, 1851. In 1868, his parents moved to Hardin county, Iowa, where they remained, however, but two years, and then went back to Illinois. At the age of nineteen, having received a liberal education, he taught school for two years, then went to Fayette county, where he was engaged in farming for two years. In the year 1875, he came to Sumner, and became connected with Dr. Wilson, in the drug business. In this he continued until 1879, when he went to work for Hunt, Holt & Co., in the grain business. Mr. Muffly was justice of the peace for two years. He was married, in 1873, to Miss Minerva Baker, a native of Stephenson county, Illinois. They have one child—Louisa May.

BANKS.

S. F. Cass, in connection with his mercantile trade, did a general exchange and banking business, which increased to such an extent that in January, 1881, he established a bank as a separate business. The bank building is 56x58, two stories, and was built at an expense of about $5,000. It contains the bank and residence of S. F. Cass and a Masonic hall. In addition to the general banking room, there is a commodious general business office, for the use of those connected with the institution, and, opening from this is the private office of the proprietor. The main

banking room is the best appointed in the county. The vault is 10x12, fire-proof, having heavy, double, steel doors, with combination lock, within which is a burglar-proof safe, weighng 4,550 pounds, valued at $1,300. The safe is Diebold's latest improved pattern and has a time lock. Mr. Cass has worked up a banking business which requires all his time and the assistance of an efficient cashier.

Frank Thull, born in Ozaukee, Wisconsin, April 15, 1854. He is a son of Peter and Doratha (Weaver) Thull, the former still living in Wisconsin, the latter dying in February, 1874, at the age of 62 years. Frank was educated in the common school, receiving a liberal education. He was engaged as clerk in a store, until 1877 when he came to this place as clerk for his brother, in the hardware store, remaining with him two and a half years. He then engaged with Cass & Co., in the store, but in July, 1881, went into the bank as cashier. He is an honest, upright young man, and has won the respect and esteem of all that have come in contact with him. Was married May 20, 1882, Miss Sadie E. West, a native of Linn county, Iowa.

HOTELS.

The first regular hotel started in this town was the "Pacific House," which for a long time did a flourishing business under the management of Charley Spears, but for some reason was closed in the fall of 1882, for the winter. There has been quite a number of hotels started, of various grades, from time to time, but the only one running in December, 1882, was "King's Hotel," owned and managed by William King, who came here from Lawler in the fall of 1880, purchased the building which had heretofore been used for a general store, remodeled the same and made a good hotel building, 22x100 feet, two stories high, it contains a commodious office, 24x24, a dining room 24x24, and accommodations for forty guests. William King, the gentlemanly and accommodating proprietor, was born in Saratoga county, New York, January 31, 1816. He was the son of Ebenezer and Martha Sarah King. His father was in the boot and shoe business, but died when William was but nine years old. When four years old his parents moved to Oneida county, New York, where he lived until he was twenty years of age. In early life he learned the shoemaker's trade. In 1845 he removed to St. Charles, Illinois, where he worked at his trade, until his health failed him, when he became engaged in peddling through the county with a team. In 1869 he came to Iowa and settled in Lawler, where he engaged in the hotel business, continuing until February, 1879, when his house was burned, causing the loss of nearly everything he had. While he was in Illinois, he was postmaster for four years, under James Buchanan. Mr. King tells quite a laughable incident in connection with his getting the appointment of postmaster in Illinois. Having been a life-long republican, and the town being almost unanimously democratic, there being only three republican voters beside himself, he was asked by the people to accept the appointment of postmaster under James Buchanan's democratic administration. The petition sent to Washington stated, that there was not a democrat in

the town that they dare trust, and of the four republicans, Mr. King was set forth as being the only honest one among them. The result was, James Buchanan appointed him postmaster, which office he held dur ing the entire administration. Mr. King was married in 1840, to Miss Matilda Rosa, a native of New York. They had an adopted son, John, who was killed by accident on the Northern Pacific Railroad, on the 24th of May, 1882, age twenty-seven.

LIVERY STABLE.

Mr. Jarvis is proprietor of a livery, feed and sale stable. He located here in 1876 and engaged in this business, being the first in town, and is now the only one in this line. His barn is 56x60, with an addition, 12x24, for an office, which is designed to be increased by an addition, 40x50. He keeps eighteen horses, and has as good turnouts as will be found anywhere in the county. He has generally carried the mail between Sumner and West Union, Randalia and Henry's Mill, during the last ten years, and from here to Waverly until the route was established by rail. He now runs to Plainfield and the points named. He is one of the pioneer men of Sumner, is public-spirited, enterprising and prosperous, and has a host of friends. A. H. Jarvis, son of J. M. and Catherine Jarvis, was born in Paynesville, Ohio, in June, 1846. His parents are both living in Nebraska. Mr. Jarvis lived in Ohio until he was nine years of age, when his parents moved to Illinois, remaining six years, and then moved to Waterloo, Black Hawk county, Iowa. He was brought up on a farm, receiving but a common school education. In 1870 he came to Bremer county, and settled on a farm in Warren township, where he remained for five years. From there he went to Waverly, and was in the stage line business, but came to Sumner in 1876, where he has since been in business. In the meantime, in 1863, at the age of seventeen, he went into the army and went "from Atlanta to the sea," with Sherman. He remained in the army until the close of the war in 1865. Mr. Jarvis has been deputy sheriff for five years, and constable for the past six years. Was one of the charter members of the Masonic lodge. He was married in 1870 to Miss May Cook, a native of New York.

SUMNER CREAMERY.

The business was established in May, 1880, by Tibbets & Tower, who continued the business until October, when they sold to A. O. Kingsley and H. G. Fairchild. Soon after it passed into the hands of A. O. Kingsley, who continued to run it until August, 1881, when Gardner, Murphy & Company, of Boston, became the proprietors. They installed H. C. Alger as superintendent, who at once commenced to refit it and put it into first class shape. The main building is 24x65 with ice house 24x36. The machines are operated by a six horse power steam engine, with eight horse power boiler. This establishment has all the modern improvements for the manufacture of butter, and is one of the most thriving and progressive branches of business in Sumner. During the season of 1882, they manufactured on an average one thousand pounds of butter per day.

H. C. Alger, the son of E. A. and A. M. Alger, was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, April 15, 1857. There he lived until 1861, when his parents moved to Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he attended the High School, until he entered Harvard College, graduating in the class of 1879. He entered the Harvard Medical College, but did not take the full course; between the years 1880 and 1881, he took a vacation. In the summer of 1881, he was sent to this place by Gardner, Murphy & Company as, superintendent of their creamery. Mr. Alger was elected justice of the peace at the last election, for one year. He is a member of Lookout Lodge, of which he is S. D. He is a young man of fine education, excellent business ability, and is fast winning the respect and esteem of the citizens in his adopted home.

STEAM FEED MILL.

Owen & Son, proprietors of this mill, came to Sumner from Black Hawk county, in May, 1882. They at once secured a location, and commenced building a steam feed mill. The size of the building is 16x33 feet, two stories high, run by a six and one-half horse-power steam engine. They do a general milling business. This is the first mill of any description started in Sumner. The present capacity is one hundred bushels per day, which is hardly sufficient to meet the demand.

C. Owen was born in Steuben county, New York, in 1817. His father, J. R. Owen, was a miller by trade, and was one of the first settlers of Black Hawk county, locating there at the same time with his son, C. Owen, in 1857. Mr. Owen lived in New York until 1852, when he went to Illinois, remained five years, and then went to Lester, Black Hawk county, where he became engaged in farming and working in a flouring mill. There he remained until 1882, when he sold his farm and came to Sumner, built a mill, and, in connection with his son, became engaged in the milling business. Mr. Owen was one of the trustees of the town in which he lived, in Black Hawk county, and his father for a number of years was justice of the peace. The entire family are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Owen was married, in 1840, to Miss Sophrona Smith, a native of New York. They have two children living—L. S., and Parley.

L. S. Owen was born in Black Hawk county, Iowa, in 1857, his father being one of the first settlers of that county. He was educated in Lester and Waterloo, and commenced teaching in 1876, in the district schools of that county, continuing teaching until he came to Sumner in 1882. He is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church, of which society he is an officer. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Katie Miller, a native of Pennsylvania. They have two children—Earl, and Ralph.

CARRIAGE SHOPS.

There are three carriage and repair shops here, prominent among which is the one owned by McMeekin & Co., who, in addition to the general blacksmith and carriage business, manufacture different vehicles for the trade. Mr. McMeekin established in business during the season of 1876, and has since continued.

William MeMeekin, son of Thomas and Rhoda MeMeekin, was born in Delhi, Delaware county, Iowa, December 28, 1855. His parents lived in Delhi but a short time after his birth, when they moved to Bremer county, and settled in Leroy township. William received a common school education, was brought up on a farm, where he worked until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced to learn the blacksmith business. He soon settled in this place, and went in business on his own account. He was married, in 1879, to Miss Ella Kellogg, a native of New York State. They have one child—Eugenie.

LUMBER YARDS.

The Minneapolis lumber yard, managed by T. P. Emmons, was established November 1, 1880. The stock for the same came on the first train that entered Sumner, and was located on railroad land, on the north side. They carry a full and complete stock. Mr. Emmons also deals in farm machinery, wood and coal.

T. P. Emmons, son of Morton and Eliza Emmons, was born in Delaware county, New York, in 1842. After attaining his majority, he moved to Oneanta, Otsego county, where he grew to manhood, receiving an excellent business education, which was completed at Eastman's Business College, receiving his diploma in 1865. The same year he came west, and settled in Waverly, where he was engaged in the grain business for one year. Returning then to his old home, in New York, he engaged in the grocery, dry goods, boot and shoe business, remaining nine years. Returning again to Waverly, he engaged in farming until he was made agent for the Minneapolis lumber yard, November 1, 1880. The firm carry about $7,000 worth of stock, deal extensively in window sash, doors and blinds. The firm have been doing a good business ever since they first started. Mr. Emmons still owns his farm near Waverly. His father and mother are both dead, the former dying in 1866, and the latter in 1865. He was married, in 1865, to Miss Mary Martin, a native of Maine. They have two children—Lillian and Willie. Mr. Emmons is a member of the Masonic Lodge No. 466, Oneanta, N. Y.

J. C. Garner's lumber yard does a mammoth business, immense quantities of lumber passing through this yard every year. He carries a stock, including farm machinery, coal, &c., of about $10,000, and does a business of upwards of $25,000 a year. This yard is in charge of A. J. Curtiss, assisted by Willie Carpenter.

O. O. Tibbitts also carries on a lumber yard on a smaller scale.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

The photograph gallery now owned by S. M. Goodall was established in the spring of 1881 by J. F. Davis, who continued in the business until May, 1882, when he was succeeded by S. M. Goodall.

GRAIN DEALERS.

There are two extensive warehouses in Sumner, one built in 1879 by Hunt, Hall & Co., and the other in 1880, by S. F. Cass. One is operated by the Waverly Board of Trade, with J. H. Muffly as manager and the other by A. Fortner & Co., of Waverly, with C. Fortner as manager.

Both are doing a flourishing business, handling all kinds of farm produce.

JEWELER.

J. C. Rand, practical jeweler, watchmaker, engraver, &c., was born in Grant county, Wisconsin, in 1846. He is the son of Nathaniel Allen and Mary Rand. He lived in Wisconsin until 1865, when he came to Iowa, but soon left and went to Illinois, where he lived ten years. He commenced to learn his trade when he was fifteen, and has kept steadily at it ever since, working in the Elgin watch factory for a short time. He located here in the spring of 1882, coming from Lena, Illinois. He has been doing a good business since he started and intends to make this his permanent home. Mr. Rand must surely succeed, for he does his work in a thorough and reliable way. His father went to California in 1852, and on his way home, the next year, was taken sick coming across the Isthmus and died. His mother still lives in Alouez, Keweenaw county, Michigan.

STOCK YARDS.

The shipment of live stock here indicates a remarkable degree of prosperity among the farmers, and the showing will compare favorably with any place of this size. There are quite a number of local buyers who make it a business at this point, furnishing a ready market for cattle and hogs.

OTHER INTERESTS.

Besides the business mentioned, there is a barber shop, gun shop, shoe shop, three saloons, three dressmakers, one millinner store with hair store combined, restaurant, two dray lines, etc. There are telephone connections with Waverly, which prove a great convenience. To guard against fire two wells have been dug on First street. There is a hand engine owned by S. F. Cass, and hose and cart owned by the town. The business men also employ a night watchman.

PROFESSIONAL.

Z. Z. Bryant, M. D., read medicine three years under Z. A. Bryant, attending one course of lectures in Humboldt College, St. Louis. He became a member of the Hahneman Medical Association, of Iowa, in 1877. He is a graduate of the Hahneman Medical College, of Chicago, Illinois. He also attended a full course of lectures on the diseases of women, by R. Lualam, a specialist, of Chicago. Dr. Bryant has been a resident physician in this locality for about nine years, and has an extensive practice.

J. N. Wilson, M. D., is a graduate of the school of Physicians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa. He also attended the medical department of the Iowa State University two years. Besides the practice of medicine, he is also a practical Surgeon. He has a certificate of pharmacy. Dr. Wilson has had thirteen years practice, ten of which have been in Sumner and vicinity. He was the first regular physician to locate in Sumner.

The legal profession is represented by Josiah Carpenter, he being the only attorney ever locating in Sumner. He also deals in real estate and insurance.

Frank K. White represents the fire insurance interests, and is agent for the

following companies: Phœnix, of Hartford, German, of Freeport, Illinois, Life and Equitable, of Waterloo, and others. Mr White is an energetic man, and has built up a considerable business in this line.

Frank K. White was born in Greene county, Wisconsin, July 8, 1846. At the age of four years his parents moved to Rock county, remaining there until he was nine years of age, when they came to Iowa and settled in Chickasaw county. There Frank was reared on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, receiving a liberal education. In 1864 he engaged in the mercantile business, in Jacksonville, afterwards in New Hampton, where he continued until 1869. Unfortunately his experience in the mercantile world was not all that he could have hoped for. When he retired from the business, the firm succeeding him, soon after, made a financial failure, which involved him to quite an extent, leaving him badly in debt. But to his credit, let it be said, that every dollar of the indebtedness, whether it justly belonged to him or not, has been liquidated, dollar for dollar. Nothing daunted by the misfortunes of the past, Mr. White, with a strong determination, stronger, if possible, than at the start, set out to build himself up in the financial world. At that time he became connected with some of the most prominent insurance companies of the state, as special agent, slowly but surely working his way upward and onward. He has continued to follow the insurance business from that time up to the present. In May, 1881, he came to Sumner, where he located permanently, as special agent for the State Insurance Company of Des Moines. By strict attention to business, hard work, and a determination to succeed, he has built up a large and profitable business, not only this, but he has won the entire confidence of the company in whose employ he is, to such an extent that they have appointed him general agent for the northeast part of the State, including twenty-one counties, and having in his charge upwards of forty men. With the push and enterprise for which he is noted, it is safe to predict that he will yet make his mark in the world. In politics, an independent, having identified himself with the greenback movement, he still clings to the principles of that party. In religion he is a liberalist, being at this time chairman of the Liberal League Association, of Northwestern Iowa. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, to which he is much attached. He was married September 4, 1870, to Miss Mary C. Shepard. They have three children, J. Edsall, Gene C., Pearl E.

RELIGIOUS.

Wilson Grove Presbyterian Church was organized November 9, 1859, by Rev. J. M. Boggs and J. D. Caldwell, who were constituted a committee appointed by the Dubuque Presbytery. The first members were: Levi Williams and wife, William T. Wade, Agnes C. Wade, Miss H. J. Wade, B. M. Savage, Mary A. Savage, Mrs. S. T. Bent, John Black, Jane Black, John Husband, and Mrs. Husband. The first officers of the Church were: William T. Wade and B. M. Savage, elders; Levi Williams, and John Black, deacons. The first services were held at the residence of



Henry Heine.

William T. Wade. The first pastor was L. R. Lockwood, who remained two years. He was followed by J. D. Caldwell, who supplied the church at different times; then Jacob Swarth, two years; then J. D. Caldwell, from 1875 to 1878; E. Sayre, June, 1878, to 1880, who was succeeded by the present pastor, W. H. Jennings, in July, 1880. This organization erected a church at Sumner in 1875–6, 32x60 feet, at an expense of $2,500. The present officers of the church are: William T. Wade and David Caswell, elders; John Black, deacon. The congregation now numbers about one hundred. Here a Union Sabbath School was organized, with A. Beels as superintendent. The present officers of this school are: William T. Wade, superintendent; L. P. Owens, assistant superintendent; Peter Smith, secretary and treasurer. It has an enrollment of 70, with an average attendance of 55.

Rev. W. H. Jennings, the present pastor, is the son of Henry and Catherine Jennings, born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 28, 1849, where the family lived until he was fourteen years of age, when they came to Iowa and settled in Delaware county. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, prepared for college at Cedar Rapids, and in 1870 entered the Wabash college, of Indiana, graduating in 1874. He then entered the Lena Theological Seminary and graduated in 1877. In the same year he was stationed at Houston, Iowa, where he remained one year. He then took a vacation of a year, after which he spent a term supplying churches in Marion county. In the summer of 1881 he came to Sumner, to assume the pastoral duties of the Presbyterian church. He also has charge of a society at Maynard, Fayette county, and in Dayton township, Union schoolhouse. Mr. Jennings took an active part in the temperance movement for prohibition, in 1882. He is a young man, of fine education and good ability, and is much beloved by the members of his congregation, is honest and upright in all his dealings, a true and faithful christian. He was married in 1877, to Miss Mary H. Kemper, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio. They have two children—Lillie May and John Lewis.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This society was organized about 1870, by Fred Krause, J. A. Haag, F. Ludwig, J. F. Schaiphorster, Adam Lang, Fred Miller, Henry Pinoe, George Hammetter, and Fred Reimler. The first meetings of this organization were held in Buck Creek school house, Lang's residence, and other places until the church was built, in 1875. In 1875, they purchased a building lot for $100, on the northeast corner of section 17, Sumner township, and at once commenced the erection of a comfortable church. They have a membership of seventy-five, with a large and flourishing Sabbath School. The first superintendent was Fred Krause. The present superintendent is George Debereimer; assistant superintendent, Fred Reimler; secretary, Herman Wattke; treasurer, John Maller; librarian, August Wattke. The society is free from debt, and in a prosperous condition. Besides these churches herein mentioned, are the following organizations, which have services occasionally, but are without buildings or regular pas-

tors: United Brethren, German Lutheran, Seven-Day Advents, and Baptists.

A. F. AND A. M.

Lookout Lodge, No. 395, A. F. and A. M., was organized in 1879, Dr. J. N. Wilson, Dr. Z. Z. Bryant and S. F. Cass taking an active part. The following are the charter members: J. N. Wilson, George F. Harwood, S. F. Cass, Nathan Bent, E. E. Fay, Z. Z. Bryant, A. J. Lowe, Martin Robish, Alex. Carman, E. Fay, David Littell and Nathan Reynolds. At the first meeting, the following officers were elected: J. N. Wilson, W. M.; George F. Harwood, S. W.; S. F. Cass, J. W.; Nathan Bent, Treasurer; E. E. Fay, Secretary; Z. Z. Bryant, S. D.; A. J. Lowe, J. D.; Charles Seeley, J. S.; C. M. Reed, Tyler. The present officers are: Z. Z. Bryant, W. M.; C. A. Seeley, S. W.; C. Kaimanska, J. W.; M. Robish, Secretary; J. F. Fasil, Treasurer; H. C. Alger, S. D.; A. J. Lowe, J. D.; L. C. Head, S. S.; A. Countryman, J. S.; John Reynolds, Tyler. They have a commodious hall in Cass' building, 20x40 feet, which is furnished in good shape. The lodge is in excellent condition, having a membership of forty-two. There has not been a death in the society since its organization.

A. O. U. W.

Sumner Lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 88, was organized December 11, 1876, by W. H. Burford, with the following as charter members: R. M. Carrol, S. E. Conner, R. L. Fox, I. N. Kepler, C. M. Reed, S. E. McNaul, A. Baumgartner, S. F. Fisher, E. L. Fitch, A. C. Wilkins, C. G. Spears, W. T. Wade, J. N. Wilson, D. R. Littell, M. S. Wright, J. D. Blair, A. P. Fowler, D. M. Meeker, C. C. Parsons, S. N. Orvis, A. McMeekin, W. W. Quirey, M. Congdon. The first officers of this organization were: E. L. Fitch, P. M. W; W. W. Quirey, M. W; S. E. McNaul, G. F.; R. L. Fox, O; S. E. Cowner, Recorder; M. S. Wright, Financier; W. L. Wade, Receiver; D. R. Littell, Inside Watch; I. N. Kepler, Outside Watch. The present membership is twenty-four. There has been one death since the organization, that of William Wade. The present condition of the lodge is prosperous.

OPERA HOUSE.

In the spring of 1882, Sumner, not having a suitable place for entertainments, Peter Forssman determined to erect an opera house and commenced at once to build. He completed the building in a short time. It is 80x34 feet, 28 feet high. The stage is 16x34 feet. It has a seating capacity of 600, and and cost nearly $2,500. It is a good building and would do credit to a much large town than Sumner.

Peter Forssman, proprietor of "Sumner Opera House," was born in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1843. He was the son of Magmus and Anna Forssman, who are both living in Sweden. He was reared in the mines, and had charge of one mine for seven years, following this business until 1871, when he came to America and settled in Hartford, Connecticut, where he was engaged in a stone quarry and in brick making. In 1873, he came to Iowa and settled in Buchanan county, near Independence, engaged in fancy stock-raising on an extensive scale. This he followed

for several years, after which he spent one year in Independence, where he kept a saloon and billiard hall. In 1881, he came to Sumner and opened a billiard hall, where he continued until the fall of 1882, when he sold out. In the spring of 1882, realizing the necessity of a public hall for entertainments, and receiving sufficient encouragement from the citizens, he purchased a lot and commenced the erection of a commodious building, to be used for such purchases. Mr. Forssman was married in 1872, to Miss Louisa Larson, a native of Sweden. They have three children, two girls and one boy—Ellen, Martha and Peter.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF SUMNER.

S. F. Cass & Co.—General merchandise—S. F. Cass, Myron Congdon, M. S. Wright and C. F. Reimler.

Clark & Austin—General merchandise—A. H. Clark and C. A. Austin.

Copeland & Longmier—General hardware.

Martin Robish—General hardware.

J. F. Fasel—Groceries, boots and shoes.

Bryant & Robish—Druggists.

Frank A. Lee—Druggist.

Peter Woodring—Furniture, sewing machines, organs, clocks, etc.

J. C. Rand—Jeweler.

Eugene Ellsworth—Gunsmith.

William Turner—Barber.

A. Baumgartner—Harness shop.

Fred. Frank—Meat-market.

A. H. Jarvis—Livery stable.

J. H. Muffly—Grain buyer.

E. P. Emmons—Lumber yard.

J. C. Garner—Lumber yard.

A. J. Curtis—Depot agent.

William King—Hotel.

Mrs. Peter Woodring—Milliner.

Miss Priffer—Milliner.

S. F. Cass—Banker.

Frank Shull—Cashier of Bank.

Josiah Carpenter—Attorney at law.

Tower & Tibbits—Horses.

Chauncy Carpenter—Capitalist.

G. P. Linn & Co.—Printing office.

Telephone exchange—A. J. Curtis.

Peter Forssman—Manager opera house.

Gardner, Murphy & Co.—Creamery.

Frank White—Insurance agent.

Josiah Carpenter—Insurance agent.

S. M. Goodall—artist.

A. H. Jarvis—Dray line.

McMeekin & Co.—Blacksmiths.

S. Koerth—Blacksmith.

J. N. Wilson and W. E. Whiting—Physicians.

Z. Z. Bryant—Physician.

Al. Wemple—Saloon.

F. A. Nounan—Saloon.

CHAPTER XXIX.

WARREN TOWNSHIP.

This township comprises all of township 92, range 13, west of the fifth principal meridian, and is bounded on the north by Douglas, on the south by Washington and Jefferson, on the east by Fremont and on the west by Lafayette. The surface of the township is rolling prairie, except where it is crossed by small streams. There are three groves of timber, "Wumbo's" grove, located on sections 34, 27 and 26, and is about one and one-half miles long by one mile wide. The timber is principally burr oak, jack oak, and shell-bark hickory. Quarter-section Grove is located on section 15 and contains sixty acres of timber, the greater part of which is burr oak. "Sturtevant's" Grove is located in the southwestern part of the township, and is covered with the same kinds of timber as the others.

The territory now comprising this township is a subdivision of what was once Washington township. It assumed its present boundaries and was organized as a township in 1859.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Among the early settlers were Israel Trumbo and family, who came here from Ohio in 1853 and located on section 34, where he lived until 1860, when he moved to Dakota, where he has since died.

William Ogden and family came here from Kentucky in 1853 and located on section 26, remaining until 1856, when he moved to Mitchell county, Iowa, where he has since died. Nelson M. Smith came in the same year and selected a farm on section 31. Claudius Albee arrived the same year and established a home on section 32.

Clarence Tyrrell, who is a son of Edward and Elizabeth (Canada) Tyrrell, was born in McHenry county, Illinois, on the 20th day of January, 1850. In the year 1853, he, in company with his parents, came west and settled in Bremer county, where he has since resided. During the years of his youth he received a good common school education. Mr. Tyrrell lived with his mother until the spring of 1882, when he bought 80 acres of land in section 18, and has since resided there. He has held the office of trustee of the township. In the year of 1876, he was married to Miss Susan Garrity, who was born in the State of New York. They have two sons living—Guy E., born October 12, 1877; Jerry H., in the year 1882.

W. B. Ingersoll was born in Syracuse, New York, December 18, 1818, and is a son of Hiram and Sarah (Smith) Ingersoll. He remained in his native town until nine years of age, when the family moved to Chicago, Illinois, where he re-

mained until October, 1853, when he came to Bremer county, and, shortly after his arrival, settled on section 7, Warren township, where he has since resided. He now owns 242 acres of land in Bremer county. In 1842 he was married to Miss Eliza Tyrrell, who is a native of Troy, New York. Nine children have been born to them—William, Nicholas, Albert, Ann, Charles, Lee, Sarah, Ann and Eunice L. Mr. Ingersoll's father died in Bremer county in the year 1870. His mother is still living.

James M. Sturdevant, the third son of Ira H. and Acenath (Lilly) Sturdevant, was born on the 5th day of May, 1820. Five years later the family moved to Chautauqua county, where they lived until 1834, when they removed to Erie county, Pennsylvania. Here James grew to manhood, and his life up to this period, was passed upon his father's farm. He received but a limited education, because of his parents constantly living on the frontier where schools were few and of short duration. In 1844, he came west to McHenry county, Illinois, where he remained for the succeeding ten years. In 1854, he moved to Waverly, Bremer county, where he passed the winter; and the following spring located at Trumbo's Grove, where he entered 160 acres of land on section 26, and also bought 40 acres of Isarel Trumbo. At the present date Mr. Sturdevant owns 46 acres; having disposed of the rest of his landed property. He has held the office of township trustee several terms. In December, 1841, he was married to Miss Phila E. Hart, who is a native of Chautauqua county, New York. Ten children have been born to them, seven of whom are now living—Henry Alonzo, who lives at Otter Tail, Minnesota; Martha M., wife of William Webber, of Waverly; Laura E., wife of Edward Keller, of Otter Tail county, Minnesota; Addie E., wife of Royal Pierce, of Otter Tail county, Minnesota; James M., who is now engaged in railroading in Minnesota; Mary E. and Flora A. Harvey B. died at Keokuk hospital from diseases contracted while in the army; Horace E. died in November, 1852, and Charles J. died in 1854.

Henry Heine was born in Hanover, Germany, August 12, 1826. He came to America in 1848, and after residing in New Orleans for five months, went to Cook county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for about six years. In 1854 he moved to Iowa, and settled in Bremer county, entering 160 acres of land on section 12, Jefferson township, where he lived until November, 1867, when he disposed of his place and bought 720 acres of land on sections 15, 21 and 22, Warren township. At the present date, he and his sons own 600 acres, and on their place is a fine grove of trees, known as the "quarter section grove." Mr. Heine has held several of the town offices at different times. He was married in 1852, to Miss Mary Stegge, who was born in Germany. Eight children have been born to them, seven of whom are now living—Henry, Hermann, William, John, Mary, Flora, Hulda and Emma. The last two were twins; Emma died December 25, 1879,

Nelson Prue was born in Lower Canada, near Montreal, July 15, 1820. He is the third son of Nicholas and Mary (Dizotel) Prue. At the age of sixteen, he went to Worcester, Massachusetts, where

he engaged in farming twelve years, and then went to Rhode Island and spent seven years. In 1855, he came to Bremer county, and settled on section 19, Warren township, where he now owns ninety-two acres of land. When Mr. Prue first came to this county, he purchased 120 acres of land, and brought with him $600 worth of furniture. This furniture, with his comfortable dwelling, was completely destroyed by fire June 1, 1857. This misfortune to the new settler left him almost destitute, and he was compelled to dispose of a part of his land, in order to raise means for the erection of another house. In 1848, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Brickhell, who was born in England, and is a daughter of Rev. Samuel Brickhell, a Methodist divine. One son was born to them—Charles, now living in Kansas. This wife died in September, 1872, and Mr. Prue was again married January 5, 1874, to Miss Anna Royer, who is a native of France. They have been blessed with four children—Esther May, Jennie Dora, Ann Elizabeth and Wesley Xavier.

Daniel Chittenden was born in Columbia, New York, on the 3d day of October, 1814, and is a son of Benjamin and Fanny (Loper) Chittenden. His father was born in New York, and his mother on Long Island. In 1816 his parents moved to Wayne county, New York, and remained until 1831, when they settled in Cattaraugus county. Here Daniel grew to manhood, and remained at home until about 28 years of age, when he came west and located in St. Joseph county, Michigan, where he remained thirteen years. In 1855 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and first located near the big woods in Washington township. Here he lived on a rented farm for two and one-half years and then settled on his present farm in section 21, Warren township. He had traded for this land while in Michigan, and previous to moving on it had had fifteen acres of the eighty broken. Mr. Chittenden was married on the 8th day of June, 1837, to Miss Phœbe Ray, who is a native of Ontario county, New York. Ten children have been born to them, six of whom are now living—Fernando, a resident of Warren township; Benjamin, also a resident of this township; Eliza, now the wife of B. F. Banks, of Rockford, Illinois; Mark Eugene, Daniel Arthur and Tina.

James Cruthers was born in county Down, Ireland, in 1828. When about fifteen years of age he went to Scotland, where he spent three years, and while there was engaged in farming. He then came to America and passed the next five years in Buffalo. In 1856 he came to Bremer county and settled in Warren township. Here he bought 45 acres of land on section 32, and at the present date owns about 100 acres. Mr. Cruthers was married in 1856 to Miss Eliza McCortney, who is also a native of Ireland. Of nine children born to them, six are now living—Belle, now the wife of Isaac Lemmon; George, Elizabeth, Margaret, Effie and Edwin.

Homer H. Case, one of the pioneers of Bremer county, was born in Genesee county, New York, June 7, 1820, and is the third son of Nathan G. and Harriet (Scoville) Case. In 1824 his mother died and in 1829 the family moved to Rutland county, Vermont, and in 1830 to Chautauqua county, New York. Here his father

died in 1866. In the spring of 1856 Homer came west and passed the summer in Illinois, and in the fall, came on to Bremer county and remained through the winter in Horton. During this time, he purchased his present farm on section 8, Warren township. In the spring of 1857, he moved his family to the township, and rented a house in which they lived during the summer, while building on his farm. Mr. Case has always taken a great interest in the politcs of his county. He has held the office of township trustee and secretary of the school board, and has also been justice of the peace for the past seventeen years. In politics he is a staunch Republican, casting his first presidential vote for Henry Clay. He was married in Chautauqua county in 1850 to Miss Ellen Phinney, who is a native of Vermont. Five children have blessed this union, of whom Harriet, Daniel, Julien and Hudson are now living. Stella died in January, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Case are members of the Baptist church in Waverly.

Moses H. Robinson, who was born in Canada East, on the 17th day of May, 1834, is a son of William and Catherine (Moore) Robinson. His father and mother were of Scotch descent. Moses remained in the town of his birth until 1851, at which time he left for Clinton county, New York, where he remained for two years, when he came west, and located in DeKalb county, Illinois, where he engaged in brick-making, and here spent the following six years. Upon leaving Illinois he moved still farther west, taking up his residence in Buchanan county, Iowa, and followed his old occupation in the town of Independence. He then enlisted in Company E, Fifth Iowa Infantry, and served in this company until mustered out at Chattanooga. Here, also, he was mustered into Company G, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, and served until honorably discharged, at Clinton, Iowa, at the close of the rebellion, August, 1865. During the year 1857 he visited Bremer county, and entered 80 acres of land on section 6, Warren township,and while in the war,had 40 acres of it improved. Upon returning to civil life he settled on his farm, where he still resides. He was married at Independence, Iowa, in 1861, to Miss Sarah J. Wright, who is a native of New York. Seven children have been born to them, six of whom are now living—Ella A., Mary E., William E., Ida E., Clara Bertha, and Pearl Edna. Satie J. died in 1878.

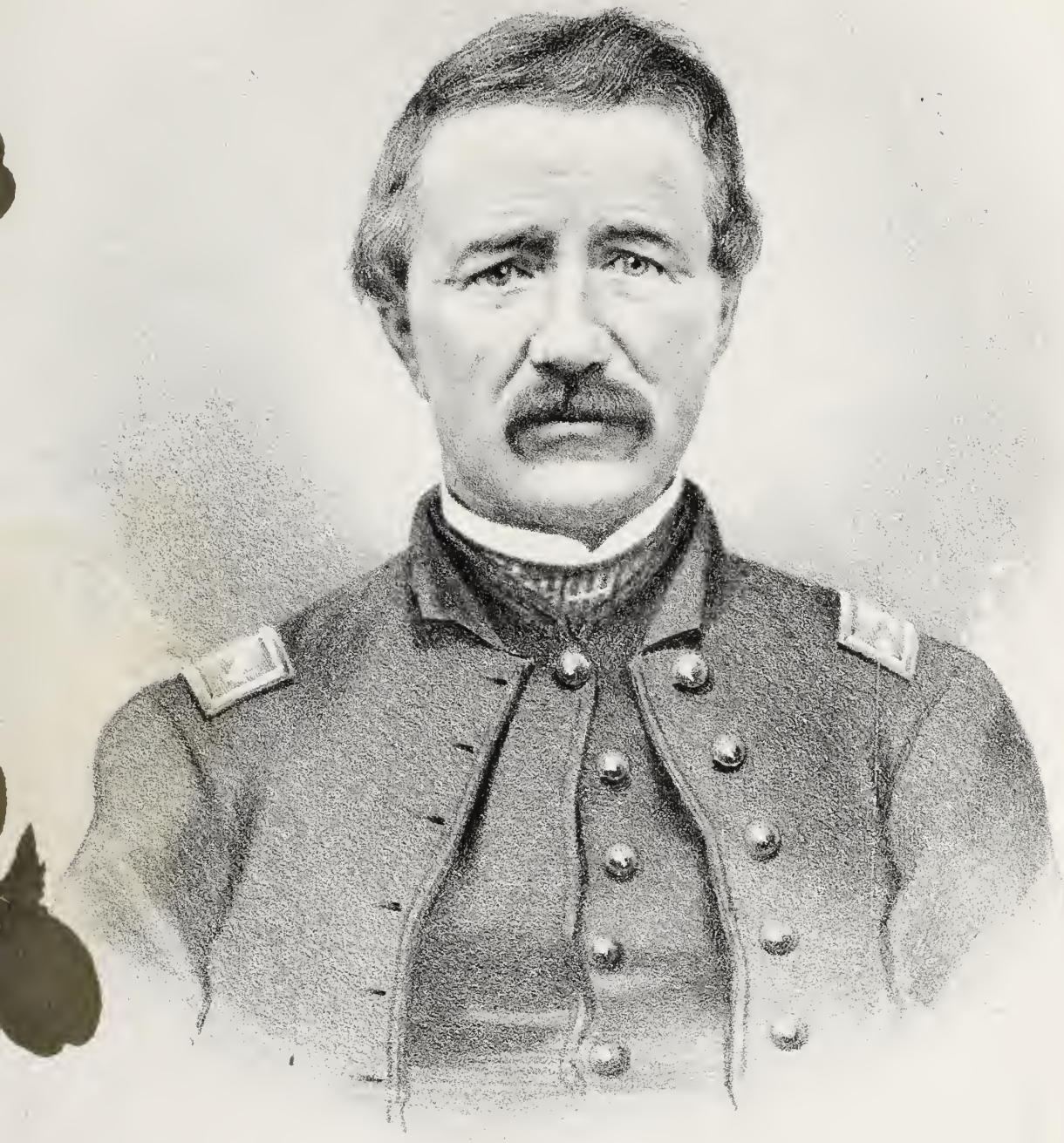
Gould Nichols was born in Connecticut, and there grew to manhood, and was married to Philena Barnum. Five sons were born to this couple, of whom Levi was the second, and was born in Connecticut April 1, 1819. While Levi was quite young, the family moved to New York, and, several years after their settlement there, his mother died in Clyde county, in 1829, at thirty-seven years of age. The family still continued to reside there, and Levi made that his home for fifteen years, and then came west to McHenry county, Illinois, where he was married December 10, 1846, to Clarisa A. Couse, who was born in Otsego county, New York, August 25, 1828. They remained in Illinois until 1856, and during their residence there, two sons and one daughter were born to them. Frank L., their first child, was born August 14, 1848; Esther G., was born on the 15th day of April, 1851, and their third child, Henry Gould, was born November

6, 1854. In 1856, the family moved westward, and settled in Dodge county, Minnesota, where Edward K. was born, on the 28th day of February, 1857. In 1864, the family came to Iowa, and settled on section 31, Warren township, where they have since resided. Frank L. was married November 20, 1873, to Helen M. Case, who was born at Monroe, Greene county, Wisconsin, November 15, 1851. They are now residents of Warren township. Esther G. was married to Isaac Hazlett, on the 3d day of December, 1875, and they now live in Nashua, Iowa. Henry Gould married Sarah A. Caulfield, who was born at at Belvidere, Illinois, June 15, 1854; she is a daughter of James G. Caulfield, who was born October 11, 1818. At the beginning of our late rebellion, he enlisted in Company C, Fourty-fourth Illinois Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863. Mr. Caulfield's wife died while Sarah was a child. Henry and his family are residents of this township. The fourth child, Edward K., now lives at Nashua, Iowa.

John Hanner, a son of Alexander and Jane (Morrison) Hanner, was born in Canada, in April, 1835. He remained in his native country until 1854, when the family emigrated to the United States and located in Stephenson county, Illinois. Here John remained until 1866, when he came to Iowa, and settled on a farm on section 9, Warren township. He now owns 240 acres of fine land, all under cultivation. Mr. Hanner has held the office of trustee and school director. On the 1st day of March, 1860, he was married to Miss Margaret Jewell, who is a native of Illinois. They have seven children—Joseph R. A., John William, Martha Jane, Lillie May, Charles B, Robert Edward and Ellen.

Jasper Wylam was born in England, on the 11th day of May, 1830. When he was seven years of age, his parents came to America, and settled in West Virginia, where they lived six years, and then moved to Illinois and settled in Jo Daviess county, where Jasper grew to manhood and engaged in farming and mining. He was married in 1854, to Miss Barbara March, who was born in England, but when seven years of age, with her parents, came to America and settled in Shellsburg, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1855, Mr. Wylam moved to Grant county, Wisconsin, and engaged in merchandising. He continued in business until 1862, when he left his home for Montana, where he pursued mining for the three following years, and then went back to his home, remaining there until September, 1868, when he came to Bremer county, and settled in Warren township, on a farm which he had bought the July previous. He died here on the 2d day of January, 1877. Eight children were born to them, all of whom are living—Sarah J., now the wife of W. J. Nicholson, Amelia F., Dorothea E., Ellen B., George T., William J., Edward J. and Francis E.

Edward Bullock was born in Cornwall, England, in July, 1832. In 1846, in company with his parents, he came to America and settled in Lafayette county, Wisconsin. Here his father engaged in mining and Edward remained at home, until he reached the age of nineteen, when he went to California, where he remained for seven years and then returned to Lafayette county. He again made this his home



EDWARD TYRRELL.

until November, 1868, when he came to Bremer county, and settled in Warren township, in section 5, where he now owns a fine farm of 200 acres. He was married in 1859 to Miss Eliza J. Gribble, who is a native of England. They have seven children living—Eliza, Ella, William, Edward A., Minnie, Grace and Edith.

S. H. Kingsley was born in Courtland county, New York, on the 24th day of July, 1824. He is a son of A. C. and Cloe B. (Leonard) Kingsley, who were both natives of the State of Connecticut. The family remained in Courtland county until 1835, when they moved to Manchester, New York, where they lived for five years, and then located in Monroe county, where S. H. lived until twenty-three years of age, when he was married to Miss Elinor J. Demarest, a native of New York City. After their marriage the young couple came west to Wisconsin, and located in Walworth county, where they lived until 1850. During that year they returned to the east, where they remained for five years, and then again moved west, and settled in Sycamore, DeKalb county, Illinois, where they lived for eight years. In 1863 they came to Bremer county, and lived in the town of Waverly for one year, and then settled on their farm of 160 acres, on section 8, Warren township, which farm Mr. Kingsley had purchased three years previous to his settlement in this county. He now owns 170 acres of land, and is also engaged in the creamery business at Tripoli, where he turns out some of the finest butter made in this section of the country. Mr. Kingsley held the office of assessor for three years—from 1868 until 1871. They have eight children now living—Albert F., who is now in the Pension Department, at Washington, D. C.; Charles A., who resides at Plainfield; Henry M., of Strawberry Point; Hiram A., who is in the Department of the Interior; Erwin, now attending Orchard City Business College, at Burlington, Iowa; William S., now teaching school; Bertie S., on the farm, and Eldora, now at home.

W. A. Rice, born in Seneca county, New York, May 2, 1821, is a son of David and Hannah (Stearns) Rice, who were both natives of Massachusetts. W. A. was reared on a farm, and during his minority received a good education in the common schools of that section of the State. He lived in the county of his birth, and Monroe county until 25 years of age. In the year 1848, he came west and settled in Wisconsin, first locating near Janesville, and afterwards near Madison. Here he remained until March, 1857, when he came to Iowa and settled on a farm of 120 acres in section 16, Butler township, Butler county. He lived in Butler county until 1871, when he removed to LaFayette township, where he followed farming until the year of 1880. Having been appointed overseer of the county poor farm, in February, of this year, he entered upon his duties there. Mr. Rice was married in the year 1846, to Miss Miriam Garrison, who was born in Orleans county, New York. Eight children have been born to them, five of whom are now living—William, Lottie, Charles Herbert, Medora, Lenora.

William Nicholson, eldest son of James and Sarah (Ball) Nicholson, was born in Nottingham, England, May 31, 1818. While in his native country, he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and for

years followed that occupation. In 1848, he came to America and located in the city of Rochester, where he remained eighteen months, and then removed to Livingston county where he took up his residence and worked at his trade six years, when he moved west to Belvidere, Illinois, where he remained until he came to Bremer county, in the fall of 1867. He settled on section 18, Warren township, where he now owns a farm of 120 acres. In politics, Mr. Nicholson is a republican. He was married in 1848 to Miss Hannah Briggs, who is also a native of Nottingham, England. They have been blessed with six children, five of whom are now living—Sarah, now the wife of Charles Banks; William J., Mary Jane, Stephen, Frederick D.

W. J. Nicholson, a son of William and Anna (Briggs) Nicholson, was born in Rochester, New York, January 9, 1849. The family remained in that State until 1856 when they came west to Boone county, Illinois, and located in Belvidere, the son receiving his education in the public schools of that town. In 1867, with his parents, he came west and settled in Warren township. He was married in 1876 to Miss Sarah Jane Wylam, born in Grant county, Wisconsin. During the first year of their marriage, the young couple settled on their farm of forty acres, on section 17. They have one child—Maud.

John Simmons, a native of Cornwall county, England, and a son of Joseph and Mary (Gomnan) Simmons, was born October 20, 1841. He came to this country with his parents when only six years of age, and lived in Grant county, Wisconsin, on a farm, and received his education in the common schools of said county, after which he pursued farming as his avocation. In 1874 he came to Warren township, and, in the spring of 1875, settled on section 5, where he now resides and owns a farm of 184 acres of prairie and 5 acres of timber. He was united in marriage in February, 1865, with Miss Jemima Bullock, a daughter of William Bullock, of Grant county, Wisconsin. By this union there are five children—Jennie, born January 16, 1866; Eliza, April 25, 1869; John, July 29, 1872; May, October 27, 1874; Elmer, January 18, 1880. Mr. Simmons is a member of Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116, of A. F. & A. M., of Waverly, Iowa, and a republican in politics.

Christian Thoren, born in Brakelsiek, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, on the 8th day of February, 1831, is the youngest son of Frederick and Amelia (Beinemeier) Thoren. He resided in his native country until 1857, when he emigrated to the United States, settling in Stephenson county, Illinois, where he resided until 1864, when he came to Warren township and bought a farm on section 28, where he has since resided and now owns a farm of 240 acres, and 11 acres of timber. In 1864, he was drafted into the army, serving one year in the Twelfth Iowa Infantry; took part in the battle of Spanish Fort, Alabama, and was discharged at Mobile, in December, 1865. He was married in 1857, to Miss Amelia Siekmeier. By this union there are six children living—Amelia, born January 15, 1858, wife of Rev. J. Knoche; Henry, February 6, 1860; Charley, July 25, 1862; Mary, March 28, 1867; Franklin, February 23, 1870, and Minnie, Octo-

ber, 1877. In politics Mr. Thoren is a republican, which he has been ever since becoming a citizen. He is a member of the Evangelical Church of Warren township, in which he has served as Sunday School superintendent.

ORGANIC.

On the 28th day of February, 1859, the first election of Warren township was held at the house of N. M. Smith. The following officers were appointed to hold said election: H. W. Perry, N. W. Perry and Horace Smith, trustees; H. D. Perry and H. D. Smith, clerks. The following persons were elected: Justices of the peace, N. W. Perry and Horace Smith; constables, E. N. Perry and O. Skillen; trustees, B. W. Ingersoll, H. D. Perry and N. W. Perry; town clerk, H. W. Perry. The officers since elected, have been as follows:

1861—Assessor, Orville McGinnies, supervisor, A. M. Smith; constables, E. N. Berry and P. Skillen; justices, A. M. Winner and A. J. Stroat; clerk, H. D. Perry; trustees, P. Smith, G. A. Michael and A. J. Stroat.

1862—Justices of the peace, N. W. Perry and John Buckmaster; constables, William Berry and Calvin Kingsley; assessor, James Murphey; town clerk, N. M. Smith; trustees, Duncan Berry, Proctor Smith and John Buckmaster.

1863—Supervisor, D. Winrech; justice, H. M. Wood; trustees, John Buckmaster, A. J. Buck and A. Kinney; clerk, Calvin Kingsley; assessor, Geo. Custer.

1864—Supervisor, John Buckmaster; justices, H. H. Case and James Sturdevant; trustees, Amos Kinney, Charles Stocking and Daniel Chittenden; clerk, Calvin Kingsley; assessor, S. Hammon; constables, Isaac Trumfair, W. B. Case.

1865—Trustees, Amos Kinney, James Murphy, John Fauver; justices, James Murphy, Jno. Buckmaster; supervisor, John Smalley; constables, H. H. Timblin, W. B. Ingersoll; assessor, S. H. Kingsley.

1866—Clerk, T. Caswell; assessor, S. H. Kingsley; trustees, H. H. Case, John Woodruff, A. Kinney; justices, H. H. Case, Charles Stocking; constables, John Stocking, H. H. Timblin.

1868—Supervisor, J. D. Woodruff; trustees, Amos Kinney, T. Caswell, G. H. Wiggins; justices, H. H. Case, C. Shedecde; constables, W. J. Stevens, C. Thorne; clerk, J. K. Stocking; assessor, George Luce.

1869—Trustees, Amos Kinney, G. H. Wiggins, John Hanner; constables, C. Thorne, W. P. Stevens; clerk, J. K. Stocking; assessor, E. Thompson.

1871—Supervisor, John Chapin; justice, Ch. Mohling; trustees, S. H. Kingsley, Henry Heine, Amos Kinney; assessor, Edward Thompson; constables, John Hanner, C. Thorne; clerk, B. Chittenden.

1872—Supervisor, S. H. Curtis; trustees, C. Mohling, Amos Kinney, S. H. Kingsley; clerk, C. M. Kingsley; constables, John Allbright, James Bocker.

1874—Justices, C. Thorne, H. H. Case; Assessor, C. Mohling; clerk, George Gors, trustees, John Albright, Henry Kaiser, M. H. Robinson; constables, Fred Werdman, Fred Platte.

1875—Justices, H. H. Case, Charles Stocking; assessor, C. A. Mohling; clerk, Charles Gors; trustees, Amos Kinney,

George Curtis, John Albright; constables, M. Shaver, Charles McCormack.

1877—Justices, H. H. Case, C. Thorne; assessor, Henry Klages; clerk, Charles Gors; trustees, Clarence Tyrrell, Henry Kaiser, William Arns; constables, Daniel Case, Henry Kaiser.

1878—Justice, H. H. Case; assessor, C. A. Mohling; clerk, Charles Gors; trustees, William Arns, C. A. Mohling, Henry Heine; constable, D. G. Case.

1880—Trustee, H. Kaiser; clerk, Charles Tyrrell; assessor, H. Klages; justice H. H. Case; constables, L. Rust, D. Case.

1881—Trustee, William Arns; justice, H. H. Case.

1882—Trustee, Thomas Loveland; justices, Homer Case, Andrew Pitcher; assessor, Eugene Chittenden; constables, Louis Rust, J. W. Case.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school was taught on section 34, in a log school house built by the neighborhood, during the winter of 1854–5, by Miss Lottie Crawford, now a resident of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. There are now nine school houses in the township, all frame buildings, and erected at an average cost of $600.

A school was taught by Jessie Berry, during the summer of 1855, in the log school house on section 34.

FIRST THINGS.

The first marriage was George Michael to Miss Elizabeth Trumbo, at the residence of Israel Trumbo, on section 34, by 'Squire Ellsworth, in 1854.

The first death was a child of W. B. Ingersoll and wife.

The first birth was a son (Abner) to William Ogden and wife, in 1854. He is now living in Mitchell county, Iowa.

The first house was built by Israel Trumbo, on section 34. It has since been torn down.

CEMETERIES.

There are three cemeteries in this township. One is located on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 33, and was laid out in 1875. The first interment was the wife of John Yojrs, during the same year. Another is located on the northeast quarter of section 26, and was laid out in 1871. The first burial was John Frederick, a son of J. Shaver and wife, December 24, 1871. The other is located in the southwest corner of section 30. The first burial here was a son of Proctor Smith, who was drowned during the summer of 1856.

RELIGIOUS.

The first services of this character were held in 1858 in a school house on section 27, by Rev. Sessions, a Methodist Episcopal minister from Waverly. Afterwards services were held by Elder Wright, in January, 1863, in the school house on section 31. He soon after changed the place of worship to Case School House, where services were held for one year, once every four weeks. A Presbyterian minister by the name of Sheeley, also held services here every four weeks. Meetings have been held regularly from that time to the present.

In May, 1868, a Union Sabbath School was organized at this school house. The first superintendent was William Niehol-

son; he was succeeded by B. S. Wales, and he by William Brown, and Brown in turn by N. L. Shaw. There were twenty scholars at the time of organization. There is now an average attendance of about sixty, and the school is in a very prosperous condition. It has had a very healthy growth ever since first established, and has been the means of accomplishing much good. A Methodist Episcopal Church has been organized, a building erected at a cost of $1,700, and dedicated free from debt, as among the legitimate fruits of this organization. The influence for good has been widespread. The death of its estimable superintendent, Wm. Brown, in December, 1882; the death of Jasper Wylam, teacher of the bible class, six years ago, are among the sad incidents of the school. During all these years only three other members have been called hence—Stella Case, in 1877, Frankie Brown, in March, 1882, and Mrs. Joseph Simmons, in June, 1882.

The German Evangelical church erected a building of logs in 1864. It was located on section 34, in Trumbo's Grove. Their first pastor was Rev. Geiper. Their present church edifice was built on the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 28, in 1872. It is a frame structure and cost $3,300. The first pastor was Rev. Jacob Nuhn, afterward came Rev. Fritz Belser, Rev. Jacob Knotoka, Rev. Ulthouse, Rev. Henry Lescholt and the present pastor is Rev. Beamer. Their first members were Fred Bohmeir and wife, Fred Schroeden eir and wife, Fred Clagas and wife, Christian Dorn and wife, Charles Meader and wife, William Meader and wife, Fred Roeker and wife, Henry Armsbud and wife, William Eickman and wife and Conrad Schrodemeir and wife. The present officers of the church are Henry Walthagen, president, Fred Bohmeir, treasurer, Fred Schroedemeyer, secretary. Their Sabbath school was organized in 1864. The first superintendent was William Eickman; the present one is Henry Arns. They have a membership of about eighty. Another German Evangelical Lutheran church is located on the northeast quarter of section 26. It is a frame structure, built in 1871, and cost $1,500.

Their first pastor was Rev. L. J. Cramer, then came the present pastor, Rev. M. Stephan. The first members were Henry Heine and wife, Henry Platte and wife, Frederick Clansing and wife, Fred Groepper and wife, and Fred Dueck and wife.

The church has a membership of 250. A neat and commodious parsonage was built in connection with the church. A day school is taught by the pastor.

Rev. John Buckmaster, a United Brethren minister, was the first to hold religious service in the township, of that denomination, during the summer of 1865, at his house on section 29. Among his sermons was one on the subject of "The influence of woman," in which the ladies suffered considerably.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This organization built a house of worship in 1882, and dedicated it in November of that year. The sermon on that occa-

sion was preached by Rev. Elliott, from Charles City, assisted by Elder Crippin. The building is 26x40 feet, located on section 6, and cost $1,700. Rev. Francis Norton now has charge, this being his third year. There is a membership of about forty.

The present officers are: N. L. Shaw, Edward Bullock, Charles Kelly, John Hanner, H. Robinson, C. E. Banks and W. J. Nicholson, trustees; William Nicholson, class-leader; W. J. Nicholson, N. L. Shaw, stewards; W. J. Nicholson, secretary; Edward Bullock, treasurer.

CHAPTER XXX.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

This territory lies in the western tier of townships in Bremer county, and is bounded on the north by Warren and Lafayette, on the west by Butler county, on the south by Jackson township, and on the east by Jefferson and Warren. Embraced within these limits is the city of Waverly, which receives due attention. Including this city, which occupies sections 2, 3, the south half of 34 and 35, and the north half of 10 and 11, there are about 19,200 acres of land within its boundaries. The Cedar river traverses this township, entering from the north on section 34, running thence through sections 35, 2, a portion of 11, then 12, 13, and leaving on the south half of 18. The Shell Rock river flows through the southwestern corner, entering from the west on section 18 and making exit on 17. The Illinois Central and Dubuque and Dakota railroads pass through this township and make junction near the east line of section 33. The Burlington and Cedar Rapids road, running toward the southeast, crosses the extreme southwestern corner.

In an early day there was an abundance of timber in this township, but the woodman's axe has considerably diminished the supply. The soil is a dark, sandy loam in general, but in some sections it is composed of light clay and vegetable mould. There are many desirable farms. The surface is gently rolling, back from the river bottoms, drainage good, and the land fully occupied by an industrious class of people.

ORGANIC.

Washington township was organized by holding an election at the house formerly occupied by Heman A. Miles, on Monday, the 3d day of April, 1854, when the following officers were elected:

Justices of the peace, Nelson M. Smith, and John B. Buckmaster; constables, Joseph G. Ellis, and Jonathan Goforth; drainage commissioner, E. Tyrrell; township clerk, Nelson M. Smith; trustees, Ed-

ward Tyrrell, Horace Wallace, James Estep; assessor, Edward Tyrrell; supervisor of roads, William Powell.

The judges at this election were Haywood Howell, William A. Pelton, William Powell. The clerks were, Nelson M. Smith and Edward Tyrrell.

The following named are the officers elected in 1882:

Justices of the peace, A. H. McCracken, J. W. Rowray, A. J. Tanner; township clerk, S. H. Morse; assessor, J. S. Connor; trustee, S. Goodspeed; trustee to fill vacancy, A. S. Lawrence; constables, John L. Leonard, F. W. Foster, H. B. Ellsworth; supervisor road district No 1, Willard Chandler; No. 2, J. S. Connor; No. 3, Louis Buering; No. 4, Fred C. Meyer; No. 5, J. K. Meyers; No. 6, A. Adams; No. 7, W. D. Lashbrook; No. 8, R. W. Egleston; No. 9, Joseph Baskins; No. 10, E. O. Fairbanks; No. 11, Joseph Boylson; No. 12, E. Conley.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The earliest settlement of this township, and the events connected with it, are in a great measure identical with those of the city of Waverly.

Biographies are here presented which will show the general character of this settlement.

Abner Baskins, a son of one of Bremer county's earliest settlers, was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 15, 1836. He is a son of Abner B. and Mary (Kerr) Baskins, who left their home in Ohio for Bremer county, Iowa, May 27, 1852. Their journey was made with teams. Arriving here on the 22d day of June, they immediately located on section 4, Jefferson township, where the husband and father made a claim, subsequently purchasing it. Their first house was a log cabin covered with clapboards, and having a puncheon floor. They were obliged to go to Dubuque for groceries. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and educated in the subscription schools. In 1861 he was married to Miss A. Ross, who came to this county in 1858. She was born May 29, 1842. Five children bless their home —Edna, Clark, Minnie, Nellie and Abner. Mr. Baskins owns 85 acres of land, which is under cultivation and valued at $40 per acre. He had two brothers who served in the Union army, one in the Thirty-Eighth Iowa Infantry, who died at Port Hudson, and the other in the Ninth Iowa.

Joseph Baskins, a pioneer of Bremer county, emigrated with his father, Abner B. Baskins, to this county, June 22, 1852. They located on what is now known as Baskins' creek (the creek deriving its name from them). There the father entered some land, which he improved, and continued to live upon until his death, which occurred in 1864. The journey from Ohio here, was made by team. Dubuque was their nearest trading post. Game, such as bear, deer, wild turkeys, wolves, etc., was in great abundance. Joseph was born in Rockland county, Ohio, on the 27th day of February, 1834. In 1861, he was married to Miss Phœbe Miner, who was born in Fulton county, Illinois, December 6, 1838. They have two children—Miner and Maggie.

William P. Harris was a settler of 1853, and is an enterprising farmer. He was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1811. A few years after his birth, the family emigrated to Nicholas

county, Kentueky, and there his father died. During his youth, William P. learned the trade of brick-maker and mason. In 1839, he was joined in wedloek with Miss Julia Ann Crosby, who shortly after died. He was again married, February 14, 1844, to Miss Sarah A. F. Fritts, who is a native of Kentueky, and was born April 22, 1828. In 1850, he removed to Burlington, Iowa, and thence, by team to Linn county, where he had friends. Leaving his family in the town of Marion, Mr. Harris set out for the purpose of finding a good loeation for settlement. He finally purchased land in Buehanan eounty, and there removed his family. During the first winter of their residence there, they oecupied a log eabin, with another family, being separated from them by a thin board partition. The succeeding spring he ereeted a cabin of his own, 14x14, making it of poplar poles, and moving into it before it had either floor or door. In February, 1853, he came to Bremer county, and in his house, in April, was held the first election, there being sixty-three votes. Mr. Harris now owns 116 aeres of land within the eorporation, and on it is his fine residence, the whole being valued at $10,000. The family are members of the M. E. ehurch, of Waverly.

Moses Lehman, an enterprising man and an early settler, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, February 9, 1824. He is a son of Samuel and Mary (Romberg) Lehman, who were blessed with ten children, six sons and four daughters. Moses was reared on his father's farm, and obtained his education in the old time subscription sehools. At the age of eighteen he started out in life for himself. During the spring of 1847, he emigrated to Stephenson eounty, Illinois, making it his home for seven years. June 6, 1854, he removed to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa. Mr. Lehman says he remembers well how he passed the first night after his arrival here. He stopped with a brother who lived in a pole shanty, through the roof of which the rain poured down upon them all night long. At that time lumber was not to be had for love or money. April 28, 1859, Mr. Lehman was married to Miss Eleeta Miles, who was born in Sheffield, Vermont, July 2, 1822, and a daughter of Masten M. and Mary (Jenness) Miles. They have two ehildren—Elva M. and Sidney M. Mr. Lehman eame to this State eomparatively a poor man, but by industry and economy, is to-day the happy owner of 124 aeres of land, valued at $50 per acre, and eontaining all that the best farm life requires. In polities he is a republican. Mrs. Lehman is a member of the Episcopal Chureh, of Waverly.

Nicholas Cavanaugh, who may be ranked among the early settlers of the county, is a native of Ireland, and was born on the 3d day of July, 1825. In June, 1853, he emigrated to the United States, landing in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he was employed in a groeery store. During the spring of 1855, in company with John J. Smith, who afterwards built the Bremer House, he came to Waverly, Iowa. For some time after his settlement here, he worked in a hotel, but later, was employed as clerk in Mr. Hullman's store. He was married in 1861, to Miss Mary Tyrrell, a native of Quebee, Canada, and a daughter of Nieholas Tyrrell. They have three ehildren—John E., Francis J., and Mary



Louis Case

Ann. During Mr. Cavanaugh's twenty-seven years of life in the county, he has been out of it but once. At the time of his settlement, the town and surrounding country seemed one vast wilderness, with wolves, deer, and all kinds of game, in great abundance.

One of Bremer county's most enterprising men, Thomas Lashbrook, was born in Devonshire, England, November 5, 1819. He is the son of Richard Lashbrook, and one of fourteen children. In 1831, the family emigrated to Quebec, Canada, and thence to Clinton county, New York. During the year 1836, they came west, locating in McHenry county, Illinois, near Harvard Junction, where they entered land and settled, the father dying on the old homestead in December, 1881. Thomas passed his youth on a farm, and although his school days were few in number, he yet, by his own exertions in later years, has obtained a fair business education. In February, 1849, his marriage with Miss Hannah R. Wilson occurred, she being a native of Essex county, New York, and born June 4, 1820. They have five children living—Cordell D., Watson D., Thomas W., Clarence E. and Ulysses L. July 4, 1856, Mr. Lashbrook and family embarked in prairie schooners, for Bremer county, Iowa, and upon their arrival, settled on land in Frederika township, which he had purchased two years previous. Their first house was a log cabin 13x13. Mr. Lashbrook owned, at one time, 1,740 acres of land, at present he owns 412 acres, with much valuable town property in Waverly, consisting in part of a fine brick residence valued at $6,000, three stores valued at $3,000, one frame building valued at $2,000, one shoe-shop valued at $1,000, two drug stores valued at $1,800, four lots on Main street valued at $400, besides other property valued at $1,000, making the total valuation of his town property about $20,000. Mr. Lashbrook has held the offices of supervisor, school treasurer and director. He is a staunch democrat.

Frank Bulckius, a native of France, was born April 18, 1824. When fourteen years of age he entered the navy as midshipman, but after serving some time he had a difficulty with one of the officers, which closed his career as a sailor for the time, when he located in New Orleans, Louisiana. From there he again "took ship," and followed the sea for eight years, during which time he sailed into nearly every port on the globe. Upon again becoming a landsman, Mr. Bulckins returned to the States, and shortly after his arrival, was appointed surgeon at Washington, D. C. From that city he removed to New Orleans, where he opened an intelligence office, and thence, after some time, to Boston, Massachusetts, where he took passage for California, by way of Cape Horn. At the expiration of a few years he returned to the east, after which he made a trip to Liverpool. In 1856 Mr. Bulckins removed to the city of Chicago, where he was employed on the lakes for a couple of years. Subsequently he embarked in the commission business. His marriage with Miss Julia Wheeler occurred in 1860. Three children—Grace, Bell and Lon—have blessed their home.

Thomas J. Sewell, one of the pioneers, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, March 11, 1808. He is the son of William and Sarah (Dallard) Sewell, who were the

parents of twelve children, ten of whom lived to mature years. William Sewell emigrated in 1826, with his family, to Pike county, Ohio, where he remained about one year, then removed to Hamilton county, near Cincinnati, where he engaged in farming. A few years later he removed to Wabash county, Indiana, purchasing land where Jamestown now stands. Here he died, in 1838, and Mrs. Sewell, in 1856. Thomas J. Sewell was reared and educated in West Virginia. In 1829 he was married, in Pike county, Ohio, to Miss Margaret Henry, daughter of Judge Samuel Henry, of the same county. Mr. and Mrs. Sewell lived together more than half a century, and have been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living—Allen, William, Samuel, Mary, James M., and Sylvester. April 27, 1853, he left his home in Indiana, and with teams came to Bremer county, arriving May 27th, 1853. He located in Jackson township, spending one year in a log cabin, on the place where Thomas Axlet now resides. He sold his claim, and purchased land of Abraham Myers, section 21, where he made a home, and resided until the spring of 1882, when he removed to Waverly. Mr. Sewell was in Waverly before there was a stake driven, or the town laid out. For his milling he went to Cedar Falls, and for groceries to Dubuque, with teams. In politics he was an old Jacksonian democrat, his first vote being cast for Andrew Jackson. Mr. Sewell had three sons,(one an adopted son), and a son-in-law in the Union army. Mr. Sewell died late in the fall of 1882.

Charles Leverich, a pioneer of Bremer county, is a native of Richland county, Ohio, born March 24, 1813. When he was nineteen years old his parents emigrated to LaGrange county, Indiana, and thence in 1838, to Cedar county, Iowa. Subsequently they removed to Linn county, and afterwards to Butler, where the father died. Charles was reared on a farm, and obtained his education in the pioneer district schools. The first school he attended being taught in an old log cabin, whose windows were simply holes cut through for the purpose of light and air. At the age of twenty-one he learned the cooper's trade. He was married in Indiana, to Miss Lucy Heam, who died in less than a year after becoming his wife. In 1838, he removed to Muscatine county, Iowa, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Jane E. Adair, who bore him ten children, three of whom are now living—George, Martha and Julia. In 1841, he removed to Linn county, Iowa, and thence, in 1854, to Butler county, where he remained about one year, and then settled on his present place in Washington township.

John Wile, one of the pioneers, was born in the Province of Bavaria, on the 4th day of June, 1828. In 1844 he left his native country for America, and, upon his arrival, located in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, working as a laborer in the timber. During 1856 he removed to Bremer county, Iowa, and purchased land in Lafayette township, which he immediately began improving. There he continued to live until 1872, at which date he settled near Waverly, where he now has a beautiful home. In 1851 he was joined in wedlock with Judith Leas, a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, born in 1830. Two children blessed the marriage—A. J.

and Frederick. Mr. Wile came to this county a poor man, but since his residence here has, by hard work and close attention to business, accumulated a fine property. His land consists of 290 acres, valued at $40 per acre. In politics he is a republican. The family are members of the Evangelical Association.

E. I. Bussey, born in Trumbull county, Ohio, May 22, 1825, is a son of Edward and Dorcas (Parish) Bussey. He remained on the old homestead, assisting his father with the farm work, until 1856, when he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled on section 18, of Washington township, where he now owns 130 acres of land. In 1853, he was united in marriage, in his native county, with Miss Sarah Jane Sinclair, who also was born there. They have three children living—Martin, Jarett F. and Elizabeth. Mrs. Bussey died in August, 1860. In April, 1862, he was again married, choosing for a companion Elizabeth Sinclair, a sister of his first wife. Of eight children born to them, William, Edward, Sarah, Nealie and Cyrus McClellan, are living. His father died at his (E. I's) residence on the 19th day of August, 1864, and his mother, during the year of 1869.

A. M. Winner, an excellent farmer of Bremer county, was born on the 2d day of February, 1827, in Courtland county, New York. He is a son of Frederick and Anna (Keator) Winner, who are natives of New York. He remained in his native State until eighteen years of age, and then came west with his parents, settling in Belvidere, Boone county, Illinois, where he spent twelve years, engaged in merchandising and buying grain. In the year 1858 he came to Iowa, locating in Bremer county, near the town of Waverly. Previous to his settlement here, Mr. Winner had purchased 640 acres of land in the county; of this, he improved 160 acres and disposed of the balance; afterwards, he disposed of the improved 160 acres. At the present date he owns 150 acres one mile northeast of Waverly. In politics, Mr. Winner is a staunch Republican. He has held several of the town and school offices, and always did all in his power to further the interests of education. On his farm are a large number of fine fruit trees, in the care of which he spends much time and labor. During the season of 1882 he marketed about 1,000 bushels of fruit. In 1854 he was joined in matrimony with Miss Miranda Campbell, a native of Lockport, New York. Ten children have been born to them, eight of whom are now living: Alice, now the wife of J. W. Tibbetts, of this county; Effie E., Earl, Kittie, Herman, Florain, Carl and Max. Frank died in the year 1858, and Leslie in 1868.

Edward N. Perry, an early settler of Bremer county, was born in Orleans county, New York, April 9, 1830. He is a son of Nathaniel W. and Lockey (Ferguson) Perry, who removed to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1840, and in July, 1858, came to Bremer county, Iowa, where the husband and father had previously entered land. He died in 1875. His wife is still living at the advanced age of 81 years. Edward N., one of the family of five children, who lived to be adults, was united in marriage with Miss Martha J. Miner, a daughter of James Miner, who was a pioneer of Fulton county, Illinois. She was born in Jefferson

county, Indiana, October 3, 1827. They have one child living—Clara. Mr. Perry owns 75 acres of land valued at $40 per acre.

Orlando Babcock, born in Onondago county, New York, January 13, 1837, is a son of Russell and Susan (Ouderkirk) Babcock. His youth was passed on his father's farm, while he obtained his education in the common schools of the county. In 1856 he removed to Ogle county, Illinois, where he worked as a laborer for two years and then engaged in stock dealing. His marriage with Miss C. L. Taylor occurred in 1866. They have five children—Landy B., Charles, Guy, Emma and Ollie. The year of Mr. Babcock's marriage he came to Bremer county and settled in Washington township on a part of his present farm of 85 acres, which he purchased at that time. Since then he has added many acres to it, owning to-day, 557 acres, which, being under such excellent cultivation and containing so many comfortable farm buildings, may be called a model farm. Mr. Babcock is extensively engaged in stock raising, and owns at the present time, 260 head of horned cattle, 150 head of hogs and a large number of horses. His cattle are grades from a blooded short horn bull, and his horses are the Abe Downing, the Membrino and the Clydesdale. His barns are large and well arranged and of the following dimensions. The main building of his cow stable is 38x84, and the ell 28x80, his shedding and henery 18x180; his corn-crib and feed-stable 22x150, and another corn-crib and pig-pen 36x50.

One of the enterprising farmers of Bremer county, Willard Chandler, was born in Canada East, May 15, 1827. When he was seventeen years old, his mother died, and he was left alone. Subsequently he removed to Vermont, and there resided for some time. In 1849 he settled in Potter county, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in lumbering for the space of nineteen years. He came to Bremer county, Iowa, in 1867, and purchased his present farm, in Washington township. In 1847 Mr. Chandler was joined in wedlock with Miss Lovina Briggs, who bore him three children, two of whom are now living—Edwin, and Willard W. He owns 100 acres of land in this county, and 320 acres in Floyd county, in connection with his sons.

H. R. Wells was born in Stockton, Chautauqua county, New York, October 4, 1828. He is a son of Jesse and Acenith (Bennett) Wells, both natives of New York. In 1836, his parents came west to Geauga county, Ohio, where they remained until 1842, when they moved to Stephenson county, Illinois. In 1854, he came west to Floyd county, Iowa, and remained two years at Marble Rock engaged in milling. In 1856, he traded his mill for a farm near Waverly; on this farm he remained eleven years, and then settled on section 36, Washington township, where he now owns 95 acres, and is engaged quite extensively in stock-raising. In 1853, he was married to Miss Lavina Price, a native of Canada, who came to Illinois with her parents when four years of age. They have nine children living—Mettie, wife of Bennett Youmans; Wayne W., Addie, Jesse, Grant, Delia and Frank Olah.

W. L. Stockwell was born in Windom county, Vermont, December 28, 1827. He

is the second son of Lot and Nancy (Talbot) Stockwell, both natives of Vermont. In 1835, his parents moved to Livingston county, New York, where they remained eight years, and thence to Boone county, Illinois, where his father died in June, 1863, his mother in November, 1858. His educational advantages were common school, with an attendance one year at the Belvidere Academy. He was married at that place May 3, 1854, to Miss Tripp, who was born in De Ruyter, Madison county, New York, July 16, 1830, and eldest daughter of James D. and Angeline (Moxon) Tripp, both natives of that State. They are still living in Belvidere, Illinois, where they settled in 1850. In 1868, W. L. moved his family to one mile north of Waverly, where he now resides, and owns a fine farm of 200 acres. Five children have blessed this union—William Whilford, Carrie C., May A., Katie and Stephen.

John Rosencrans, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, January 1, 1809, is the fourth son of Simeon and Sarah (Shoemaker) Rosencrans. His father was a practicing physician in that county. Until 16 years of age, John attended the common schools. He then engaged in clerking and followed it for three years, then went to Vermont, and at the age of 21 engaged in mercantile pursuits at Burlington. He remained six years, when, in company with his brother Chadwick, he moved to Cleveland, Ohio, and was engaged in the dry goods trade three years. He then came to Troy, Walworth county, Wis., and engaged in trade, remaining a few years, when he moved to Beloit, Wisconsin, to educate his family. In 1865 he removed to Butler county, Iowa, but located only temporarily, and the following year he settled on section 34, Washington township. He was married in Dover, Ohio, in 1838, to Mary Johnson, who bore him seven children: Helen, now the wife of D. W. C. Duncan, of Charles City; Florana, now the wife of Frank Sterling, of Helena, Montana; Henry J., now engaged in stock raising in Texas; Lucia and Lucien, twins; Milo, now at Fort Benton, Montana, and Amelia, now the wife of Calvin Smalley, of Waverly. His wife died in 1848. In 1850 he married Mary M. Perkins, who died in 1854. In 1866, he married his present wife, then Mary Ann Stewart.

Daniel A. Long, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, March 13, 1825, is a son of William Long, a native of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Virginia in an early day, where he became acquainted and subsequently married Miss M. Wheat. He afterwards moved to Kentucky, where Mrs. Long died, and he married Susannah Martin. Mr. Long subsequently removed to Lawrence county, Indiana, where he died. Daniel A., the youngest of the two families, was reared in a new country, attending his first school in the primitive log cabins. He afterward attended an academy, receiving a good academic education. Daniel remained in Indiana with his parents until he was twenty-one years old, when he went to Howard county, Indiana, where he purchased land and commenced farming, remaining there four years. March 12, 1848, he married Margaret Darraugh. She was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, February 22, 1832. By this union there was a family of seven children who lived to be of mature age.

In the fall of 1852, Mr. Long purchased land in Buchanan county, Iowa, and in the spring of 1853, he moved his family to that county. The same year he came to Bremer county and purchased land in Jackson township, where he remained until 1855. He then returned to Buchanan county, making it his home until 1865, when he again removed to Bremer, and in 1869, moved to his present place. Mr. Long has 940 acres of land near the city of Waverly under a high state of cultivation, valued at $75 per acre. He has a beautiful brick residence with plenty of choice fruits.

Jeremiah C. Messenger, superintendent of J. H. & W. R. Bowman's stock farm, born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1842, is a son of Peter and Ann M. (Miller) Messenger. In 1852 his parents emigrated to Winnebago county Illinois, where they took up government land, and made a home. His father still resides there. His mother died in 1858. J. C., in August, 1861, enlisted in the Twenty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company B, and participated in the following engagements: New Madrid, Island No. 10, second battle of Corinth, Iuka, siege and capture of Vicksburg, Sherman's march to the sea, and Jackson, Mississippi. He was in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C. Mr. Messenger never had a sick day; but was always ready to do his duty. After the war he returned to Winnebago county, and in 1868 came to Waverly, where his time has been occupied in handling fine horses. He broke and fitted Abe Downing, who has made his record in 2:20¾. In 1869 Mr. Messenger married Miss Sarah E. Fobbs, who was born in Sangamon county, Illinois.

John Carey, farmer and fruit grower, was born in Quebec, Canada, September 15, 1842. When he was nine years old, his parents died, in the city of Quebec, and shortly after, in company with his brothers and sisters, he removed to Toronto. There John worked on a farm a couple of years, and then concluded he would try his fortune in "York State." He went by way of Niagara Falls, to the city of Rochester, and there continued to live for a number of years. In 1859, he removed to Evansville, Missouri, where he attended school for five years. In 1866, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Emma L. Palmer, a daughter of Stephen Palmer, of Allegheny county, New York, where she was born February 24, 1847. Three children were born unto them, one of whom, Stephen E., is now living. In 1870, Mr. Carey came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Washington township, where he has since resided. He owns 50 acres of land, under a high state of cultivation, and worth $60 per acre. In politics, he is a republican, and cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln.

C. E. Egleston owns 400 acres of cultivated land in Washington township, Bremer county. He settled here in 1872. His birth took place April 2, 1811, in Rensselaer county, New York. When a young man he removed to Columbia county, New York, where he became acquainted with and married Miss Betsey Barden, who was born in Massachusetts, December 1, 1818. Eleven children have been born to them, of whom the following ten are now living—George H., Lucretia D., Ros-

well W., Alpheus C., Abbie J., William E., Nancy M., Charles A., Silas M. and Sarah A. In 1857, Mr. Egleston and family left the State of New York, for Boone county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until his settlement in Bremer county. Mrs. Egleston is a botanic physician, having followed her profession for the past thirty years.

H. W. Goodsell was born September 12, 1809, in Wayne county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Amasa and Experience (West) Goodsell, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from Hartford county, Connecticut, their birth place, in 1805. In 1836 they removed to Lycoming county, New York, and thence, in 1841, to McHenry county, Illinois, where Mr. Goodsell afterward died. The subject of this sketch early learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, his father being a carpenter and joiner before him. In December of 1839, he was joined in the holy bands of matrimony with Miss Sarah Sherwood, a native of Livingston county, New York, born August 29, 1819. Three children—Marquis, James Earl and Hiram H. were born to them. The wife and mother died in Walworth county, Wisconsin, September 16, 1863. During July, 1864, Mr. Goodsell came to Bremer county, Iowa, and purchased a farm in section 7, Washington township, where he now resides. He owns 274 acres of land in the counties of Butler and Bremer. In politics, he is a greenbacker.

Jesse Leverich was born in Onondago county, New York, March 15, 1818. He is a son of Richard B. Leverich, who was born in the State of Connecticut, but when quite young removed with his parents to Long Island. In 1816, he shipped on board a sloop to Albany, and thence by team to Onondago county, where he purchased land and embarked in farming. There he continued to reside until his death. The subject of this sketch was reared in a new country and obtained his education in the district schools, which were at a distance of two and a half miles from his home. During 1843, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Case, who was born during 1812, in Onondago county, New York. She is a daughter of Rufus Case, who was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and lived to be nearly one hundred years old. Mr. and Mrs. Leverich are the parents of six children—Mary, wife of Levi B. Raymond, now editor of the Hampton *Recorder*, Homer, Ella, Adelle, wife of John Haskett, Bayard T. and Willie. In 1840, Mr. Leverich removed from New York State to Racine, Wisconsin, and thence, after a short time, to Clinton Junction, where he purchased land and soon had a comfortable home. He belongs to the republican party, and while living in Wisconsin, held several offices of trust. For the past forty years he has lived in the west, and many and rapid have been the changes he has witnessed. In 1867, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, purchasing property in the town of Waverly, where he now lives a retired life.

H. B. Harriman was born in Merrimac county, New Hampshire, on the 5th day of July, 1819. When 20 years of age he went to Lowell, Mass. In 1843 he was married to Miss Hannah Q. Bailey, a daughter of Thomas Bailey, a native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire. She was

born in Hopkinton in 1821. By this union there was a family of two daughters, viz.: Margaret, now the wife of Dr. Z. Z. Bryant, of Sumner; and Helen, wife of George Ellis, one of the prominent merchants of Waverly. In 1863, Mr. Harriman was elected to the State Legislature, where he proved a useful member. Besides holding this honorable position, he served in several local offices in his own town. In 1868, Mr. Harriman turned his face westward, locating in Bremer county, where he purchased property and has since remained.

Charles McCormack was born in Washington county, Virginia, on the 14th day of May, 1811. He is a son of John and Margaret (Stapleton) McCormack. His parents were married in Virginia, and there twelve children were born to them—six sons and six daughters. Charles passed his early life on a farm, and during his young manhood was married to Miss Mary Hamilton, a daughter of James Hamilton, of South Carolina. Eleven children blessed their union, eight of whom are now living. In 1855 Mr. McCormack left the State of Indiana, where he had resided for some years, emigrating to Dane county, Wisconsin, where he continued to live for ten years. At the expiration of that time, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating on a farm in Washington township. In 1877 he removed to Waverly, where he still resides. Mrs. McCormack died in 1867, leaving a large family to mourn her loss. The subject of this sketch again married, choosing for a wife Mrs. Emily Buckmaster, widow of Alexander Buckmaster, who came to the county in 1855. One child has been born to them. Mr. McCormack has always taken a deep interest in the politics of the county, and was one of the prime movers in the organization of the republican party, to which he adhered until the passage of the resumption act. He is now a staunch greenbacker.

Seymour Goodspeed, a farmer and nurseryman, came from Niagara county, New York, to Bremer county, Iowa, in 1866. Upon his arrival here, he settled on a farm in Washington township, where he now does a good business, and is known as an enterprising nurseryman and farmer. His land consists of 75 acres, which is under an excellent state of cultivation, being valued at $50 per acre. He was born in Niagara county, March 1, 1834, and is a son of Herman and Louisa (Albright) Goodspeed. His mother's father emigrated to Niagara county with one horse, which carried all his worldly effects; and for six weeks the family had nothing to eat but different kinds of roots. His daughter, Louisa, was the first white child born in that county. Seymour's early life was passed on a farm, and he obtained his education in the district schools of his native county. During the year of 1862, he was married to Miss Mary J. Furguson, who has born him nine children, seven of whom are living Luella, Bertha, Jennie, Nellie, Nettie, Almeda and Ray.

Henry A. Thies, a son of Frederick and Elizabeth (Schild) Thies, natives of Lippe-Detmold, Germany, was born on the 9th day of February, 1855. His parents moved to Benton county, Iowa, when he was one year old, and lived on a farm near Belle Plain until 1867, when they came to Washington township, Bremer county, Iowa.



C. Shutt

His parents both died in 1873, leaving Henry A. with six younger sisters and brothers, on a farm, and the management of both farm and the younger children was chiefly left to him. At the age of 21 years he became the owner of the valuable farm, consisting now of 260 acres of land and timber. In 1877 he was married to Miss Hattie S. Weber, daughter of Andrew Weber, of Warren township, now Waverly, Iowa. In politics he is a republican. He is a member of the Evangelical church of Warren township.

STOCK FARM.

Among the many farms and enterprises worthy of special mention, is the stock farm of J. H. and W. R. Bowman. It is called "Willow Lawn Stock Farm." An adequate idea of this farm and the stock upon it, can only be gained by personal visit and inspection. Among the fine animals to be there found, may be mentioned "Abe Downing," a magnificent horse, sired by Joe Downing; dam by Hattison. He has a trotting record, made at Buffalo, New York, of 2:20¾. This animal possesses not only speed, but is a well formed creature, of many excellent points, and a breeder of rare merit. The proprietors not only have this remarkable horse, but also about one hundred head more, together with six hundred head of hogs and five hundred head of cattle.

Among other horses may also be found, "Membrino Paris," number 1,337, sired by "Membrino Patchen;" roadster brood mares by "George Wilkes," "Almont Harrold," "Membrino," "Abdallah," etc.

Norman Horses—"Arcola," number 850, weight, 1,650 pounds; "Boobdil," number 852, weight, 1,760 ponnds; "Black Prince," number 52, weight, 1,650 ponnds; and others.

Roadsters—"Tennant," number 1968, two years old; by Abe Downing. "Phantom," number 1969; sired by Membrino Paris. "Alphonso," number 1970; by Abe Downing. "Ensign;" by Abe Downing. All these mentioned are well-bred and from desirable strains. Among the cattle may be fonnd well formed representatives of the best blooded strains. The buildings on this farm are numerous, extensive and well adapted to the work of successfully handling stock.

Benjamin Archer, superintendent of Bowman Lone Tree Farm, was born in Middlesex county, Connecticut, on the 18th day of November, 1828. He was reared on his father's farm, and received a common school education. In 1855, he was married to Miss Mary J. Stevens, a daughter of Samuel Stevens of Hartford county, Connecticut. Two children blessed this union—Bell and Fannie. In 1867, Mr. Archer emigrated to Clayton county, remaining one year, when he removed to Bremer county, purchased a farm in Lafayette and Warren townships, where he remained until the spring of 1880, when he was employed by the Bowman Brothers to superintend their Lone Tree Farm. Mr. Archer is a practical farmer, and thoroughly understands his business.

CHAPTER XXXI

CITY OF WAVERLY.

This beautiful and enterprising city originated about a third of a century ago, when the beautiful valley of the Ceder river was just beginning to attract the attention of those in search of homes, and the surroundings were as free and wild as the time when the stars of the morning sang anthems of joy at nature's dawn. The changes from the primitive to the developed state have been constant and rapid. It has been one continual change from the moment of its projection, until Waverly of to-day stands forth one of the brightest jewels in the diadem of a noble State. While there may have been nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, or nothing peculiarly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the city in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched its progress from its earliest origin—when Bremer county was a wilderness—until the present time, the accomplishment of by-gone days would seem now like a herculean task, but are in reality the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization. Endowed with many natural advantages aided by the strong arm of enterprising husbandry, Bremer county has assumed a position among the best and wealthier of her sister counties throughout the State; and Waverly, as the first town within her boundaries, has kept pace with the improvements and advancement.

Waverly is situated in the southwestern part of Bremer county, on the banks of the Cedar river, and is about eighty miles from the Mississippi at the nearest point of landing. Two lines of railway pass through the city limits, connecting it with the leading markets; they are the Illinois Central and the Dubuque and Dakota, the former from north to south, the latter from east to west, affording excellent marketing facilities. The city is surrounded by some of the finest and most productive agricultural and stock raising lands in the State, which is a guarantee of a permanent and ever increasing trade. In addition to these advantages, the Cedar River, upon the banks of which the city rests, is one of the finest streams in the west, often being termed the "Gem of Iowa Waters." It furnishes a most desirable water power which, although it has already been improved to a certain extent, is not fully utilized, for the power is capable of propelling a vast amount of machinery. A substantial iron bridge spans the river, uniting the eastern and western divisions of the city.

There are many fine and substantial brick and stone blocks to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, and a stroll through the city discloses many elegant and costly dwellings. There are a number of fine church edifices, and elegant buildings for educational purposes. An abundance of shade trees adorn the streets, which in summer add greatly to the beauty of the place. The location is exceedingly healthy; the inhabitants are possessed of intelligence, and the society is of the most refined and desirable character.

RECORDED PLATS.

The various town plats of Waverly were filed for record as follows:

Waverly proper by William P. Harmon, recorded in 1854.

Cretzmeyer's addition was recorded on the 14th of April, 1855; also May 2, 1856.

Hess' addition, March 7, 1856.

Gothard's addition, March 7, 1856.

Gothard's addition, July 3, 1857.

Harmon and Le Valley's addition, November 4, 1857.

William Sturdevant's addition, December 14, 1857.

Ira H. Sturdevant's addition, February 29, 1860.

J. J. Smith's addition, May 7, 1858.

EARLY DAYS.

The initiatory step toward the development of this locality was taken in 1852. The settlement of the county had been progressing slowly since 1845, but mostly in the region of what has since been organized as Jefferson township. The site of Waverly was covered with heavy timber. In 1852 Frederick Cretzmeyer made his appearance and was the first settler upon the site. He was a native of Germany and brought his family, consisting of two girls, his wife being dead. He located a soldiers' warrant upon 160 acres of land, which has since been platted and become a part of the city. His land is described as part of section two, township 91, range 14, lying just east of the court house. He put up the first building, a little log hut which stood between the present site of the court house and Catholic church. He remained here until after Waverly began to be quite a place, when he and his family removed to Missouri where he has since died. Before leaving this place he was again married, but after reaching his Missouri home separated from his second wife.

About the same time or possibly a little later, Wendeline Cretzmeyer a brother of Frederick, came accompanied by his family and a sister of Mrs. Cretzmeyer. Ten acres were secured from Frederick, upon which the family erected a log shanty and settled. This land is yet in the possession of the boys and widow who yet live upon it, engaged in the manufacture of brick. The old shanty was torn down a few years ago to make room for the present comfortable structures. The old gentleman lived there until his death.

Wendeline Cretzmeyer was born in the city of Baden, Germany, in 1803. His wife was Miss Catherine Ludwig, who was born in 1809. Three children, Stephen, Franklin and Henry, blessed their marriage. In 1847 they left their native country for America and, upon their arrival, located in Columbia county, New York. During the year of 1852 they came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in what is now the city

of Waverly. Mr. Cretzmeyer landed in the county as a poor man, and, during the first years of his settlement here, worked as a day laborer. However, by industry and perseverance he was afterwards enabled to open a business of his own. He died in 1867, leaving his wife and children to survive him. Franklin was born in Germany. In 1870 he was married to Miss Annie Struble, who was born in 1848. Stephen is also a native of Germany, and was born November 14, 1839. His wife was Miss Lizzie Gishbert. Henry was born in Columbia county, New York, January 16, 1848, and was joined in wedlock with Miss Margaret Mooney, who was born August 7, 1855, and was a native of Baltimore, Maryland. As has already been stated, the sons mentioned are still citizens of Waverly and are engaged in the manufacture of brick. The mother, Catherine Cretzmeyer, still lives with members of her family.

The real founder of the city was William P. Harmon. Early in the spring of 1853, he took a trip from the point at which he had located, to Bremer county, and in passing over the ground which is now crowned by the city, was struck with the great advantages of the good solid rock bottom, good banks and ample fall in the river, and decided that the location was just the place to begin a town; the river running due north and south from the proper place to put a water power. He at once set the project on foot, by using all the influence he could bring to bear to have the county seat of Bremer county—which was then organized—located at this point, and at the same time, after securing the land, hired O. H. P. Roszell, county judge of Buchanan county, to survey the same into lots. This survey, which made, the foundation of Waverly, began with Court street and extended westward to the river. Mr. Harmon then returned to Independence and made arrangements to have his brother-in-law, R. J. Ellsworth, move with him to the new town and help in the erection of a mill.

In July he went down to Cedar Rapids and met Mr. Ellsworth, and together with Mr. Ellsworth's family,consisting of a wife and two boys—Gorham E., now deceased, and Henry Byron, who were aged respectively 10 and 15, they came to Independence, arriving there upon Thursday, July 28, 1853. In the evening, Mr. Harmon was married to Miss Alzina Reeves, and the following morning with his bride and the Ellsworth party, he took an early start for Bremer county, arriving in the evening of the same day. Here they found Frederick and Wendeline Cretzmeyer safely housed in their log huts just east of the court house, and on the other side of the river, Elder Goforth and Jacob Hess had also taken up farms. The two latter were about a mile west of the Cretzmeyer's. Where to stop that night was at first a puzzler, but finally it was arranged that all sleep at the cabin of Fred Cretzmeyer. The bed was taken down, and as there was only one room in the cabin, the bedding was laid upon the floor so as to accommodate as many as possible, and when time for retiring came, the entire settlement went to bed in this room, there being Mr. and Mrs. Ellsworth and their two boys, Mr. Cretzmeyer and his two girls, two teamsters and the newly married couple, Mr. and Mrs. Harmon.

In this manner they lived until the new comers had erected their log cabin which was complete and ready for occupancy early in August, 1853. The log cabin erected by Harmon and Ellsworth was somewhat better than the pioneers generally had; it was about 18x18 feet, one story and a half, although Mr. Ellsworth says he never could get anyone to sleep in the "half." The logs were plastered together and the holes chinked with mud; on the inside sheets were hung around the walls, to make it look more home-like. A door was not to be thought of and until October a blanket was hung up in lieu thereof. This hut stood directly in the center of Bremer Avenue, a few rods east of the river, a little nearer the river than the Bremer County Bank. The forest was just as dense at that time as it was anywhere in the Big Woods, and about the house there was no more "clearing" than was made in getting logs for the cabin. A crooked, winding trail alone afforded means of communication between the settlers. The women, however, insisted that a clearing be made about the house that they might see the sun now and then; so Harmon and Ellsworth pushed their way down to the bank of the river and from the bottom of the hill commenced cutting the trees on the side next the river. They treated a whole swath in this way until they came to the little clearing about the cabin. The upper trees were then felled, and falling, carried the whole swath to the ground like ten pins. After this the setting sun and the beautiful Cedar could be seen from the cabin.

These things accomplished, the saw mill was the next matter to receive attention. A dam was thrown across the river, logs, stone and other material being used in its construction, and on the east side of the river a building was erected, about 20x40 feet in size. The machinery was hauled from Rock Island, Illinois, by R. J. Ellsworth, and an old-fashioned "sash" or "up and down" saw was placed in the mill. All this took time and much hard work, there being other workmen beside Harmon and Ellsworth engaged. About the 1st of March, 1854, everything being in readiness, it was announced that the saw mill would commence operation. Quite a crowd of interested settlers from various parts of the county had collected to see its inauguration, and the water was turned on. The mill had been built back from the river, and when the water came rushing in about the basement, the frost was taken from the ground, and but a few moments elapsed before it was discovered that water which went under above looking clear, came out below looking dirty and riley.

This produced the greatest excitement as it indicated that the water had cut into the foundation and would soon wash out the underpinning of the mill. The hole through which the water had found its way, was at first small, but soon washed out and became a whirlpool or a minature maelstrom. The settlers at once set to work with a will and hay, stones, logs and other material was thrown in to stop the hole, but all sucked through in an instant. Finally when hope had almost failed Mrs. R. J. Ellsworth, who was also at work with the rest, suggested that straw beds be thrown in. It was adopted and all the straw ticks in town were called for. They

were forthcoming and in a few moments eleven beds were piled up by the mill. Then all prepared, a tick was thrown in and the bystanders threw rocks upon it. This served the purpose and saved the mill although it took about every bed in town. The damage was repaired and the mill began operations with a capacity of sawing about 2500 feet of lumber per day. The first lumber was sold to Heman A. Miles. In a few years a lath machine and edger were added to the mill and circular saws put in and for many years it continued its busy hum. A few years ago it was torn down and the crib filled with stone, a few rods north of the bridge.

R. J. Ellsworth was born in Cumberland county, Maine, March 22, 1809. His youth was passed on a farm and he received his education in the pioneer schools of his native State. At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to a cabinet-maker, remaining with him five years, and during the time, receiving as wages, his clothes, which were estimated at $25 per year. December 2, 1832, he was joined in the holy bands of matrimony with Miss Elizabeth M. Harmon, a native of St. Stephens, New Brunswick, and born February 14, 1814. Five children were born to them, one of whom is now living. In 1852 Mr. Ellsworth turned his face westward, making his way to Linn county, Iowa, and locating for a short time in the town of Cedar Rapids. During the month of July, 1853, he removed to Bremer county, Iowa, settling in Waverly as one of its pioneers.

Their first dwelling consisted of a cabin 16x20 feet and made out of rough logs. There they lived until Christmas eve and then moved into a building standing on the site where the new Bremer county bank now is. The following September they removed to their present place of residence. A few years ago Mr. Ellsworth built a large and commodious brick dwelling in which himself and wife expect to spend the remaining years of their life. In politics he was formerly a whig, but for many years has allied himself with the republican party. He was Waverly's first justice of the peace. The family are members of the M. E. Church.

In a few weeks after the arrival of the mill party, Samuel Henderson and family moved to the spot, and he commenced work on the mill, which was in course of erection. Cutting a space in the forest, he put up a little log cabin upon the same lot that is now occupied by the *Independent* office, and from his door he could just barely see—through the timber—the cabin of his neighbors, which stood in the middle of the street near the bridge. He was followed shortly afterward by James Null, who came with his family and erected a little log house near where Mooney's blacksmith shop now stands, on Water street. This was torn down many years ago. Henderson remained for a few years, when he removed to Missouri.

William B. Hamilton came from Independence early in 1853, and after making arrangements for erecting a building and starting a store, returned. About the last of August, Porter W. Earle made his appearance. He had been, and was at the time, peddling goods for Green & Brother, of Cedar Rapids, and chanced to stop at the river—just where Knott's livery stable stands—to water his horses. Ellsworth saw him from the opposite side, and hav-

ing known him, called "come over." Earle crossed the river, and going to Ellsworth's cabin received a hearty welcome.

The next morning he unloaded his goods, and, having decided to start a store, commenced the erection of a building, and began selling goods. While he was engaged in building he piled his goods beside the Harmon and Ellsworth house, and it is a good illustration of the brotherly feeling existing among the settlers, that anyone who wished went and helped themselves. If a plug of tobacco or pound of sugar was taken while Earle was up by the Cretzmeyer's getting out timber, the money was paid when they met. Earle put up a log cabin 18x24 feet, upon the lot now occupied by J. P. Olds ' stone store, the latter being put up by Earle a few years later. He remained until about 1855, when he returned to Cedar Rapids. This was the first store started in Waverly.

In a few months W. B. Hamilton returned, and purchased the lot now occupied by the offices of the *Independent* and *Republican*, 8x4 rods, for $25. He had brought lumber with him from Independence, and erected the first frame building in the town, in which he kept store and lived. He had a fair stock of goods, and commenced selling early in the winter. He held the office of treasurer and recorder, and is noticed at length in that connection. He remained until about 1861.

During the fall of 1853, Ellsworth and Harmon erected another house which stood where the elegant Bremer County Bank block now stands. It was a frame building of fair size. They moved into it on Christmas eve, 1853, and remained there until the following June, when it was turned over to John J. Smith, who opened it as a hotel. Mr. Ellsworth then moved to the little building which they had erected just back of the Bremer house, on the same lot where his present fine brick house now stands. This building is still standing in a dilapidated condition, and is undoubtedly the oldest in the city.

The house into which J. J. Smith moved, remained with many additions until about 1881, when it was torn down. He at once commenced the erection of the Bremer House, which, when half finished, was occupied by the carpenter, James G. Burnett, who used it partially as a hotel.

When the spring of 1854 opened, nothing marked the site of Waverly except the blue smoke curling heavenward from the few cabins among the timber. No roads were cut except a zig-zag trail through the settlement and paths from clearing to clearing. During the year 1854, however, there were many arrivals, and Main street or what is known as Bremer avenue was partially cleared.

Court was to be held this year and preparations were made for it. The red cedar stake which had been driven to mark the county seat location, was in a lot just north of the court house, west of where the school house now stands. On this lot, early in the spring of 1854, a little board building was thrown together in which to hold court. It was about 20x30 feet, one story high, and boards were thrown upon the ground for a floor. The jury was sent to a neighboring house or were corraled in the brush.

Among those who are remembered as coming this year, are the following named:

John C. Hazlett, Dr. Fisher, Jeremiah Farris, William Sturdevant, Anson A. Case, Samuel, Hamilton and Horatio Geddis, Nelson and Samuel Flynn, Hayward Howell, Nelson L. Turner, James W. Wood, Charles Ensign, Philip and Elijah Smith, the Hinton family, Demus Buckingham, David Millburn, William Reeves, P. B. Foster, Henry Harmon, Dr. Burbank, Heman A. Miles, and others who came only to remain a short time. This years advancement made Waverly appear something like a village, the forest began to melt away before the woodman's axe, and all classes of trade were represented.

John C Hazlett, an early arrival of this year was a native of Ohio, but came here from Comanche, Iowa. He brought his family with him, and hewing down the trees erected a dwelling and store building over the stumps upon the lot now occupied by Dr. J. C. Pomeroy's drug store. He put in a small stock of general merchandise and commenced trade. He was a good business man, but unfortunate. A few years after the close of the war he removed to Shell Rock and from there went to Nashua where he was living when last heard from.

Dr. Fisher, who is mentioned as coming this year, was the first doctor to locate at Waverly. He is noticed at length in the medical chapter.

Jeremiah Farris, moved into town this year from his farm in Jefferson township, for the purpose of filling the office of County Judge to which he had been elected. He left this place in 1857, and went to Kansas where he died.

William Sturdevant, settled upon the west side of the river and lived in the old tumble down building still standing on Water street. He owned 80 acres of land extending from the river nearly to the depot on the south side of Bremer avenue. This tract has since been recorded as an addition to Waverly. When the war broke out Mr. Sturdevant enlisted and died on the Mississippi river.

Anson A. Case came this year and erected a frame story and a half house on the west side of the river, which is yet standing. He was the first county coroner and a brother of Louis Case.

The Geddis brothers came here from Indiana, although originally from Ohio. Samuel, the oldest, was a carpenter by trade, and brought a family. He put up the house in which Mayor Kinne lives and also the one in which Jack Hoffman lives. He was a good workman and a jolly fellow, but would now and then drink too much, and, when under its influence, would show the Indian blood which courses through his veins by yelling, jumping and being as noisy as possible. He remained here many years and finally went to Mason City and from there to Cedar Falls, where he still remains. Horatio Geddis, or, as he was usually called, "Rash," had a wife and one child. He erected the building in which Mr. Kothe now lives, and opened a shop for the sale of liquor. One day, accompanied by his brother, he left his family to go a short distance for hay, but they never came back. Mrs. Geddis still lives in the city. Hamilton Geddis erected the building which is now used as an office by J. C. Garner, opposite the Centennial house.



Frank A. Lees.

Nelson and Samuel Flinn were brothers, coming from Illinois, the former married, and the latter an unmarried man. At once they commenced the erection of a house upon the site now occupied by the magnificent dwelling of Thomas Lashbrook. While their building was in course of erection, they placed a pole in the crotch of a tree, and spreading a carpet over it, made a kind of tent in which they camped until their dwelling was completed. The brothers engaged in the manufacture of shingles, and remained for a number of years. Finally they removed to the eastern part of the county, and from thence to Denver.

Hayward Howell was here only for a short time, but long enough to get in debt to many persons. He then "slid out" to avoid paying them. He went from here to Missouri, and has never since been heard from.

Charles Ensign was a native of Ohio, and a splendid good fellow. He taught the first school in the city, and soon removed to New Hartford, Butler county, where he still lives.

The Hinton family came here in 1854, were very wealthy, owning 600 acres of land adjoining the city plat. The family consisted of the mother and a number of children. The mother and several of the children removed to Kansas a number of years ago, where she died. Two of her sons now live in Waverly.

Dennis Buckingham, a native of Ohio, also came here in 1854. He erected a building upon the lot now occupied by Mooney's blacksmith shop, and started the first blacksmithing business in the city. It is said that after he got started he knew almost nothing about the trade. He was a queer genius, and was of that disposition which inclined to believe all that was told him. To illustrate this, the anecdote is related that upon one occasion soon after he arrived here, he was obliged to sleep one night between heavy copperplate flannel blankets. He perspired a great deal, and as a consequence, in the morning he found that he had changed color, his neck, face and hands were tinted with a blueish hue. He sought several of his friends to find what ailed him. He was told that "mortification had set in," and that something should at once be done. Accordingly he poulticed his arms, neck and jaws, and for several days tramped around all bound up. All he needed was a good wash as it was merely the color from the blankets that ailed him. He left here years ago for Indiana.

Nick Cavanaugh came this year and is yet here.

David Millburn, a native of New Brunswick, came here with his family in the winter of 1854. He was a carpenter and a cabinet maker, and at once commenced work at his trade.

P. B. Foster came here from Illinois with his family, and erected a building upon the site now occupied by Beebe & Loomer's store building. For a time he was in company with Thomas Downing, in the mercantile trade.

Henry Harmon was a brother of William P. Harmon, the founder of the city, and a native of Maine. For the first few years after his arrival in Bremer County he was engaged in the saw mill, but afterward removed to the country and engaged in

farming. A few years ago he removed to Dakota.

Heman A. Miles moved into town this year. He is noted elsewhere in this volume.

In June, 1854, Dr. Oscar Burbank, accompanied by David Millburn, drove to Waverly from Cedar Rapids, in a buggy, for the purpose of examining matters with a view to locating. He made up his mind to locate, and after stopping one night with R. J. Ellsworth, returned to Cedar Rapids. In September he again arrived, this time with his wife and baby (the latter now being Mrs. Frank A. Lee), and permanently settled. Their first few weeks were spent in boarding with the family of R. J. Ellsworth, and as the house was very small, many disadvantages were undergone. Several of the hands engaged in the mill were stopping with Mr. Ellsworth, and there were only two rooms in the house—one on the first floor and the other overhead. The little girl was boosted up through the trap door and the older folks got into their room by the aid of a chair. Sometimes the light would be blown out and again, when the moon was full, a blanket was stretched in front of the bed. Dr. Burbank is still a citizen of the city.

Hallmann and Lenkuhl also came in 1854. They erected a building east of the present residence of Louis Case, and opened a store of general merchandise. It was known as the "dutch store." These parties are both dead. Mr. Hallman's family, consisting of a wife and four children, are still residents of the city.

Daniel Lehman also came during this year. He was a plasterer by trade, and after working a number of years, removed to Jackson township.

Alexander Buckmaster opened a cabinet shop here about this time. The machinery was propelled by water power. The building was one and one-half stories high, and 16x30 feet.

INCORPORATION.

Waverly was incorporated as a town in 1859. In 1868 it was incorporated as a city of the second class. Under both town and city government business has generally been transacted in a satisfactory manner to the people.

ITEMS CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED.

The first death in Waverly occurred in the winter of 1853–4, a sister of Mrs. Wendeline Cretzmeyer. She was buried upon the bluffs south of town.

The next death was that of Mrs. Scarf, in 1854. She was buried on the west side of the river.

The first birth was a son to Mr. and Mrs. James Null. He was christened William Waverly—the first name in honor of William P. Harmon, and the latter in honor of the place. This occurred early in 1854. When last heard from, William Waverly Null was in Missouri.

The first marriage in Waverly was that of Norman A. Reeves to Miss Rhoda Willis.

The first school taught was by Charles Ensign, now of Butler county, in the old log house of Ellsworth and Harmon's, near the bridge.

The first religious services were held in the old log cabin erected by R. J. Ellsworth, the preacher being Rev. James Burley, a Methodist Episcopal circuit rider.

The first store started in Waverly was by Porter Earle, who also sold the first goods.

The first election in Waverly was held at the house of Frederick Cretzmeyer.

Dr. Fisher was the first doctor, and Dr. O. Burbank was the first regular graduate.

Porter Earle erected the first stone store in Waverly, in 1854.

William B. Hamilton erected the first frame building in the fall and winter of 1853, hauling the lumber from Independence.

Fred Cretzmeyer erected the first log cabin on the site.

A man named Barclay was the first circuit preacher to locate in Waverly.

P. W. Earle was the first postmaster.

The first school building in town was a stone one erected in 1855.

P. B. Foster erected the first brick store in town, in 1855.

The first hotel in the town was erected by Harmon and Ellsworth, in 1853, and stood where the Bremer county bank now stands. It was first run as such by John J. Smith.

The first bridge across the Cedar was erected in 1857, by subscription. It was a free bridge.

In 1855 P. B. Foster erected a brick block on Bremer avenue which was the first in the city. About the same time the stone school house in the first ward was built.

The contract was let this year to George LeValley and H. F. Beebe for building the court house, and in the same year the walls went up.

A safe belonging to S. H. Curtis, was blown open during this year and a considerable amount of money was taken from it. The burglars escaped.

In 1858—on the 26th of January—the free bridge was swept away by a freshet. In July another freshet created havoc through this region. The Waverly Republican described it as follows:

"Early in the morning the quiet town was startled with the cry that the river was overflowing its banks and rising rapidly. Not much rain had fallen for a few days in the town, and no one thought of a freshet, and at first the news was scarcely credited. A sight of the raging Cedar, however, confirmed all, and more. Before sunrise the water had risen nearly to the second floor in the large flouring mill of Messrs. Harmon & Reeves. Large quantities of wheat were stored on this floor, and a crowd of willing men soon were there hurrying everything perishable and movable to the third story and on shore. Men went in boats, or swam, as the only means of reaching the mill. Very little flour was injured, but quite a quantity of wheat got wet before it could be removed. By 8 o'clock A. M., the water was two feet deep on the second floor. Meanwhile, Mores Bros., with their cabinet shops, were in trouble. Messrs. Harmon, Reeves & Ellsworth had a saw mill, lumber and logs to look after. Messrs. Carr and Neff were in a similar fix. Messrs. Brownell & Oberdorf's mill had been swept clean by the freshet of 1st and 2d of July, hence there was but an empty mill for them to care for. At 10 A. M. the carding machine of W. P. Harmon was under water. The houses of J. C. Hazlett, H. J. Hoffman, S. Geddis, Hopkins, Buckmaster and McClure, (Jack and Queen of

Clubs) were in water from one to three feet deep, and by 12 o'clock M., four feet four inches above the second floor in the flouring mill. At 12 o'clock A. M., we crossed Bremer avenue in a boat, from the stone store to Hazlett's grocery. East and West Water street were nearly submerged. Cellars were filled, wells overflowed, and many houses were in water to the windows. Damages to the amount of hundreds of dollars was experienced, and it was some time before people could recover their equilibrium from the effects of the terrible freshet."

THE LOST CHILD.

By a Local Writer.

On Wednesday evening, May 1, 1856, a little boy five years old, the son of George Case, of Waverly, went out to play with his dog, as he was accustomed to do, and not returning at supper time, his parents commenced searching for him and returned unsuccessful.

The shades of night were approaching and they became alarmed, and the cry of "Lost Child" immediately spread through the town, and our citizens turned out to prosecute the search, in which I participated until about 11 o'clock, when we found his foot-prints in the sand along the creek, about 100 rods from his father's house, where we traced them in different directions to the bank of the river, when they could be traced no farther.

The bank bearing his foot-prints plain and fresh, as well as being disturbed by the scratching of the dog, led us to believe that he had found a watery grave, and, as the dog had returned home an hour or two before, it confirmed our belief. The night was dark, it thundered and lightened and while we were preparing to search the river, the rain commenced falling in torrents and continued to pour very hard during the night. After searching for some time along the bank and edge of the river, we returned to the house of Mr. Case. It was a little past 12 o'clock when, after relating discoveries, the child's parents sank in despair. After fixing the residence of Mr. Case as the place to meet next morning, to renew our search, we returned home to await daylight.

As soon as light the next morning I returned to the place which I left but a few hours before, when I saw the foot-prints of the boy's mother to and fro along the bank and heard her exclaim, "Oh, my child, my child!" which called forth our strongest sympathies.

Before they had collected at the place agreed upon to resume the search, in a moment of quietness, when the family were all seated in the house, they were suddenly aroused by the well known foot steps of their lost boy, at the door, who was affectionately welcomed by his father's embrace, when the boy said, "Oh, Pa, didn't you know that I was out all night in the rain?" It would be useless for me to undertake to describe the feelings of the family. They were too much for the mother to undergo. She sank down senseless. After the child was stripped of wet and muddy clothes, and partially recovered from his chill from the cold and wet during the night, I sat down by his bed side and he related to me how he got lost, and how he managed up to the time he returned home, which was as follows:

He said when he went out to play with Fido, Fido found a rabbitt, and he set him on, and followed Fido to catch the rabbit, and when he tried to come home he could not find the way, and he went back. Then he tried again and went back and had a great mind to cry, but did not. He called his Pa and Ma, but they did not come, and then he called the Lord, and asked him why he did not take him home. He then sat down on some dry grass by two large trees, and laid his head on Fido, and Fido wanted to get away but he held onto his legs and kept him as long as he could, but when Fido left, he laid his head on the ground and pulled his cap over his face, and put one hand in his pocket and one under him to keep them warm. He saw the lightning and heard it thunder, but was not afraid because the Lord knew where he was and he would take care of him, and he was not going to try to go home till the Lord made it light in the morning. He said he did not sleep very well, and was cold and shook in the night, and in the morning when he got rested a little, he started home.

The first church was built by a Baptist organization in 1856. It is now occupied by J. B. Barber for a residence.

In July, 1856, three men waiting in the old log pen for the next term of the district court, concluded to save Officer Hayden and his deputies the trouble of any further watching, and accordingly, one Saturday night they broke up the old floor, that had been very insecure for some time past, and dug out. It appears that they had some kind friends out side to assist them in making a start in the world, as two iron bars were found in the jail. They objected somewhat to their boarding house arrangments, as appears from the following letter they left by way of explanation for their absence:

"Mr. Hayden:—We, the undersigned, do not consider ourselves guilty of any crime whatever, and we are losing our health and liberty by staying in this dungeon, besides getting the leavings of a Dutch boarding house, which not a dog in Dubuque would eat unless starved to it. It is our intention to appear at the next term of court, if not before.

C. F. Foster,
Jackson Morgan,
James Fay."

In October, 1856, the citizens constructed a foot bridge across the river, and a ferry was run to accomodate teams.

In June, 1859, Waverly was incorporated as a town, and officers were elected. October 30, 1859, the first teachers' institute convened at the court house, under the auspices of the county superintendent, Rev. A. K. Moulton. The lecturers were Rev. A. K. Moulton, Dr. O. Burbank, L. W. Thickstun, and E. C. Moulton.

In 1860 the second bridge was constructed across the Cedar river.

In 1861, the war broke out, and a military company was organized at Waverly on the 22d of April. There were about forty men, the officers being, G. W. Ruddick, Captain, and H. F. Beebe, First Licutenant. For names of volunteers see war chapter.

On the 29th of December, 1861, the post office and *Republican* office were destroyed by fire. This caused the suspension of the newspaper for several months.

The brick school house in the second ward was erected in 1861.

In August, 1864, the depot of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad was located.

Another church building in Waverly was erected in 1864, the St. Andrews Protestant Episcopal. Rev. H. Townsend was the rector in charge of the Parish. In 1865, the church was ready for use. About this time the Congregational, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches were built.

In December, 1864, the first train of cars ran into Waverly and from this time the city grew rapidly.

The bank of Johnson & Leavitt was established this year, being opened in November.

In 1866, the Cedar Falls and Minnesota R. R. was extended to Charles City.

In 1868, the school houses in third and fourth wards were built.

In June, 1870, the Bremer County Bank was organized and in a short time the fire proof county offices were erected.

In August the Bank of Waverly, then known as the bank of Bowman & Burr, was opened.

Thomas Lashbrook and Aldrich & Goes, erected brick blocks.

The school house in the first ward was erected in 1870.

On the 26th of February, 1871, the second bridge across the Cedar was swept away by ice and high water. The present iron bridge was erected the same fall.

The High school building was commenced this year, and finished, costing $22,000.

In 1872, H. K. Swett, David Clark and the Hermann Brothers erected commodious brick stores.

In 1873, J. B. Barber, erected his brick store on the corner opposite the Bremer County Bank.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENTS.

In 1853 the first step was taken in the direction of mercantile trade. Porter W. Earle was the first merchant, erecting his little log store building upon the corner now occupied by the stone store of J. P. Olds. Earle put in a stock of general merchandise. William B. Hamilton opened the next general merchandise store upon the corner now occupied by the brick block in which is the *Independent* office. Hamilton died about 1861. The next general merchandise dealer was John Hazlett, who is now of Nashua. His brother, Theodore Hazlett, succeeded him in the trade. He enlarged the business and kept a general variety store. For a number of years this was the principal store in the village. Hazlett, or, as he was usually called, "Thede," after remaining a few years, went to Cedar Falls. H. J. and Samuel E. Hoffman were about the next in the field. H. J. is now in the hardware trade, in partnership with Mr. Foster. Jeremiah Farris was in the general mercantile trade for a few years in early days and there are others whose names have been forgotten.

As trade increased and the business of Waverly began to assume city proportions, the general merchandising began to separate, and the various stores handled one line exclusively. The dry goods branch has passed into the hands of George P. Ellis, upon the south side of Bremer avenue, who also handles boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc.; Rogers & Riner, who

occupy the next door, and handle about the same line of goods; John and Henry Eifert, in the store opposite the *Independent* office; Herman Brothers, R. A. Busby, on the west side of the river, and H. L. Ware, upon the north side of Bremer avenue, on the east side of the river. Mr. Ware is one of the most extensive dealers in the place.

H. L. Ware was born in Castleton, Rutland county, Vermont, November 21, 1845, and is a son of Henry and Sarah A. (Gould) Ware. When he was eight years of age, his parents emigrated to Grant county, Wisconsin, where he was raised and received a liberal education. In 1861, having developed a taste for newspaper life, he entered the office of the Grant county *Herald* as an apprentice. He remained however but a short time, when he removed to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where he was employed in the *Republican* office, under J. K. L. Maynard. He remained in this occupation until 1865, when he entered the general mercantile establishment of C. B. Parson, as salesman. With him, however, he remained but one year, when he decided to embark in the mercantile business on his own account. Starting as he did with a very small capital, he has by strict attention to business, honest and upright dealings, steadily increased until he now stands at the head of the dry goods trade, having the largest and most extensive business in that line, of any house in Bremer county. Mr. Ware is truly a self made man, having by his own energy and integrity, worked himself up from very limited circumstances, until he is now one of the leading and most influential men of this county, and a business man in whom Waverly takes a just pride. He was married in 1863, to Miss Eudora C. Downing, a daughter of Thomas Downing, Esq., one of Waverly's pioneer merchants. They have one child, Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Ware are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church of Waverly.

Among the first to establish a store exclusively devoted to groceries, was James F. Brown. He erected a two story building of brick, upon the corner where now stands Thomas Downing & Sons store. Raymond Brothers were also in the same building with a grocery store, and it was finally destroyed by fire. The present dealers in groceries and provisions are the following named: Thomas Downing & Son, who occupy a building where formerly stood the Brown building; J. B. Barber, on the corner, one block further west; William Fritz, who succeeded the Raymond Brothers; Mr. Waite and R. A. Busby.

Thomas S. Downing, one of the pioneer business men of Waverly, was born on the 7th day of March, 1821, in Bartholomew County Indiana. When eight years of age his parents emigrated to Mercer County, Kentucky, where he was educated in the common schools. In 1838 he returned to Indiana, remaining there until 1840, when he removed to Linn county, Iowa, locating at Marion, where he embarked in the tailoring business, with a brother. He was afterwards employed as a clerk in a store. In February, 1843, he married Miss Caroline Keys, by whom there was one child. Eudora C., now the wife of H. L. Ware, of Waverly. Mrs. Downing died in Marion, in 1845. She was a member of the

Congregational church and highly respected by all who knew her. Mr. Downing afterwards married Jane Morton, of Ohio. By this union there were four children—two of whom are living—Fred and Willie. Mr. Downing came to this county in limited circumstances, but went to work to make a home and to-day is one of the prosperous business men of the county. Mr. Downing, in politics, is a republican, has held the office of school fund commissioner for two terms, with other local offices of trust.

The first hardware dealer in Waverly was Sidney H. Curtis, who is yet in the trade. He erected a two story frame building on the same spot now occupied by his three story brick block, and used the lower part for his store; the upper story was used as a newspaper office, and also by George W. Ruddick, as a law office. Theodore Hazlett also handled a little hardware in his general store. David Clark, about 1872, erected the brick block at present occupied by Herman Brothers' store, and opened a large stock of hardware. For a time he was in company with another gentleman under the firm name of Clark & Morgan. They finally went out of business. In 1861, H. J. Hoffman became a hardware dealer, and is still in the trade in company with Mr. Foster. At present the hardware firms are S. H. Curtis; Hoffman & Foster, and D. S. Sitger; the latter being on the west side of the river.

S. H. Curtis, one of the pioneer business men of Bremer county, was born in Oneida county, New York, October 19, 1829. He is a son of Ezra and Lucy Ann (French) Curtis, natives of Connecticut. When S. H. was fifteen years old he was apprenticed to the trade of a tinner, in North East, Erie county, Pennsylvania. He was married in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, in 1853, to Miss Harriet N. Dean, a daughter of Samuel Dean. Mrs. Curtis died the same year. In 1854 Mr. Curtis came west in search of a location. He finally returned to New York, and in the following July came to Waverly, where he embarked in the hardware trade, and to-day has one of the largest establishments of the kind in this section of the country. In 1856 he married Miss Sarah A. Crouse. She was born in Otsego county, New York. By this union there are ten children—Harriet D., now the wife of H. L. Mosher; Millard H., Charles H., Edward H., Ezra H., George F., Lucy L., Peter C., Abbie B., and Martha W. In politics Mr. Curtis is one of the staunch republicans, who has always stood by the old ship. He was elected to the office of county supervisor, and served with credit for eight years. He has also held other local offices of trust in the gift of the people. Mr. Curtis is not a member of any church, but has always donated liberally in building up the different churches of Waverly. He has been identified with the business interests of Waverly for over twenty-seven years, and is one of the representative men of the county.

H. J. Hoffman, an enterprising hardware dealer of Waverly, was born in Union county, Pennsylvania, September 21, 1828. When he was fifteen years old, the family removed to Stephenson county, Illinois, and there he received a part of his education. It was, however, completed at an academy in the city of Freeport. During



H. Burr

a visit to Bremer county in the spring of 1854, Mr. Hoffman purchased some property in Waverly, and two years later settled here. The same year he opened a store of general merchandise, in company with a brother, S. E. Hoffman, who is now President of the Valley National Bank, of St. Louis, Missouri. The succeeding summer Mr. Hoffman "sold out," and became proprietor of the Bremer House. There he continued for a few years, and then embarked in the grocery business. In 1861, he became a hardware dealer, and to-day is the owner of an extensive and complete line of heavy and shelf hardware. Mr. Hoffman's first wife was Miss C. Denio, of Beloit, Wisconsin, who bore him five children; four of whom are now living—Alice, Kate, Frank and George E. The latter being a teller in the Valley National Bank, of St. Louis. Mrs. Hoffman died February 20, 1866, and the following year Mr. Hoffman was joined in wedlock with Mrs. Peter B. Foster, of Waverly.

The first drugs sold in town were probably from the store of Porter Earle. The first regular drug store was started by Richard Currier, who erected a little frame building just east of the court house, upon Bremer avenue, and remained in the business for a couple of years. He also erected the building which is now known as Bodeker's saloon, although it has since been moved to its present location. E. H. Woodruff succeeded him, and kept the store in a little building which stood where Frank A. Lee's store now stands, and then in the little stone building.

A man named Kissell, from Dubuque, was also in the drug trade here, and was succeeded by Dr. Samuel Jones, upon whose death, was succeeded by his son, Samuel Jones.

The next drug store was started by Dr. J. C. Pomeroy and Philip Rudemann, in the east side of the building now occupied by Hoffman & Foster. Dr. Pomeroy now runs the store alone.

Sidney Covert erected a building on the west side of the river, and is still in the drug business.

Frank Ball opened a drug store where G. P. Ellis is now. He married a daughter of John Goes, and a partnership was formed, as Ball & Goes. Before it was discontinued, John Wiedemann had charge of it for a time.

About 1872, Dr. Oscar Burbank started a drug store, and was succeeded by Burbank & Lee, and finally, Frank A. Lee purchased the entire store. The building now occupied was erected by Dr. Burbank.

H. K. Sweat was about the first merchant to deal exclusively in boots and shoes. About two years after Sweat opened his store, Louis Case had a boot and shoe establishment in a building now a part of the Centennial hotel. It then stood where Frank A. Lee's drug store now stands. At present this line is represented by Julius Goodman and C. N. Morse.

The confectionery line at present is represented by Billy Martin and Barber Brothers.

The first bakery was opened by August Miller.

The first clothing store was opened by M. S. Graham.

The second clothing store in Waverly was started by Mr. Israel, about 1858, and stood where George P. Ellis' store now stands, but afterward removed to the

Smith & Shepard building. He finally left for Waterloo. A brother-in-law of his, Mr. Geismar, was also in the clothing business here for a time. The line at present is represented by Smith & Shepard, who succeeded Israel; Levi & Hiller, Herman Brothers, L. S. Hanchett and H. L. Ware.

About the first shoe shop started in Waverly was by Lorenz Selbig, and was kept near where the Bremer county bank stands. He is now engaged in running the cigar factory. A. Starr was among the first to start, and he is still in the business. There are others who have, at different times, had shops. The present shoemakers are: William Quimby, Mr. Fosselmann, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Colby, Ludwig & Buesing and A. Starr. Starr is among the oldest business men of Waverly, and the oldest in his business. A sketch of him is subjoined:

A. Starr, one of the pioneers of Bremer county, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, on the 29th day of October, 1812. He is a son of Anthony and Christina (Wortz) Starr, and one of the three surviving children from a family of eight. He was educated in the district schools of his native State, and had to travel three miles, morning and evening, in going to and from school. In 1838 he was married to Miss Mary Smith, who bore him six children, two of whom are now living—William L. and John H. During the fall of 1855 he removed, with his family, to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, which, at that time, was a small village of twenty-seven houses. Mr. Starr came here without money, furniture or even a cup to drink coffee from, but, by hard work and perseverance, he is to-day one of Waverly's well-to-do business men. Mrs. Starr died in September of 1882. She was a member of the M. E. church, and had lived the life of a christian woman for many years. Mr. Starr has been a life-long democrat, and cast his first vote at the re-election of President Andrew Jackson.

The first harness shop was opened by James W. Wood.

The second harness maker was Gilbert Hamilton, who came at an early day and opened a shop near where the Waverly Bank stands. He was a brother of William B. Hamilton, and long since went to California. Another early harness maker was Cyrus Blossom, who is still here, and in the business. This industry is at present represented by D. W. Bigelow, U. C. Newcomb and Cyrus Blossom.

The first tailor in Waverly was Amoa Behman. About the next to make it his sole business was J. R. Smith. J. R. Smith and Wm. Cody are at present in this business.

The first blacksmith shop was started by Demus Buckingham, in 1854, as stated elsewhere. He remained about twelve years. Among those who have at various times since been in this business here, are the following: M. J. Neilsen, Shane Brothers and Hiram Lampson. The present ones are: William Mooney, Adam Broadie, Bigelow, Henry Christiern and Hill Brothers.

Adam Broadie, one of the pioneers of Bremer county, was born in Chatham, Province of Quebec, May 24th, 1824. When eighteen years old, he was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and served three years. In 1850, he emigrated to Winne-

bago county, Illinois, and thence, after a short time, to LaSalle county, where he was employed on the Illinois Central railroad. His marriage with Miss Jane Steen took place in Winnebago county. In 1855, he removed to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Leroy township, where he worked at his trade and also engaged in farming. Mr. Broadie was the first blacksmith to settle in that portion of the county, the nearest shops to him being in Waverly and West Union. Ten years later, he settled in Waverly, and has since followed his trade. He votes the republican ticket, and has held offices of trust, being at the present time a member of the council.

A good blacksmith of Waverly is William Mooney, who was born in County Antrim, Ireland, during 1836. His father, Alexander Mooney, was by occupation a blacksmith, and William partially learned the trade in early life. When sixteen years old, he came to the United States, locating in New York City, where he completed his apprenticeship. In March, of 1856, he removed to Chicago, and thence, after a short time,to Independence,Buchanan county, Iowa. The following spring he settled in Waverly, Bremer county, and immediately began working at his trade. Mr. Mooney is to-day the oldest smith doing business in the town. He was united in marriage with Miss Mary Smith, a daughter of William O. Smith, who is a pioneer of Bremer county. Five children were born to them, two of whom, Nellie and Bessie, are now living. The family are members of the Catholic church.

J. H. Christiern, a blacksmith of Waverly, was born in Rochester, New York, September 13, 1827. When fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to a carriage-maker, with whom he spent three years. When eighteen years of age,he shipped on board the old frigate "United States," which was commanded by Commodore Reed and Captain Smoot. He visited the coast of Africa, and then sailed to the Mediterranean Sea. He was in France in 1848, at the time that country was declared a Republic, and Napoleon elected President. About the year 1852, Mr. Christiern returned to Rochester, and three years later removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he was employed in the carriage shops of Bird & Baird. During the war he was employed by the government, being stationed at Chattanooga, and, a part of the time, at Marshville. In 1868 he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and was employed by R. S. Bently, carriage-maker. While working for that gentleman he ironed the first sulky and buggy that ever took a premium in a Bremer county fair. He married Miss Annie Melone. Two children—William and Harriet—blessed this union.

It is claimed that the first wagon shop was started by Stephen Pelton, in 1856. He opened a shop on West Water street. Horton Holbrook, Miles Comstock and Charles B. Taylor, were early engaged in this business. The present representatives of this branch of industry are Peter Neilsen, who established in 1878; John H. Hollenbeek, 1877; B. Schmitt, 1874, and Henry Christiern, 1882.

The first millinery shop was opened by a Miss Woodruff, who was also a dressmaker. Mrs. R. J. Ellsworth handled this line of goods for many years, and Mrs. Andrews was among the first in the busi-

ness. At present the following represent the trade: Mrs. Kohn, Mrs. Mary Bocquet and Mrs. Clark, who is a dressmaker also.

Among the first barbers were Frank Kiernan and Jake Long, who are still here. John Dickinson was also here a few years. At present writing, there are three shops, by Reiter & Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lines and J. Long.

The first furniture dealer was Jack Hoffman, who brought in a few cane bottom chairs and exposed them for sale in 1856. Anson Case was also in this trade at an early day, as was David Milburn. The present representatives of this line are John Wagner and the Woodring Brothers, who also manufacture furniture.

J. F. Woodring, of the firm of Woodring Brothers, was born in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, in February, 1837, where he lived until the age of nine years. In 1846, he left his native county with his parents and settled in Union county, the same State, where he resided until 1851, when he emigrated to Stephenson county, Ill. His education was confined to the common schools of the day, attending them the greater part of the time until he was sixteen years of age. His father being a cabinet-maker, J. F. took a liking to that business; accordingly, at the age of sixteen, he commenced to learn the trade, working at it in Stephenson county four years, after which he spent one year in Kansas, during the border troubles, then returned to Illinois, where he was engaged in the furniture and cabinet business in Winnebago county, until 1862, when he entered the army in the Seventy-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as corporal. He was detailed as color guard, serving as such the entire length of time he was in the army—one year. The only battle he was in of importance was the battle of Perryville. After receiving his discharge, he again returned to Winnebago county, where he was engaged in the furniture business until 1865, when he came to Iowa, settling in Waverly, where, in company with his brother Henry, he purchased the furniture establishment, owned and operated at the time by Mores Bros. Their principal place of business was then located on East Water street, back of the present postoffice, and in the building now occupied by them for manufacturing purposes. There they continued until 1877, when they moved into the fine store on Main street, now occupied by them. The business conducted by this enterprising firm, is the largest in this or any of the surrounding counties. The building on Main street, where their salesroom is located, is 132 feet in depth, 23 in width, two stories high, with basement, all of which is packed full of every article known to the trade, the greater part of which is turned out of their extensive manufactory on East Water street, where they keep ten men constantly employed in turning out goods for their rapidly increasing trade. In connection with the furniture trade, Mr. Woodring does a general undertaking business, and for the accommodation of the public, has one of the finest hearses in the west, the cost of which was about $900. We also find in their main salesroom, a large variety of musical instruments, such as pianos, organs, violins, etc. This department is under the management of Thomas Woodring, another brother, who

thoroughly understands this branch of the business. Aside from this, they also own a furniture store at Sumner, under the management of Peter Woodring, also a brother of the subject of this sketch. Mr. Woodring was married in 1860 to Miss Mary E. McKinley, a native of Illinois; they are the parents of three children—Laura, Nettie and William. Mr. Woodring is a member of Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116, A. F. and A. M., also of the United Workmen, and of the Legion of Honor; he is one of the trustees of the Workmen lodge. He is a member of the Methodist church, being the oldest member of the choir of that church.

John Wagner, a furniture dealer of Waverly, is a native of Prussia. When he was twenty years old the family emigrated to the United States, locating in Freeport, Illinois, where John followed the trade of a cabinet maker for seven years. He was also married in that city, in 1865, to Miss Caroline Marshall, who was born in Prussia during 1843. Five children—Eddie, Willie, Mary, John and Annie—have been born to them. In 1867, Mr. Wagner removed with his family to Waverly, Bremer county, where, soon after his settlement, he opened a furniture store, and now carries a stock worth about $2,000. He is a fair and square business man, and enjoys a liberal trade. The family are members of the Evangelical Association, and Mr. Wagner is a member of the A. O. U. W.

The first hotel was kept by J. J. Smith, as is stated elsewhere. He moved into the house which had been erected by W. P. Harmon and R. J. Ellsworth, in June, 1854, and thereafter kept all travelers who chanced this way. Previous to this, Frederick Cretzmeyer had lodged such travelers as could find no other accommodations. Smith at once commenced the erection of what is now the Bremer House. It was finished in 1855, and M. J. Burnett, the carpenter, first occupied it and kept boarders. This hotel is still standing, and is run in good shape by A. Fortner. The other hotels are the Waverly House, kept by Charles Kinnie, erected about 1865, by Andrew Dailey; Centennial Hotel, kept by A. VanOrdstrand and Mickley, erected several years ago by John Acken. The Ida House was kept by E. F. Tabor. It is now closed. There are several boarding houses, among which are Mrs. Margaret Broughton and Mrs. Frank Woodring. The principal hotel, however, is the Bremer House. It stands near the center of the business portion of the city.

A. Fortner, proprietor of the Bremer House, was born August 9, 1835, in Alleghany county, New York. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Hill) Fortner, who emigrated to Bremer county in 1854, locating in Franklin township, which was then a wild and unbroken country. Their son, of whom we write, started in life as a pioneer. In 1858 he was joined in wedlock with Miss Clarissa J. Wilson, a daughter of Samuel Wilson, of Buchanan county, Iowa. She was born in Clarion, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1840. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are now living—Elbert, who is a graduate of the Iowa State Agricultural College at Ames, and now attending his first course of lectures at the Chicago Medical College; Elroy B., and Frank Ellis. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Fortner be-

came a tiller of the soil, and continued to pursue that occupation until 1865, when he came to Waverly and became proprietor of the Cedar Valley Hotel. In 1878 he purchased the Bremer House, where he still continues "mine genial host." For many years he has been a member of the Masonic Order.

The first bank in Waverly was established by the Hon. Emmons Johnson, aided by Messrs. Leavitt & Lush, of Waterloo. It was in a building where Rogers & Viner's dry goods store is, and was afterward removed to where the Bremer county block now stands. Emmons Johnson is now in Waterloo. The present banking institutions are the Bank of Waverly, and Bremer County Bank.

The Bank of Waverly, successors of Bowman Bros. & Burr, was established in 1870, and reorganized under existing State laws in March, 1876. The institution was reorganized with a subscribed capital of $200,000, of which $50,000 was paid up. The official management of the concern is vested as follows: President, J. H. Bowman; vice-president, S. R. Hunt; cashier, H. S. Burr. The officers and stockholders are all residents of this vicinity, and the representatives of property interests aggregating more than a million dollars. The gentlemen comprising the official head of the institution are known throughout this section of the State for reliability and probity of character, as well as men of wealth and extensive business experience. The president, Mr. Bowman, is of the firm of Bowman Bros., stock men. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Burr have been identified with Waverly business interests for many years. As regards the transaction of all business pertaining to banks and banking, no establishment in the State is better facilitated for doing business. Briefly, this institution is regarded as one of the staunch and reliable fixtures of Bremer's business interests, and entitled to the unlimited confidence of the public.

J. H. Bowman, one of the enterprising business men of Waverly, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 23d day of October, 1848. He is the son of Goodloe H. and Jane C. (Smith) Bowman. His father was a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and mother of Berks county, Pennsylvania. There were five children, all of whom were born in the same county. His grandfather was the first president of the Monongahela Bank, chartered in 1812. James L. Bowman was second president. His father was president up to the time of his death, in January, 1865. His mother died in August, 1867. J. H. Bowman's education was completed by three years' attendance at the military academy at West Chester, Pennsylvania. When nineteen years old, his father's health failed and he was called home to take charge of the outside business. Mr. Bowman came to this State in 1866, and in 1869 located in Bremer county, where he has since resided. In November, 1872, he married Miss Caroline Snowden Jacobs, a daughter of Adam and Ann Jacobs, of Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. By this union there are five children—Jane, Vaughan, Goodloe H., Ann Jacobs, Margaretta Vaughn. The following sketch of G. H. Bowman is from the History of Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

"The late Mr. Goodloe H. Bowman, of Brownsville, who died January 30th, 1876, was of German and Irish extraction. His father, Jacob Bowman, was born in Washington county, then Frederick county, Maryland, near Hagerstown, June, 1763. In 1787, he married Isabella Lowry, who was of Scotch descent and was born in Donegal, Ireland, and came to America when seventeen years old. Goodloe Harper Bowman, was the seventh child and the third son of this union, and was born April 20th, 1803. He was reared and educated in Brownsville, and entered upon active business life as a merchant about the age of twenty years, and continued in merchandising, in partnership with his brother, until 1855, when he relinquished the business and gave his attention principally to the affairs of the Monongahela Bank, of Brownsville, of which bank he was elected president in 1857, and continued such to the time of his death, immediately succeeding his elder brother, James L. Bowman, in the presidency thereof, as the latter had succeeded his father Jacob Bowman, who was the first president of the bank. January 9, 1840, Mr. Bowman married Miss Jane Correy Smith, of Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania, by whom he had five children, Isabel Lowry, James Lowry, John Howard, Ann Sweitzer and William Robert. Mr. Bowman, like his father, was an active member and supporter of the Protestant Episcopal church, and for many years senior warden of Christ church, Brownsville. He was in politics a whig, in early life, and became an ardent republican and contributed liberally to the support of the union cause during the late rebellion."

Henry S. Burr, cashier of the Bank of Waverly, Iowa, was born in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the 26th day of May, 1839. He was educated in the schools of his native State, his business education being attained at Eastman's Commercial College, where he graduated in 1864. His early life was spent on a farm in Massachusetts until he came to Iowa, in 1864, locating at Waterloo, where he was employed in the county clerk's office, his brother-in-law being clerk. He remained there but four months, and about the 1st of January, 1865, came to Waverly, where he entered the bank of Johnson, Leavitt & Company, as book-keeper, remaining in their employ for five years. In August, 1870, J. B. Bowman and H. S. Burr opened a private bank under the name of Bowman & Burr, operating as such until 1876, when they organized a stock company as the bank of Waverly, since which time Mr. Burr has held the position of cashier. He is also one of the stockholders. He married Fannie A. Smilie, of Cambridge, LaMoille county, Vermont, born in 1848. She is a daughter of Francis Smilie and a niece of Henry Smilie, both of Cambridge, Vermont, the latter one of the leading men of that city. By this union there were five children, three of whom are living—Mary A., born October 8, 1873; Henry S., Jr., born December 9, 1875; Clarence B., born May 21, 1881. In 1874, Mr. Burr lost his mother, but his father still lives in Berkshire county, Massachusetts, on the old homestead where Mr. Burr was born. Mr. Burr is, and always has been, identified with the republican party. He has been treasurer of the city school for about eight

years. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116, of Waverly.

The Bremer County Bank was organized under existing State laws, in 1870, and at once assumed, and still maintains a permanent place in the banking interests in this section, and is a most valuable adjunct to commercial interest.

The subscribed capital stock of the institution is $100,000, paid-up capital $50,000. The facilities for transacting all business pertaining to the banking system are unsurpassed, and in its construction and organization, everything has been considered calculated to enhance the interest and security of those so fortunate as to be numbered among its patrons. The official management of the institution is vested as follows: President, N. B. Ridgeway, Vice President, N. P. Ellis, Cashier, L. L. Lush. The officers, directors and stockholders are nearly all residents of the county, many of them men of large property connections and well known throughout this section of the country for reliability and integrity of character. A general banking business is transacted, as in National banks, except in the mere matter of the issue of money. They deal in foreign and domestic exchange, and have most excellent facilities for making collections, which is a prominent feature.

The incorporators of the Bremer county bank, were D. P. Holt, A. Slimmer, Joe Rosenbaum, William Trowbridge, S. R. Hunt, Clark Fairfield, William C. Holt and N. P. Ellis.

The first officers were D. P. Holt, president, N. P. Ellis, vice-president, Joe Rosenbaum, cashier.

Abram Slimmers was born in Germany in September, 1835. He came to America in 1850, landing in New York, where he remained but a short time. He followed different occupations until the fall of 1860, when he came to Iowa from Arkansas. He first settled at Jessup, Buchanan county, where he associated himself with S. F. Searles in the buying and shipping of cattle, which continued until the fall of 1861, when he went to Cedar Falls, where he became associated with a firm in Wisconsin for the purpose of buying furs in this State and in the northwestern Territories, with headquarters at Fort Dodge. In this he continued until the following spring, and then engaged in his former occupation, with headquarters at Cedar Falls; at the same time operating largely in Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Missouri, through different parties. There he remained until the fall of 1863, when he removed to Waverly, where he became associated with Morris & Rosenbaum, formerly of Cedar Falls, Iowa, for the purpose of carrying on the stock business on a larger scale. He remained in partnership with them several years, in that business, and in 1867 he formed a business connection with A. V. Bass, of Dixon; Illinois, for the purpose of opening and improving farms in southwestern Iowa; Mr. Bass superintending the same and Mr. Slimmer furnishing the capital. They at once opened a farm of 1280 acres in Fremont county, and about the same time opened several other farms in different parts of Iowa. No other man in this part of the State has been so largely interested in the opening and developing of the farming interests in the State. While he was en-



Very Truly
A. F. Brown

gaged in the stock trade he did as much or more business than any man in the State. He was instrumental in organizing the Bremer County Bank, of Waverly, in 1870, of which he was one of the largest stockholders, and at his suggestion, D. P. Holt was elected as president, but soon after resigned and Mr. Slimmer was elected in his place, and continued to hold that office until he resigned. In August, 1872, Mr. Slimmer was instrumental in incorporating the Bank of Nashua, Iowa, of which he was one of the principal stockholders and vice-president, continuing until it was consolidated with the First National Bank of the same place, of which he is a large stockholder. In June, 1871, he was instrumental in organizing the Butler County Bank, of Clarksville, Iowa, of which he was a director and a large stockholder; continued until the entire stock of the bank was purchased by himself and his nephew, Louis Slimmer, of Clarksville, and which is now run under the name of Butler County Bank, Louis Slimmer & Company, proprietors. In February, 1875, he bought the bank of C. V. McClure, of Greene, at which time he was instrumental in incorporating the Shell Rock Valley Bank, of Shell Rock, with a capital of $50,000, and of which he is the largest stockholder. Soon after the bank was organized he was elected president, which office he still continues to hold. In 1881 he was instrumental in starting the bank of Allison, Iowa, of which he is at present one of the principal owners. In 1876 Mr. Slimmer started an extensive lumber yard in Waverly, in company with others, and about the same time engaged in the manufacturing of lumber at Wausau, Wisconsin, large quantities of which was shipped to their distributing yard at Waverly, and the balance to different parts of this and other States. He is also associated with the Bremer County Horse Importing Company, in which he owns a one-fourth interest. It would seem by the many business interests above mentioned, that there would be no ground for enlarging upon the business capacity of the subject of this sketch; but it is nevertheless true that these are but a few of the business enterprises in which he has been, and is still engaged. In fact, it would be hard to find a business enterprise of any great importance, in either Bremer or Butler counties, in which the hand and heart of this self-made man has not been prominent. In politics Mr. Slimmer was a strong republican, up to the Greeley movement, in 1872, when he joined the Greeley party, and has since been independent in politics, voting for the best man. Bitterly opposed to caucuses and jobbery in politics, of any kind, he has never been known to hold, or even accept, a political office. Having been born under a monarchical form of government, he appreciates the government like the one he finds in his adopted country. In 1872 he was appointed trustee of the Dubuque and Dakota Railroad, which office he held until 1874. In religion he is a strong Liberal; desiring each to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and respecting him for so doing. He is a liberal in more than one sense of the word, giving largely to the support of religious denominations of different kinds; indeed, his liberality is seen in every public enterprise; no one asks of him, but receives, none are

turned away empty-handed. In 1873, Mr. Slimmer took a trip to Europe in company with his sister, traveling through Italy, Switzerland, Germany and France, returning in November, 1874. In this trip of over a year he spent $13,200, giving $6,000 to the poor. Though an active business man, Mr. Slimmer is a lover of the beautiful, whether it be produced by the hand of nature or man. In fine art he takes great pleasure; this can be plainly seen by visiting his elegant residence, which was erected in 1878, regardless of money consideration. From the exterior, one forms an opinion that the resident there, is a man of culture and taste, but not until he passes to the interior does he obtain a correct idea of the true taste of the builder. The residence is furnished with all the modern improvements and decorated with the finest work of art, Mr. Slimmer often paying exorbitant prices for works that pleased the eye. The beautiful ground of fourteen acres surrounding this elegant residence is decorated with every conceivable kind of shrubbery and foliage. Such a home as this, is one of which any man might be proud.

L. L. Lush, Cashier of the Bremer County Bank, was born in Erie county, New York, July 14, 1842, and is the son of Hiram and Jane Thompson Lush, who also were natives of New York. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm in McHenry county, Illinois, where the family emigrated when he was about two years of age. His early education was received in the common schools of that county, under great difficulties, the family living about two miles from the nearest school house. He was obliged to walk that distance every day during the winter, to and from school. During the winter of his fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth years, he was not only compelled to walk that distance, but in order to pay his way did chores for his board. Aside from that, during the winter term, he chopped wood enough to supply the family for a year. He first came to Iowa in 1859, settling in Butler county, near Parkersburg; afterwhich he completed his education at Cedar Valley Seminary, at Osage, Iowa, about 1864, where he also did chores to pay his way. It will thus be seen that his education was received under great difficulties. In 1862, he came to Bremer county and settled in Washington township, where after completing his education, he continued to farm until 1867, when he received the appointment of deputy county treasurer of Bremer county, which position he held until 1872. In February of that year he accepted the position of assistant cashier of Bremer County Bank, which office he held until January 1, 1880, when he was elected cashier of the same institution, which position he has faithfully filled to the present time. Aside from this, Mr. Lush has held various local offices, such as city clerk, city treasurer, etc. He is a member of Tyrell lodge, No. 116, of which he has been treasurer about five years. Previous to this, he was secretary for about the same length of time. He is also a member of Royal Arch Chapter, No. 24, of which he was secretary for three or four years, and has been treasurer for the past five years. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., of which he has been treasurer since its organization; also a member of the Iowa Legion of Honor, and been treasurer since its organization

in 1874. Mr. Lush was married October 4, 1864, to Miss M. A. Lucas, daughter of Parker Lucas, and sister to Captain W. V. Lucas, now auditor of the State of Iowa, also sister of J. E. Lucas, cashier of bank at Allison. They have three children, Estella, Ethel and Pearl.

D. P. Holt, the first president of the Bremer County Bank, was born in Brandon, Rutland county, Vermont, February 17, 1806. His father was Lieutenant Seth Holt, a soldier of the War of 1812. His mother was Abigail (Cheney) Holt. His father died in Cayuga county, New York, when D. P. was about one year old. After his father's death his mother removed to Brandon, Vermont, where she married Daniel Galusha. By the first marriage there were three children—D. P., Elijah H. and Phylancy. By the second marriage there was one child—Lucien. In 1840 the family removed to Carroll county, Illinois, locating in Fair Haven Township where his mother died in 1866. When seven years old, D. P. was thrown on his own resources. His first undertaking was to learn the tanner and currier trade, which he followed for a couple of years. His mother removed at that time to Lyons, where he accompanied her. They remained here a short time, when she removed to Cayuga county, New York, and from there to Sodus, Wayne county, New York. His first work here was on the Erie Canal; his business was the distribution of whisky rations to a large body of men employed on the work, receiving six dollars per month, with privilege of keeping crackers and cheese for sale to the laborers, making about as much money out of the sales as he received for his labor. From this labor he saved his first one hundred dollars. From there he went to Leroy, Greene county, New York, where he was employed by an uncle on a farm, at six dollars per month. The following year he went to Batavia, New York, where he worked in a brick-yard. Two years later he took the yard on shares, and married Miss Sarah Huntington, a daughter of G. Huntington, the owner of the yard. By this union there were six children—five of whom are living—Julia, Mary Ann, Susan, Frances, and Sarah O. After marrying, he remained in the brick business one year, when he turned his attention to farming, taking a place on shares with his uncle, who was to receive one-third, himself one-third and the landlord the same. At this time he was not worth a cent, and had to get trusted for his household goods, which amounted to five dollars, giving security for that amount. The next year he bought a yoke of oxen, for which he ran in debt, and rented land another year. Meeting with good success, he paid for his oxen and wagon and some other things for the house. The following year he traded his oxen for a horse team, and moved to Niagara county, New York, where he purchased a claim of Elijah Cheeney of 100 acres, with heavy birch and maple timber standing upon it. With his axe he cleared this 100 acres, and a few years later he purchased 50 acres more adjoining, making a farm of 150 acres. He then entered into the land speculation with a man in Batavia by the name of Mix, which proved a financial success. He rented his farm for five years at $500 per year, taking a mortgage on another farm

for the rent. He then embarked in the mercantile business with a man by the name of Knup, for one year, when he purchased Knup's interest, remaining in the business for three years. Selling out, he went to St. Louis, where he embarked in the steamboat business, engaging first as a hand at $40 per month, loaning his captain $500. He worked one year and lost his wages and $500. The following year he still kept in the business, loaning his captain $500 as before and did the collecting of freight bills at New Orleans. He again lost his money which he had earned but made it out of the freight bills. The following year he moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in the tobacco trade, buying and shipping. He afterwards purchased a boat running between St. Louis and Cairo, having as a partner Mr. Douglas. In 1840 he went to Carroll county, Illinois, with Mr. Galusha, when he became infatuated with the country, and purchased a large tract of land in Fair Haven township. In 1848 he moved to Carroll county, where he improved his land. In the fall of 1849 he purchased a stock of goods and embarked in the mercantile business, in Savanna, which business he prosecuted for eighteen years. In the mean time he was director of the old Racine & Mississippi Railroad. Mrs. Holt died in Wisconsin. He afterward married Mrs. Coy, by whom he had five children—Josephine, Frank, Albert, Emma and Edward. Mrs. Holt died and he then married Mrs. Mary Bowker. One child blessed this union. In 1870 Mr. Holt sold his interest, in Savanna, Illinois, and came to Waverly; embarked in the banking business in company with Joseph Rosenbaum and A. Slimmer, purchasing the Bremer County Bank, Mr. Holt being chosen president, Joseph Rosenbaum cashier. He afterward established a bank in Grundy Centre, and Steam Boat Rock. Mr. Holt is a large land owner in Grundy county, possessing 2,563 acres of land. He has 100 acres in Bremer county. His landed property and real estate is valued at $108,000. In 1881 he sold his banking interest in Grundy county and Steam Boat Rock for $32,000. Mr. Holt was the first supervisor of Fair Haven township, being elected on the democratic ticket.

N. P. Ellis, a native of Fairfield county, Connecticut, was born October 4, 1847. He was reared on a farm and received his education in subscription schools of that day. When four years old his parents moved to Seneca Co., New York. When 21 years old, he entered a mercantile establishment, where he remained ten years. In 1831, he married Esther Bailey, by whom he had one child—George P., now of Waverly. After living with her for about twenty years, she died, and he afterward married Cindirella Bailey, by whom there was one child—Lillie. Mr. Ellis has retired from the mercantile business, leaving that in the hands of his son, George P. Ellis, now one of the leading merchants in the city. He has 200 acres of Bremer county land, valued at $35 per acre. Mr. Ellis is a temperance man in all which the name implies. He has never used any intoxicating liquors or tobacco in any form. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the temperance movement in the county.

INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES.

The first saw mill in the city was erected in 1853, by William P. Harmon and R. J. Ellsworth.

The next saw mill was erected in 1858, by Eben Martin. It stood on the west side of the river upon the site now occupied by the grist mill. It was a financial success, and was kept in operation until after the war, when it was torn down to make room for the grist mill. Eben Martin, the founder of the saw mill, was a native of Maine, and came here from Independence.

About the time the mill was torn down, a steam saw mill was erected on the east side of the river by Carr & Hoppins, the latter an ingenious Scotchman, who was for a number of years a partner of Mr. Mooney in the blacksmith business. The mill was well equipped with circular saws and the necessary machinery. It is yet in operation, at present owned by Mr. Boattcher.

The Waverly Woolen Mills were established by William P. Harmon, in 1861. The building is 30x40 feet in size, and is three stories in height. Carding machines were placed in it, and all the necessary apparatus to make a complete establishment. It is now owned by G. D. Stowell. Connected with the woolen mills Mr. Stowell operates a feed mill, which has a capacity for grinding about three hundred bushels of feed per day.

The flouring mills of Waverly are two in number—the Waverly City mill, on the west side of the river, and the White Swan mill on the east side. The White Swan mill was the first in this section of the State. It was erected by William P. Harmon. The Waverly City mill was constructed about 1866, and for the past twelve years has been under the management of Ridgeway & Coy, having been put up by Joseph Kidd.

In the fall of 1876 the White Swan mill, then belonging to the Harmon estate, was also purchased by the above gentlemen, since which time both mills have been under one management. Both mills have recently been overhauled, and new machinery substituted, being with the latest improvements made, the equipments are not inferior to any mills in the State. The two mills contain ten run of burrs, affording an extended capacity, and while their facilities enable them to grind corn, rye, etc., the manufacture of wheat flour is a specialty, and the patent, or improved process flour made here occupies a foremost place in the various markets of the country. In the arrangement and construction of the establishments, nothing has been omitted that tends to better the process of flour making, and with the aid of the best and most experienced millers that can be procured, the great disideratum has been accomplished. Mr. Coy, of the firm, is a practical miller of many years' experience, and under his personal supervision both establishments are operated. They do both merchant and custom work. The Waverly City mill contains six run of burrs, which are kept continually on merchant grinding. The market for their productions is wide spread, and wherever introduced the Waverly mills' flour has achieved a leading reputation. Ridgeway & Coy are also owners of the water power here, and their combined interests

form one of the most important features in the industrial or business affairs.

In 1854, Alexander Buckmaster put up a building about 20x40 feet in size, just north of the Harmon grist mill, and established a furniture factory. A lathe, circular saw and some other machinery was put in. It was run by water power, Buckmaster owning 100 inches of water. This was in a short time after sold to Shores & Keith, who subsequently enlisted in the army. It came to the possession of William and Alfred Mores, who equipped the mill with the necessary machinery, and employing eight or ten men, did a large business for a number of years. Lyman Tondro was the next possessor of the property, and finally the work was discontinued.

Woodring Brothers next started their furniture factory near the river. They still own and operate it, doing an extensive business. They also have a store on Bremer avenue.

Among the leading business interests of Waverly is the cigar manufactory of Selbig & Son. The fact that one of the firm, Charles Selbig, is a practical and experienced cigarmaker, warrants success. L. Selbig has been a resident and identified with the county in various ways for the past twenty-seven years, and is one of the pioneer business men of Bremer county. By honorable and fair dealing they have built up a lucrative business which is a credit to themselves and the city in which they live.

Lawrence Selbig, a cigar manufacturer, of Waverly, was born in the Rhine Province of Bavaria, February 12, 1825. In 1848, he emigrated to the United States, locating in Rochester, New York, where he learned the trade of boot and shoe making. March 10, 1855, he settled in Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, and immediately opened a shoe shop. At that date there were but four buildings on the west side of the town, and about fifteen on the east side. Many were the times, after working late in the evening, that Mr. Selbig stumbled over stumps and logs, in picking his way home. In May of 1856, he, in company with Mr. Michael Caspes, opened the first brick yard in Bremer county. Subsequently he sold out and embarked in the saloon business, with Peter Fosselmann. During September of 1878, he began manufacturing cigars, and also wholesaling and retailing tobacco. The firm is now known as Selbig & Son. They carry a $2,000 stock, and some of their favorite brands are Diploma, Young Tar and Young America. Mr. Selbig was married in 1853, to Johanna Casper, a native of France, and born in 1835. Thirteen children were born to them—seven sons and six daughters.

The Waverly Canning Company was effected under the general incorporation laws of Iowa, December 1, 1882, with a capital stock of $20,000, with the following named officers: Louis Case, president; H. L. Ware, vice-president; S. H. Morse, secretary; W. R. Bowman, treasurer. This enterprise is yet in its infancy, but bids fair to soon become one of the main industries of the city.

Arrangements are perfected for the erection of a factory in the spring of 1883, for the purpose of canning fruits, vegetables, etc., 64x80 feet, two stories. During the season it will furnish employment to over one hundred persons.

WAVERLY PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

The advent of the railroad dates the commencement of Waverly as a shipping point. O. A. Strong shipped the first car load of wheat and the first car load of dressed hogs from this place in the latter part of December, 1864. During the year 1865, the town enjoyed the distinction of being one of the best shipping points in northern Iowa. The shipments for the year were over 500,000 bushels, requiring over 1250 cars for transportation.

The vast amount of shipments brought into the field a large number of buyers, who, in their anxiety to purchase, often gave more for grain than the market price would warrant. This necessitated the withdrawal of some from the trade and the organization of the Waverly Produce Association, which has since, to some extent, regulated the market. The Association sprang into existence in 1873, and was composed of W. C. Holt, president; O. A. Strong, secretary; Edward Knott, Clark Fairfield, S. R. Hunt, Amon Fortner and Samuel Beswick. During the first year the Association shipped over 300,000 bushels of wheat in addition to other grain and live stock, and expended between $800,000 and $900,000.

The shipments at present are not so large as formerly, there being many competing points surrounding, and farmers receiving the same price for grain and stock, sell to dealers nearest their place of residence. Mr. Holt still retains the presidency of the Association, and Mr. Strong is yet its secretary.

Orrin A. Strong, secretary of the Association, was born in Summit county, Ohio, May 3, 1829. He is the son of L. M. and Nancy (Griswold) Strong. In 1838 his parents emigrated to Iowa, locating at Marion, Linn county, where his father was elected a member of the first constitutional convention. In 1850 his parents removed to Dodgeville, Iowa county, Wisconsin, from which place, in 1856, his father was elected county judge, which office he held until his death, which occurred in 1868. Orrin came west with his parents, and was educated in the common schools of Iowa. In 1844 he went to Iowa county, Wisconsin, and while there was employed by a company at Chippewa Falls, scaling logs. While in the latter place he did not see but one white woman for one and one-half years. In the spring of 1851 he went down the Mississippi river on a raft. At that time there was but one dwelling at Reed's landing. In 1852 Mr. Strong removed to Cedar Rapids, where he engaged in the lumber trade. In 1854 he went to Clarksville, where he built a saw mill, and in 1857, built a grist mill, the first on the Shell Rock river, north of Black Hawk county. In 1862 he removed to Cedar Falls, where he engaged in the produce trade. In December, 1864, he came to Waverly, engaging in the same business. In 1852 Mr. Strong was united in marriage with Emily A. Doolittle, a cousin of the renowned P. P. Bliss. They have had four children, one son and three daughters —Addie B., Emma T., L. E., and Nellie B.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

Waverly, in 1883, is represented by two first class photographic establishments. A superior class of work is made. A. Garner is proprietor of one gallery and N. E. Pierce of the other.

A. Garner, is a native of Howard county, Indiana, and was born March 4, 1848. He is a son of Samuel and Charity (Moon) Garner, natives of Ohio. Eight children, five sons and three daughters, blessed their home. In 1851 Mr. Garner turned his steps westward, emigrating with an ox team, to Franklin county, Iowa, and locating near Hampton, where he entered a large tract of land, which is now known as Maine's Grove. After remaining there about twelve years, he removed to Bremer county, and thence to Black Hawk county, where he at present resides. He built the first log cabin in Franklin county. J. O. Garner, a grandfather of A's., was the founder of the town of Hampton, giving to that place forty acres of land, on which is now the business portion of the city. Isaac, a brother of Mr. Garner, was the first white child born in the county. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm and obtained his education in the common schools of the county. When nineteen years of age, he embarked in the photographic business, working in various localities until 1878, when he came to Waverly, where he has since continued his business. By close attention to the same, and by fair dealing, he has become the possessor of a trade which is a credit not only to himself but to the city. His marriage with Mrs. Esther C. Sewell (widow of Thomas J. Sewell, Jr.), occurred in 1868. One child, Birdie, brightens their home.

N. E. Pierce, was born in New York State, June, 1848. He is the son of H. N. and Olive Pierce, who are both natives of Vermont; he is the oldest of a family of five children. In early life he received a common school education; also took a course at Eastman's Commercial College. When he was seventeen years of age, in company with his parents, he came west and settled at Janesville, in Bremer county. There he worked at the painter's trade for a time. In 1874 he commenced to learn the photographer's trade, working in Chicago and Dubuque, until he had thoroughly mastered his business, after which he followed his trade in different places until 1881, when he returned to Bremer county and settled at Waverly. In September, 1882, he fitted up his fine gallery in Burbank's building, where he is building up a large and constantly increasing business. His pleasant and agreeable manner and his superiority as an artist, is making him very popular with the public. Some of his pictures are said by good judges to equal, if not surpass, many of the noted artists of the east. Mr. Pierce is something of an inventive genius, having invented various machines used in his business. In 1876, he invented and patented a re-touching machine, which for the time proved to be quite a success. He was married in 1869 to Miss Honor D. Lehman, of Janesville. She died November 16, 1882, leaving three children, aged respectively eight, ten and twelve—Willie, Herbie and Charlie.

POSTOFFICE.

This office was established in the winter of 1853–4, or early in the spring following. Porter Earle was the first postmaster appointed. He kept the office in a little log building, which stood on the corner now occupied by the stone corner belonging to J. P. Olds. After a few years the little



D. A. Long.

log building was torn down, the stone store now standing was erected, and into this the office was removed. The first mail was carried from Independence, through the woods, and consisted of less than a dozen letters.

The postoffice has been moved at various times, to different places about town, and has changed hands many times. Early in the seventies, Daniel Fichthorn was appointed and held the office for nearly four years.

In 1876, Edward Knott was appointed postmaster, and is the present incumbent, making a gentlemanly, courteous, and efficient official. The deputy postmaster is L. M. Sholes.

Edward Knott, the present postmaster of Waverly, was born in the city of London, England, March 4, 1842. He is the son of Alfred and Jane (Blondon) Knott, who emigrated to this country in 1855, and located in Boone county, Illinois. Edward received his education in his native country. He came to Boone county with his parents, and thence to Richmond, McHenry county, Illinois. In 1863, he came to Bremer county and settled in Janesville, where he engaged in working by the month. Here he became acquainted with Eliza Egleston, and was married January 31, 1865. He then went on a farm, which he carried on for one year, meeting with success. He then engaged in buying grain, at Janesville, shipping the first car load from that place. In the spring of 1866, he came to Waverly, where he embarked in the livery and grain business. In connection with the livery business, he is also engaged in buying and shipping horses. In 1882, he paid out $35,000 for horses alone. Mr. Knott has, for the last few years, taken an active interest in the politics of the county. In 1876, he was appointed postmaster of Waverly, which position he holds at the present time. He has also held other local offices of trust in the gift of the people. Mr. Knott came to the county in limited circumstances, but went to work with a will, and by judicious management and close attention to business, has accumulated a comfortable property, and to-day ranks with the well-to-do business men of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Knott are the parents of four children—John, Carrie, Marion and Alfred. Mr. Knott is a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Waverly.

Lewis M. Sholes, deputy postmaster and express agent, was born in Otsego county, New York, May 24, 1828. He is the son of Miner and Mary (Sheldon) Sholes. Lewis was educated in the common schools. In 1852, he married Miss Euphemia Tyler. In the spring of 1857, he left New York, with his family, for Bremer county, Iowa, and located in what is known as Summer township, where he engaged in farming. In January, 1867, he removed to Waverly. In May, 1870, he was appointed agent of the American Express Company. November, 1874, he was appointed as assistant postmaster, which offices he holds at the present time. Mr. and Mrs. Sholes are the parents of four children, three sons and one daughter. Mr. Sholes is a member of Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116. In politics, he is a republican.

RELIGIOUS.

There are nine regular churches in the city, in addition to which other denominations occasionally hold services.

THE FIRST SUNDAY SCHOOL.

By a Local Writer.

The first Sunday School in Waverly was organized May 1, 1854; the settlement then contained about fifteen families. Three small stores, kept by Messrs. Wm. B. Hamilton, John Hazlett and Thomas Downing, were of ample capacity for the business of the place; the last named gentleman, who also kept the postoffice, has a vivid recollection of the interests and excitement usually manifested by the company seen together around the office when it was known that the mail had come, especially when it had been delayed a month or so, as was sometimes the case. Preaching services were usually held every Sabbath, alternating between Rev. Burley, Methodist; Terry, Baptist, and Blakely, Presbyterian. The place of meeting had been, until about this time, a small log house, built by R. J. Ellsworth and Wm. P. Harmon, and used successively as a dwelling, meeting house, school house, lunatic asylum, jail, cooper shop, etc. It stood in the center of what is now Bremer avenue, near the east end of the present bridge. A Good Templar's Society was also organized about this time, showing the anxieties of the fathers at that early day upon the subject of intemperance. Another enterprise creating much interest in the community, was building the first school house, commenced in the autumn of 1855, and (Mr. Hullman says) finishing ever since, and not done yet. But the grand movement was the organization of the first Sunday School. The meeting was held in the old court house, then new, being simply a covered frame with an oak floor of green boards, not nailed. Said meeting was called to order by Mr. Buckingham. Mr. R. J. Ellsworth offered the opening prayer, after which Mr. Geo. A. Brown was appointed superintendent, and Miss Agelia Wordsworth assistant; Mr. Hegley, secretary; O. M. Reeves, treasurer, and J. W. Low, librarian. The teachers were Miss Augusta Morse, Mrs. Ellsworth, Miss Martin, O. M. Reeves and Oliver P. Haughawout. D. Patterson was chosen bible class teacher. The average attendance was about twenty-five, nearly all the children in the settlement. The Misses Ada Downing, Rosa Foster, Clara and Abner Harmon, Harry Hazlett, H. B. and G. E. Ellsworth were among the first scholars. The school started out with an eighteen dollar library, partly the gift of the Sunday School Union. Deacon O. M. Reeves purchased and brought it from Dubuque, arriving here on Saturday evening; busy hands, until a late hour, got the books properly marked and ready for the next days use. The school was kept up through the summer, and made a source of much interest, most of the citizens taking an active part. This school, with change of officers, was kept up for three summers, when two schools were organized.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first regular services of the Episcopal church, held in Bremer county, were established in 1854, by the Rev. James Keeler, residing in Janesville.

St. Andrew's Parish, in Waverly, was formally organized in December of 1863, under the ministry of Rev. Hale Townsend. Services had been held for some time in the court house and at halls. At the time of organizing, there were eleven

families, representing forty souls, (adults and children) recorded in the register, as follows: J. E. Burke, Daniel Ellis, John P. Ellis, H. S. Hoover, Thompson Houser, Dr. Samuel Jones, Charles Parsons, Moses Lehman, William Tallet, Edward Tyrrell, A. J. Tanner and Joseph Wade, with their families.

The church building, a brick edifice, seating 125 persons, was erected in 1854, being the first church built in Waverly. It measures 24x40 feet, and cost $2,000.

The first vestry consisted of Dr. Samuel Jones and H. S. Hoover, (wardens) William Tallet, Charles R. Beardsley and A. J. Tanner.

The present officers are Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt, rector; H. S. Hoover, senior warden; Henry Christiern, junior warden; William R. Bowman, secretary and treasurer; Geo. Franklin, Edward Wearne and J. H. Bowman.

There have been 107 communicants since the organization of the parish, 150 baptisms, 75 confirmed and 31 burials.

The present membership is 55 communicants, 32 families and 128 individuals.

The present condition of the parish is desirable. It has no indebtedness, has a handsome sum in hand for the erection of a new church edifice, owns a very fine rectory, and keeps its current expenses paid up promptly. It has a good Sunday School, organized in 1863, by Rev. Hale Townsend, its first superintendent. Its present officers are Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt, (the rector) superintendent; H. S. Hoover, assistant superintendent, and E. E. Hoover, secretary and treasurer. It has ten teachers, four males and six females. There are 107 scholars enrolled, and the average attendance is about 60. The school is self-supporting, and contributes to benevolent objects more than one hundred dollars annually.

There have been five different rectors in charge of the parish since its beginning. Rev. Hale Townsend came in 1863, and resigned in 1865. Rev. Charles Stewart succeeded him in the fall of 1865, and left in April, 1866. The next rector was Rev. William Wright, who began his work in April, 1866, and resigned in 1869. He was followed by the Rev. F. Humphrey, in 1873, who held the rectorship until Easter, of 1877. Rev. S. R. J. Hoyt, the present rector took charge of the parish July 1, 1877.

Rev. Hale Townsend is the second son of Richard and Jeannett Townsend, both natives of New York State. He was born in Detroit, Michigan. He spent his early years in some half a dozen States of the Union. He graduated at Hobart Free College, Geneva, New York, in 1856, and at the Theological Seminary, of Virginia, three years later. He worked as a deacon in Bradford and Sullivan counties, Pennsylvania, and Columbia county, New York. He was ordained a Presbyter in Dubuque, May, 1862, and before coming to Waverly secured the building of churches in Worthington and Independence. He was afterward an assistant minister of the Bishop's Church, at Davenport, while teaching in Griswold College there. He then resumed missionary work, and has been engaged in building churches at Decorah, Emmettsburg, and Sheldon, in Northern Iowa. He is now in the East, seeking recovery from severe illness. He was married, September 1, 1870, to Miss Harriet Boardman

Lane, daughter of the Rev. A. D. Lane, of Waterloo, New York.

Rev. Charles Stewart was born in Scotland. He studied divinity at the Bishop Seabury Seminary, in Minnesota, and Griswold Seminary, Davenport, Iowa. He remained in Waverly but a few months.

Rev. William Wright was born in London, England. He studied divinity at the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, Virginia, and was ordained in 1853. He at once went as missionary to the then "Colony of Maryland in Liberia," in Africa, remaining there until the spring of 1855. He afterward had charges in the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania and at Boston. He assumed charge of St. Andrews church, Waverly, in April 1866, resigning that charge in the year 1869. Mr. Wright was a faithful, untiring worker and won the love of the poor, and the respect of all, during the term of his ministry in Waverly. He now has charge of the work in East DesMoines, and at Ames, Iowa.

Rev. Frederick Humphrey succeeded the last named in charge of St. Andrews Parish, in 1873. He was a man of about fifty years of age, of fine presence and of extended knowledge. He was for some years a professor in schools of learning, and entered the work of the ministry late in life. His labors in Waverly were rewarded by large additions to the church membership, and he held the esteem of the whole community at the time of his resignation in April, 1877. He at present has a parish at Fairmount, Minnesota.

The present rector of St. Andrew's Parish, the Rev. Samuel Roosevelt Johnson Hoyt, is the son of Rev. Melancthon Hoyt, D. D., well known in the Episcopal Church, as the great pioneer of the church. Dr. Hoyt, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of Yale College, completed first a course of study for the practice of law, and afterwards studied for the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He was one of two to join the first Missionary Bishop (Bishop Kemper), and to penetrate the "great west" of that day. S. R. J. Hoyt was born in Meriden, Connecticut, on the 9th day of December, 1839. He came with his father into Iowa, from Wisconsin, in 1858, and settled in Sioux City. In 1861, he entered Griswold College, Davenport, Iowa, where he completed both the collegiate and seminary courses of study. In 1866, he became assistant tutor in the preparatory department of the college, and in the following year, was made principal of that department and a member of the faculty of the college, which position he held for two years. While in this position he held mission services in West Davenport, where in 1867 he built Christ Church. He was ordained to the Diaconate in 1868, and to the office of priest in 1869. A few weeks after his second ordination, he married the daughter of Rev. Dr. W. H. Barris, one of the professors in the Theological Seminary, and in October sailed from San Francisco, California, in the steamship "China," en route for China, to which country he had accepted an appointment as missionary. Landing at Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt went from that place six hundred miles into the interior, up the Yang Tze Kiang, and entered upon their new life at a point about as far removed from their home and friends as this mundane sphere will permit—at Wu

Chang, the capital of the province of Hu-Pêh. Their first work was to acquire a knowledge of the language. They entered upon untried ground, and watched year after year the growth of the seed of their planting. With nothing to begin with, they finally saw two churches, two boarding schools, a day school, and a hospital, in full working order. After a residence of nearly eight years, Mr. Hoyt was obliged to resign his work in China, on account of his wife's failing health. He entered upon his duties as rector of St. Andrew's Church, on the 1st of July, 1877; but in April, 1878, returned alone to China, to hold the work of the church in WuChang until new men could reach the field and prepare themselves for their peculiarly difficult labor. St. Andrew's parish granted him a leave of absence for two years, and hence, after being gone a little more than two years, he resumed work in Waverly, in June, 1880. During Mr. Hoyt's travels, he crossed the Pacific Ocean five times, and once made the entire circuit of the earth. He visited the most important parts of Japan, both upon the coasts and in the interior, and while in China, went once as United States interpreter, with General Isaac F. Shepard, American Consul at Han How, a thousand miles up the river Yang Tze, through its magnificent gorges, over its terrific rapids, and among the peated mountains of Tze Chwän. At other times he visited the great tea fields, and the principal marts for China and porcelain ware, and, being something of an antiquarian in his tastes, spent much of his time of recreation in delving among the stores of curio shops. Some of the oldest works in bronze, copper and Chinaware in the United States were brought here by him, and he owns probably the largest and most complete collection of ancient and modern coins of China and its neighboring States, to be found in this country. In his travels, Mr. Hoyt has visited many points on the coasts of Southern China, and in India. He has seen the old cities and wonderful antiquities of Egypt, as well as the most famous cities of Italy, France and England. He has in his possession some most flattering letters of thanks and commendation from the Board of Foreign Missions, for his services during his long term of years in their field. In his present position he enjoys the confidence and hearty support of his people, and the parish, at this time of writing, is enthusiastically at work preparing to build a new and larger church edifice.

The first Methodist sermon preached on the ground where Waverly now stands, was by Rev. S. W. Ingham, Sr., at a spot a few rods northwest of where the court house now stands. This was in 1853. It is not now recalled by any one here, what the name of the circuit to which it then belonged, was. The appointments were eight weeks apart. In 1854, Rev. J. Burleigh succeeded to the charge, and during that, or the year following, the first organization was effected, being a class of which R. J. Ellsworth was the leader, the members being Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ellsworth, Alexander Buckmaster, Demas Buckingham, George Kerr, Rachel Kerr, Emily Buckmaster, William Sturdevant, George W. Baskins, Sr., Bettie Baskins, and a few others whose residences were remote. Meetings were then held in a log house which stood at a spot about two rods east of the east end of the bridge, and in the

middle of what is now the street; subsequently, in the original court house building. In 1855, William Gough succeeded to the charge, and in 1856, Rev. E. D. Lamb became the pastor. The circuit appears as Janesville and Cedar Falls. During the year 1857, Rev. Mr. Lamb died at Janesville. In 1858, Rev. C. M. Sessions became the preacher in charge, while in 1859 A. N. Odell had charge, and in 1860 C. M. Sessions was re-appointed, and in 1861 and 1862 William Smith was the pastor. It was during this pastorate that the legal incorporation of the society took place, the date being April 23, 1862. The incorporate name chosen was "First Methodist Episcopal Church, in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa." The first, or original board of trustees was Reuben J. Ellsworth, George W. Baskins, Sr., Andrew Dailey, John Glassford and Hiram Lamson. These articles of incorporation were acknowledged before E. C. Moulton, justice of the peace, May 3, 1862, and filed for record June 27th, of that year.

In 1863–4, H. S. Church was in charge. In 1865–6, F. X. Miller was pastor. At this time the charge came to be called Waverly, and had attached an out appointment or two. It was during this pastorate also that the erection of a church building began. A brick building, Romanesque, two towers, a basement, and an audience chamber.

In 1867, J. S. Anderson was appointed as the pastor. Meetings were then held in the court house, now in use.

The new building was not ready for occupancy until January 12, 1868, at which time the basement was opened for use. At that date Rev. T. M. Eddy, D. D., then editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, Chicago, Ill., preached an eloquent sermon, and with the dash and zeal for which he was characteristic, led in the work of raising funds for the enterprise. The total cost of the building to that date was $11,000, of which the people of Waverly had payed about $3,000, and the Church Extension Society of the Upper Iowa Conference $1,000, leaving over $6,000 to be raised that day. By the morning and evening effort, Dr. Eddy raised, with a subscription or two, one-half the amount believed to be adequate to liquidate all indebtedness. The outlook at that time was very hopeful.

In 1869, E. W. Jefferies became the pastor; during the year the bell was procured and placed in the tower.

In 1870, R. D. Parsons was placed in charge, and remained during that year, as also 1871 and 1872, who directed affairs towards the collecting of subscription and applying on the debtedness.

1873–4, W. A. Allen was in the pastoral charge, and at the first official meeting, steps were taken to complete the audience room; with L. M. Stephenson, E. C. Dougherty, James Jewell, Ezra White, and Roswell Allen, as the building committee, it was accomplished, much to the astonishment of all. In 1875–6, F. M. Robertson was in charge.

During the years 1877-8-9, B. C. Hammond was the pastor, and by personal effort and solicitation, he succeeded in raising *bone fide* subscriptions to pay the church indebtedness, which, for many reasons, had become a large amount—something over $3000. In 1880, J. C. Magee was assigned to the work, and is, at this

writing, Deeember, 1882, in the third year of his pastorate. During the time, the obligations pledged on the ehurch indebtedness have been met, the Ladies Mite Soeiety having raised over $200, to pay on a loan from the Church Extension Society, whieh was the last of the old debt. During this pastorate, the ehureh steeple, whieh had beeome very frail and dangerous, was taken down, and a new and strong belfry ereeted, at a eost of over $500. Trustee Allen Sewell direeting the matter to a sueeessful termination. Also, an attraetive fenee was ereeted about the ehureh lots, and a park of beautiful trees set out. This was very largely due to the energy of S. F. Baker.

The trustees of the ehureh at present are L. L. Lush, S. H. Curtis, B. DuBois, W. P. Harris, J. C. Garner, Allen Sewell, L. M. Stephenson. Messrs. Curtis and Garner, while not members of the ehureh, have eonsented for several years to aet.

The board of stewards are H. S. Munger, J. F. Woodring, Allen Sewell, E. L. Smalley, Jay J. Morton, J. H. Cummins, I. S. C. Gorham, L. M. Stephenson, W. M. Barber, M. D.

Class leaders, Jos. Brown and I. S. C. Gorham.

The present membership of the ehureh is about one hundred and eighty.

The Sabbath Sehool numbers about one hundred and forty pupils, teachers and officers. S. F. Baker, superintendent; I. S. C. Gorham, assistant superintendent and chorister; Miss Libbie Sholes, seeretary, Mrs. M. M. Faville, treasurer; J. F. Woodring, librarian; W. O. Clark, M. D., assistant librarian; Miss Nettie Woodring, organist; Miss Hattie Seaman, assistant organist.

A review of the history of the ehurch, and a study of the causes of sueeess, or the embarassing hindrances to greater success, would be interesting, but space forbids. Upon these historic pages there ought to appear many names of persons who have contributed to the results obtained, but who must be content with the conseiousness of having performed well their part, in whieh it is said all the honor lies. It would be unjust, however,to omit the mention of the name of the now deeeased, but highly honored William P. Harmon, the founder of the eity of Waverly, who did so mueh in his life time to promote the interests of this society. His name appears on the memorial window of the ehureh building, as does also that of Governor Oran Faville, a mueh honored member of the ehurch, who, being deeeased, is a preeious memory, he having been a lifelong Methodist, and widely known in the edueational circles of the ehureh at large. His widow, Mrs. M. M. Faville, has eontinued to reside here, and in all ways has eontributed most steadily, through the last seventeen years, to promote the interests of this ehureh.

The following is a list of the ministers who have served the eharge as presiding elders : Andrew Coleman, P. E. Brown, John T. Coleman, John Gould, D. N. Holmes, Elias Skinner, S. A. Lee, William Brush, D. D.; R. W. Keeler, D. D.; S. W. Ingham, Jr.; J. T. Crippen, and Daniel Sheffer, present incumbent.

Rev. John Calvin Magee, A. M., the present pastor of the ehurch, was born in Centre eounty, Pennsylvania, Oetober 31,

1845. His parents, David F. and Abigail Rankin Magee, removing subsequently to the western part of the State of Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1855, they came to Iowa. Mr. Magee is of Scotish descent, from both sides of the house, though he is of the third generation, born on American soil. He is the eldest of eleven children, most of whom are living. His ancestors of both the Magee and Rankin families were strong adherents of the Presbyterian faith, though after removing to the west his parents became members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the age of fifteen he also identified himself with that body, although at the time a member of a Presbyterian Sunday School (old school), uninfluenced in his choice by his parents, they leaving the matter wholly with himself. His father's family settled on a new farm in Scotch Grove, Jones county, in 1858, where he remained working on the farm in the summer and attending the district school in winter. During these years he was restless to procure as liberal an education as possible, preparatory to the christian ministry, to which he had felt himself called from earliest life. At the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, his father (true to the military instinct of the family, the great-grandfather of this sketch having died in camp as a soldier for the colonies in the Revolutionary War), was among the first to enlist to fight for the Union, and served for nearly a year and a half as a commissioned officer. John being the eldest of the family, though not yet sixteen years old, took charge of the farm with his younger brother. On the return of the father to the home, being free from the cares of the farm, he entered as a student in Lenox Collegiate Institute, at Hopkinton, Iowa, a school under the care of the Presbyterian denomination. After an academic year there, he began teaching a country school, and at the close of the term, having arrived at a suitable age, he was seized with the "war fever," and enlisted as a private soldier in Company D, Ninth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, doing active service in the Atlanta campaign, on the march to the sea, under Sherman, and in the campaigns of the Carolinas. And, immediately after the war, was with his company on the march from Raleigh, North Carolina, to Washington, District of Columbia, where he participated in the grand review, in May 1865. Being mustered out and discharged from the service that summer, he re-entered Lenox Collegiate Institute, and remained there for a time. He afterwards attended the Upper Iowa University, at Fayette, where he formally graduated, having procured his education almost wholly by his own efforts. He subsequently received the degree of Master of Arts from this institution. He also studied theology for a time at Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Illinois, He was first licensed to preach when about twenty-one years old, and did much work gratuitously as a local preacher, while a student in school and while teaching in the public schools, which he did for three years, being one year principal of a graded school. He was married in June, 1870, to Miss Jennie Cole at Fayette, Iowa, who has proven a most worthy helpmeet for him. He was admitted on trial as a traveling preacher in the Upper Iowa



H. M. Gray

Annual Conferenee of the M. E. Church, in September, 1870, and was in due time admitted to full eonnection and ordained, and has sinee been in pastoral charge of churehes in his eonferenee at Roekford, New Hartford, LaPorte City, Grundy Centre, Maquoketa, and, at the time of proeuring the data for this sketeh, is in the third year of his pastorate of the Methodist Episeopal chureh at Waverly, Bremer eounty, Iowa.

The Baptist chureh in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, was organized September 9, 1855. A preliminary meeting was held at the court house, September 8th. At this meeting, Rev. David Terry was ehosen moderator, and Nathan Payton, clerk. The moderator read the article of faith and the covenant, together with a resolution on temperance and one on slavery. After a full conferenee and consultation, it was resolved to meet the next day and complete the organization of the church. Aeeordingly, the next day Elder Terry preached a sermon; text, First Timothy, 3: 15. The chureh, the pillar and ground of truth. Brother Beckwell made an address to the chureh, and gave them the hand of fellowship. The original members were seven in number—Rev. David Terry, Nathan Payton, Jane Payton, Samuel Patterson, Catherine Patterson, R. Churchill and Mrs. Oscar Burbank. Brother Coddington and wife, Miss Mary Coddington, Mrs. Emeline Stewart, were present at this meeting, and expressed their intention of uniting as soon as they could get their letters. A few meetings only were held that fall, at private houses. In March, 1856, a covenant meeting was held in the new stone sehool house ; afterwards, they met in the eourt house. Brother A. S. Lawrenee was the first elerk and one of the first deaeons. At the same meeting, Giles Mabie was elected one of the deaeons. Elder Terry was the first minister, and Rev. Austin D. Bush, first pastor, ealled in June, 1857, serving one year and eight months. Rev. H. H. Burrington, was ealled April 2, 1859, serving five years and four months. Rev. Thomas F. Thiekston, ealled August, 1862, served two years and eight months. Rev. Alvin T. Cole, ealled November, 1868, served three years and one month. Rev. J. Hall was next ealled, and served about two years. Rev. F. A. Marsh, called September, 1872, served one year and five months. Rev. Thomas T. Thiekston, re-called in 1874, remained three months. Rev. Robert Leslie, ealled November, 1874, served four years, nine months. Rev. Thomas Keith, called September, 1879, served one year, eight months. Rev. W. C. Pratt, called January, 1882, remained three months. Rev. William M. Simons is the present pastor.

In the fall and winter of 1857 and 1858, a house was built, which answered the double purpose of plaee of worship and a dwelling plaee for the minister. Mr. Burrington says he can speak with authority.

The church outgrew the house, and in 1867, the present house was built, 40x70 feet, eosting $7,000.

The ehurch has had, in twenty-six years, seven different pastors; 161 persons have been baptized; 265 received by letter; 426 additions; 166 dismissals by letter; 41 exeluded, and 36 have died. Present membership, 171.

The First Presbyterian church of Waverly, Iowa, was organized September 15,

1856, by the Rev. S. F. Wells, missionary agent of the Presbytery of Dubuque. The organization consisted of six members—O. P. Houghawout, Harriet N. Houghawout, William G. Houghawout, George S. Mathews, Elizabeth Mathews, Esther Mathews.

Eighty-two in all, have since been added to the original number. The present membership of the church is about twenty.

The first ruling elder of this church was O. P. Houghawout. Those who have subsequently filled the office are John Elliott, George S. Dawes, Robert B. Shannon, John Findley and James P. McCord. The two last named being now the ruling elders, and also trustees by virtue of their office.

The ministers of the church have been J. D. Caldwell, 1857; John Smalley, 1858-1866; Virgil G. Sheeley, 1867-1869; James G. Patterson, 1870-1871. Since the resignation of Mr. Patterson, the pulpit has been vacant.

For a time the church held its meetings in a stone school house, standing near the court house square. The next place of meeting was Union hall, a room in the second story of a building diagonally across the street from the Bremer House. In 1866, the congregation resolved to erect a house of worship. Some money has been raised for this purpose, at a fair held in the court house. The building, which is of brick, 28 feet by 42, cost about $2,000, in addition to the labor and materials contributed by the people.

A Sabbath School was established and kept up for two or three years, during the earlier part of Mr. Smalley's ministry. Its sessions were held in the stone school house. J. P. McCord was the superintendent.

A Presbyterian Sabbath School was established again, soon after the settlement of Mr. Sheeley, and he was its first superintendent. It grew to a membership of more than a hundred. It was discontinued after the resignation of Mr. Patterson.

The Sabbath School now in existence in this church, was organized in December, 1879. Mrs. Mary B. Smalley is the superintendent, and J. P. McCord, assistant superintendent. There are on its roll about forty names.

On Sunday, January 15, 1865, a meeting of persons desirous of forming a Congregational Church was held at the court house in Waverly, Dr. Guernsey, of Dubuque, presiding as chairman. It was resolved, that, in the opinion of the meeting, the time had come when a Congregational Church should be organized in the community, and that several persons had expressed themselves as desirous of uniting in such an organization. W. H. Jay, W. B. Goodhue and Thomas Downing were appointed a committee to prepare rules for the church. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we engage in this enterprise with feeling of entire kindness towards existing churches in this place, and with the simple purpose and desire to do our part in what *seems* to *us* the best and most efficient way for the furtherance of the Redeemer's Kingdom.

The council called to recognize this church, met May 5, 1865, at the Episcopal Church. There were present from Congregational Church in Dubuque, Rev. J. Guernsey, delegate; Waterloo, Bro. J. A.

Cobb; Cedar Falls, Rev. I. B. Fifield, pastor, and Bro. J. Porter, delegate; Bradford, Rev. J. K. Nutting, pastor, and J. Smith, delegate; Charles City, Rev. D. Bodwell, pastor.

The services were held at the court house, at 7 : 30 P. M., when the council proceeded to recognize the church. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. Guernsey, D. D., of Dubuque. W. H. Jay and G. H. Curtis were subsequently elected deacons.

Steps were taken to erect a house of worship, which was completed and dedicated February 4, 1866, Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Dubuque, officiating.

Rev. E. L. Palmer was called as the first pastor, by unanimous vote of the church, March 2, 1865. He was succeeded by Rev. M. K. Cross, who began his labors October 24, 1867, remaining until December 31, 1870, when he resigned. Rev. W. H. Rice was then called, July 24, 1871, and served until May 5, 1872, when he resigned, on account of failing health. September 2, 1872, Rev. J. G. Spencer was called. He remained until July 5, 1874. Rev. R. M. O'Neil was his successor, beginning his labors November 3, 1874. He was succeeded by Rev. G. R. Ransom, who remained about four years, when Rev. S. M. Case, the present pastor, was called.

The original members of the church were: Sarah Jay, James W. Jay, Sarah B. Morse, George H. Curtis, Eliza W. Williams, Lydia Briggs, William B. Goodhue, Mary H. Goodhue, Thomas Downing, Jane Downing, Louisa M. Fiske, Laura M. Riggs, Emmons Johnson, Lucy Johnson, Emily A. Strong, Rev. E. S. Palmer, Maria B. Palmer, Mrs. E. A. Brown, Emma Case, Mrs. A. C. Moulton, Mary Williams, Addie Williams and H. C. S. Weldon.

The present officers of the church are : Thomas Downing, Caleb Morse, H. N. Dubois, deacons; H. S. Burr, Mr. Marsh and O. A. Strong, trustees; M. F. Spalding, treasurer; O. A. Strong, secretary. The Sabbath School has a general attendance of eighty-five.

The first meetings of the Evangelical Association were held at private houses and in the court house. The first sermon was preached by Rev. John Schmidt, now of Minnesota. In 1871, the congregation built a house of worship on the west side of the river, at a cost of $2,000. The church will seat, comfortably, 200. There is at present a membership of about forty-five. The trustees are: John Wile, James Bucher; steward, John Schmidt. Their present pastor is Rev. J. F. Berner; class leader, James Ebly. The original members of this congregation were: F. Nidemeir and wife, J. Wagner and wife, J. Haase and wife, C. Stamm and wife, T. Pattas and wife, Jacob Appley and wife, and a Mrs. Miller.

The first Catholic families who settled in the vicinity of Waverly were: John J. Smith, W. O. Smith and family, L. Selbig and family, Charles Fosselmann and family, Mrs. Tyrrell, mother of Mrs. Cavanaugh; Nicholas Cavanaugh and family, and Fred Cretzmeyer. The first priest was Father Tracy. The church was organized in October, 1856, and soon after arrangements were made for the erection of a church edifice. Some time in the fall of 1868, their brick church building was completed, at a cost of $6,000.

The first regular priest was Father John Shields, who took an active interest in building up the church.

There is at present a membership of forty families, who support the church.

Father Coyle has charge of the congregation at present.

They have a Sabbath School in connection with the church, Father Coyle superintendent, with an average attendance of about forty.

EDUCATIONAL.

The first school taught in Waverly was in 1854, by Charles Ensign, now of Butler county.

The first school house was erected in Ward No. 1, in 1855, and was a two story stone building. It was torn down years ago.

In the spring of 1858, the township of Washington was organized as a district, and on the 15th of May of that year, the first meeting of directors was held. The board was called to order by Edward Tyrrell, president, and roll shows that the following directors were present: Butler S. Freeman, S. H. Curtis, Samuel Patterson and Thomas Glenn. It was ordered that B. S. Freeman be authorized to hire Miss H. F. Curtis as teacher. B. F. Perkins was clerk of the board at this time.

At the next meeting, B. W. Johnson was appointed secretary, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Perkins, and E. C. Moulton was chosen permanent secretary.

Waverly continued as a part of the district township until 1866, when it was organized as an independent district. The first meeting of the board of directors for the independent district was held on the 16th day of April, 1866. There were present, Rev. T. F. Thickston, in the chair; Rev. John Stone, David Clark and J. K. L. Maynard. On motion, George W. Ruddick was appointed secretary in place of Louis Case, who refused to qualify. The members who were not present were N. P. Ellis, president, and E. Johnson, treasurer. At a meeting held shortly afterwards, it was resolved that "the directors be appointed a committee to employ teachers, grade the schools, and to introduce such text books as they might think for the best interest of the schools." Also, that the wages of male teachers be $45 per month, and female, $35, for the primary schools.

In 1868, the school houses in the Third and Fourth Wards were erected, and orders were drawn to the amount of $3,500.

In the spring of 1871 the city was divided into five wards, and in this shape it still remains. Wards No. 1 and 4 are on the east side of the river, the former on the north, and the latter on the south side of Bremer Avenue. On the west side of the river are wards No. 2 and 3, the former on the north, and the latter on south side of the same avenue. No. 5 is beyond these, near the depot. There are now five buildings for school purposes, one in each of the wards, except No. 5, and including the high school building. The latter was erected in ward 3, in 1872–3, at a cost of $22,000. It is an elegant, three-story brick.

In the five buildings there are twelve schools, named as follows: First Ward, lower room, Washington school; upper room, Jefferson school; Second Ward, lower room, Franklin school; upper room,

Garfield school; Third Ward, lower room, Webster school; upper room, Sumner school; Fourth Ward, lower room, Lincoln school; upper room, Adams school; first grammar room, Whittier school; second grammar room, Longfellow school; third grammar room, Taylor school; fourth grammar room, Bryant school; High school, Irving school.

There are fifteen teachers employed, three males, and twelve females. The number of pupils in the city school, exclusive of High school, is 621.

The total number of children attending all the schools in September, 1882, was 811, of which 349 were boys and 417 girls. The average cost of tuition per month, for each scholar, is $1.28. The total value of school property in the city is $40.000. The number of volumes in the library is 340. Three terms, of thirteen weeks, are held each year. In January, 1883, the following named comprise the corps of teachers: W. F. Cramer, superintendent of city schools, and principal of High school; G. G. Sampson, assistant principal; grammar grades, Miss Kate Webster, Miss Lottie Smilie, Miss Sarah Cadwallader, Mrs. Maggie J. White; primary, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Anna Smith, Miss Julia Cooper, Miss Jennie Barker, Miss Clara Hazlet, Miss Mary L. Barker and Miss Ettie Palmer. The city superintendents have been, in order: W. B. Waterbury, C. C. Kuepper, D. C. Chamberlin, H. L. Grant and W. F. Cramer. The present superintendent, Mr. Cramer, came to Waverly, in 1880, resigning his position as principal of the High school in Cedar Falls, where he had been for a year.

The present school board is composed of the following named gentleman: W. R. Bowman, president, term expires in March, 1883; W. R. Knight, term expires March, 1883; C. H. Cooper, term expires March, 1884; H. H. Gray, term expires March, 1884; H. S. Munger, term expires March, 1885; L. L. Lush, term expires March, 1885. secretary, A. H. McCracken; treasurer, H. S. Burr.

Non-resident children may be admitted to the Waverly public schools, when there are vacant seats, by paying the following rates, in advance, to the treasurer: ward schools and grammar school, per term, four dollars; high school, five dollars.

There was also established, some years since, a German Lutheran College. They have a good building, and the institution promises something for the future; but, as yet, is in its infancy.

F. Eichler, a teacher in the German college of Waverly, was born on the 22d day of January, 1855, in Hungary, Austria. When he was twelve years, old his parents emigrated to the United States, locating in Cairo, Illinois. Two years later, they removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and, at the expiration of eight years, to San Francisco, California, where they at present reside. The subject of this sketch attended, and was confirmed at the German Evangelical School, of Cario. Subsequently, he removed to Clayton county, Iowa, and thence to Galena, Illinois, where, for four years, he attended an Evangelical Lutheran College. He then returned to Clayton county, and afterwards, attended a theological seminary, and in 1875, was ordained. His first call was from Dixon, Illinois, and there he preached to a small congregation

and also taught school. In 1878, he located in Jackson county, Iowa, where he taught music and English for about one year, and then settled in Waverly, Bremer county, being employed in the German college. Mr. Eichler was married in 1879, to Anna E. Schwarz, born in Buffalo, New York. One child—Alfred—brightens their home.

HARLINGTON CEMETERY.

This city of the dead is situated on the south half of the southwest quarter of section 2, township 91, range 14, west of the fifth principal meridian, the west line being a drect continuation of West Water street. The south line being the section line between section 2 and 11 in said township. It is beautifully laid out, with circular drives fourteen feet wide. The work of platting was done by Mr. H. S. Hoover, by direction of H. H. Conse and Caroline Conse, his wife, who were the owners of the property, and was recorded on the 30th day of October, 1865.

SOCIETIES.

Tyrrell Lodge, No. 116, A. F. and A. M., was instituted June 2, 1858, with the following named officers and Master Masons: Thos. Downing, W. M.; G. C. Wright, S. W.; W. W. Brown, J. W.; Theodore Hazlett, Treasurer; Geo. W. Maxfield, Secretary; L. B. Ostrander, Sen. D., Edward Tyrrell, Jr. D.; Nicholas Tyrrell, Tyler. J. S. Harris, Wm. Battams, John Tyrrell, H. F. Beebe, Wm. B. Hamilton, Geo. W. Briggs, Walter Wood, W. P. Harmon, Theodore Hullman, Jas. P. Olds, S. H. Curtis, A. P. Goddard, John Ranyan, Geo. W. LeValley, P. B. Foster, S. F. Beebe, D. M. Cool. No lodge in the State has probably had a more prosperous existence than Tyrrell Lodge. Composed, as it has been, of the best men in Waverly, it has experienced none of the difficulties encountered by many societies. The members of the order here are earnest and enthusiastic in the work, and know how to extend a brotherly hand to those needing assistance. The following named have served as Masters of the lodge since its organization: Thomas Downing, 1858–1865; G. W. Ruddick, 1866; W. V. Lucas, 1867–1873; J. K. L. Maynard, 1874; D. C. Chamberlin, 1875; W. V. Lucas, 1876; C. H. Cooper, 1877, to the present time. Its present officers are: C. H. Cooper, W. M.; A. H. McCracken, S. W.; A. J. Bessmer, J. W.; L. L. Lush, Treasurer; F .H. Schlutsmeyer, Secretary; Wm. Hathaway, S. D.; Benjamin Speaker, J. D.; J. M. Andrews, Tyler. The present membership of the lodge is 113.

Nicholas Tyrrell, to honor whom the lodge was named, was born in Westmeade county, Ireland, in 1776, where he grew to manhood, learning the trade of a mason. He followed this business, in his native county, until he was 22 years of age, when he came to America, and settled in New York. Here he continued at his trade until 1841, when he removed to McHenry county, Illinois, where he resided until 1857, when he came to Iowa, and settled in Washington township, buying a large tract of land. He lived on his land, a greater part of the time, until the death of his wife, in 1862. When not engaged in farm work, he worked at his trade of mason. Mr. Tyrrell was married about 1805, to Miss Ann Highland. When quite

a young man, he joined the Masonic fraternity, and was strongly attached to the order. When the lodge was started at Waverly, Mr. Tyrrell being the oldest of the charter members, was honored by having it named after him, and probably no man in Bremer county, did more for Tyrrell lodge than did Nicholas Tyrrell. His whole heart and soul was wrapped up in Free-masonry, and he spent much of his time and money for the advancement of the cause, and at the time of his death, he willed to the lodge a tract of land near Waverly, valued at about $1,600, for the purpose of building a lodge room. Mr. Tyrrell died in 1872, at the ripe old age of 96 years. Three score years and ten of that time he was a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a truer or more faithful man than "Father Tyrrell" never bowed at the altar of Free-masonry; and when, by old age, he was taken away, he was buried with Masonic honors, and probably the largest Masonic funeral ever held in Bremer county, was held over the remains of "Father Tyrrell."

There is also a flourishing Chapter in Waverly—Jethro Chapter, No. 24. It was first organized under dispensation, with the following named officers:

T. Downing, H. P.; G. C. Wright, K.; N. Tyrrell, S.; G. W. Maxfield, Sec.; G. W. Maxfield, C. H.; W. P. Harmon, P. S.; H. F. Beebe, R. A. C.; S. B. Wheeler, M. 3d V,; J. P. Harris, M. 2d V.; J. Gould, M. 1st V.; J. Tyrrell, G.

The following named were the first officers under the charter:

T. Downing, H. P.; G. C. Wright, K.; N. Tyrrell, S.; H. F. Beebe, Treasurer; G. W. Maxfield, Secretary; W. P. Harmon, C. of H.; G. W. Maxfield, P. S.; H. F. Beebe, R. A. C.; L. J. Thomas, M. 3d V.; J. Gould, M. 2d V.; J. Tyrrell, M. 1st V.; W. Wood, Guard.

Herdman Lodge, No. 74, K. of P., was instituted April 27, 1882, by E. H. Hibben, G. C., with the following named as charter members:

J. M. Andrews, J. B. Barber, C. H. Cooper, E. C. Cooper, G. N. Cooke, W. H. Coats, W. S. Chapman, F. M. Downing, W. A. Douglas, E. A. Dawson, E. C. Dennis, Henry Eifert, G. M. Foster, W. R. Knight, Henry Kessler, Ephraim Kinne, Frank A. Lee, H. L. Mosher, C. W. Mantor, C. Neuhaus, W. T. Rogers, W. E. Spencer, Adolf Schwarz, John Sager, C. D. B. Sitzer, W. H. Tyrrell, H. O. Thies, John Warner, Ed. Wearne, C. H. Wilcox, and J. B. York.

The officers for the first term were: Henry Eifert, P. C., and Rep. Grand Lodge; Ephraim Kinne, C.C.; H. L. Mosher, V. C.; W. R. Knight, P.; F. M. Downing, M. of F.; G. M. Foster, M. of E.; Frank A. Lee, K. of R. and S.; W. E. Spencer, M. at A.; Henry Kessler, I. G.; J. M. Andrews, O. G.

Ephraim Kinne served as C. C., from April 27, 1882, to July 1, 1882; H. L. Mosher, from July 1, 1882, to January 1, 1883.

There have been no deaths since organization.

Thirty-two is the total membership since organization, which is also the present membership.

The lodge has been successful, and its present condition is flourishing.

For a number of years there was an organization of Odd Fellows in Waverly,

but, from lack of interest, it was finally abandoned.

OPERA HOUSE.

A local paper thus speaks of the Opera House: "The enterprise of a town is manifest in various ways. When we see a city with fine residences, beautiful lawns, substantial churches and school edifices, handsome business houses, shaded streets and numerous industries, we are led to believe, and truly, that it is peopled with an enterprising class of citizens.

"In Waverly there are many beautiful and commendable fixtures, many evidences of thrift and progress, but, in nothing is the element more clearly defined than in the presence of its magnificent Opera House. That *is* magnificent for a town of this size.

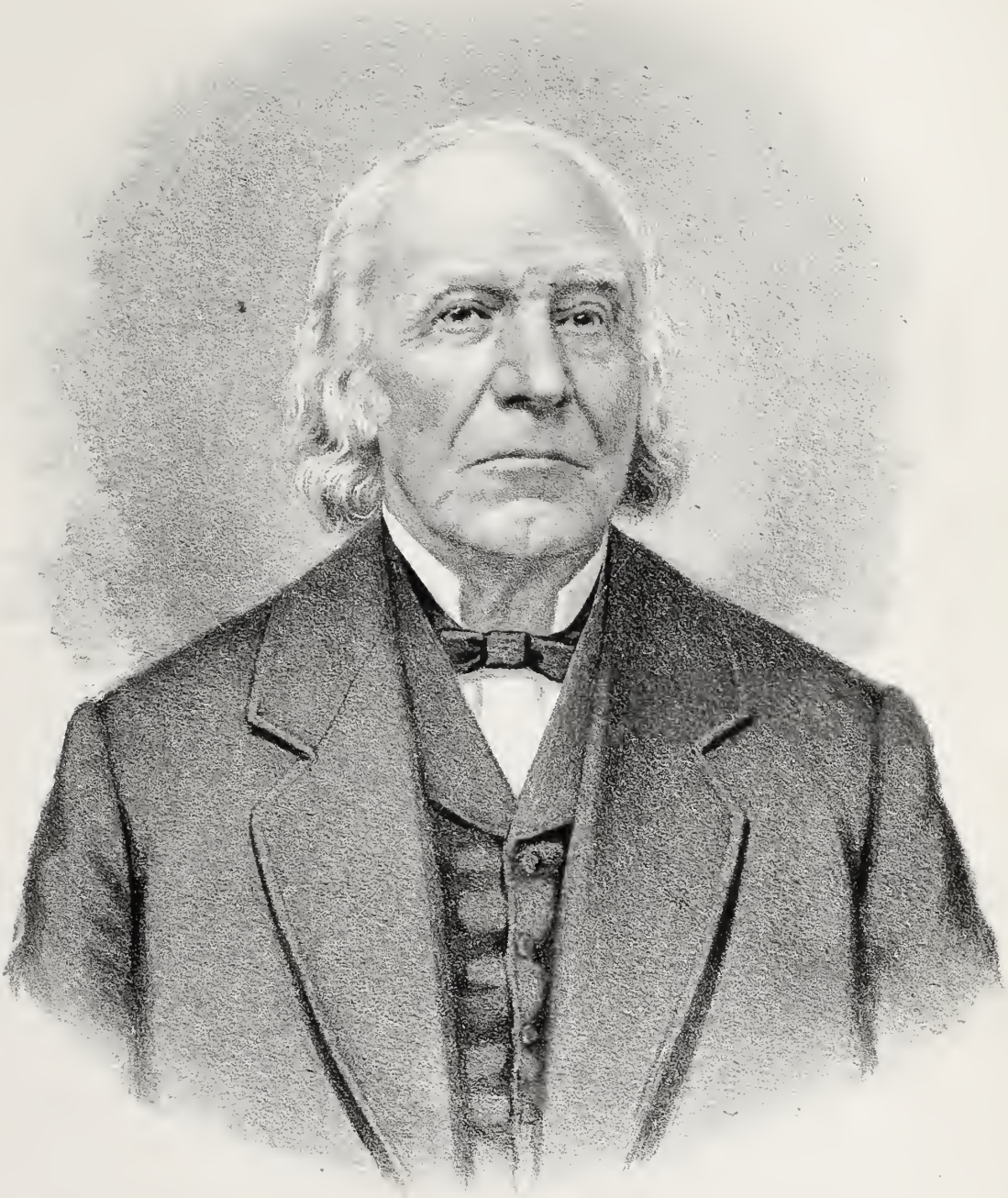
"Many of the first-class cities of the country cannot boast of so good a one. This house belongs to a joint stock company, and is largely the property of the city. The official management of the house is vested as follows: President, S. R. Hunt; secretary, J. H. Bowman. The building is of brick, 110 feet in length by 44 in width, embracing an auditorium, with gallery, capable of accommodating 800 people.

"In the basement is a large hall, suitable for festivals or dancing parties, and this department is supplied with a kitchen and all the desirable appliances for a complete cookery. The front basement is used by the city as council room, &c. The interior is neatly frescoed and ornamented; the stage is 22x44, is supplied with two elegant drop curtains, sliding scenery, and large enough for the presentation of any ordinary drama. Dressing-rooms, cloak-rooms, &c., are all provided. The entire building is illuminated with gas, and all the modern improvements found in the best halls of the country, are utilized here. This is a feature of which Waverly may well feel proud, and, to the notice of the amusement fraternity we would especially commend it. The location is favorable and the terms of the hall of the most reasonable character."

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Following will be found sketches of many of the prominent citizens of Waverly:

Among the early settlers of Bremer county we find Thomas Tyrrell, who was born in Montreal, Canada, September 25, 1833. Shortly after his birth, the family removed to Albany county, New York, and seven or eight years later, to McHenry county, Illinois. At the time of their settlement in the last named State, it was one vast prairie, without a single railroad traversing it, nor a bridge spanning any of its streams. In 1853 Mr. Tyrrell, senior, came to Bremer county, Iowa, where he purchased 360 acres of land and settled. Thomas learned the trade of a stone-mason from his father, and has continued to follow that occupation through life. In 1853 he removed to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and while there, became acquainted with, and married Miss Mary J. Babbitt, who was born in Madison county, New York, June 24, 1836. Their marriage took place in 1855, and the same year they came to Bremer county, where they have since resided. Four children blessed the union, three of whom are now living—Alice, Emma and



NICHOLAS TYRRELL.

David. Mr. Tyrrell's father organized the Masonic lodge that bears his name.

A. J. Case, one of Bremer county's pioneers, was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 2, 1824. When a boy of fourteen years, he, with his parents' consent, started in life for himself, by working out at so much a month, and upon reaching his majority, had twenty-five dollars in his pocket. In 1845, he emigrated to Kane county, Illinois, where he acted in a capacity of traveling agent for a wholesale house. He was joined in wedlock, in January of the year 1848, with Miss Julia A. Morris, of Brooklyn, who was born June 15, 1828. Five children have blessed the marriage, three of whom are now living—Oscar F., Prentice A. and W. G. During the spring of 1855, Mr. Case and family came through by team, to Butler county, where he entered 160 acres of government land, which he immediately began improving. In 1857, the water became so high that it submerged his farm, and therefore, the following year he removed to Waverly and embarked in the sewing machine business, during the first few years traveling on foot, and selling a hand machine. Canvassing the machine business over in his own mind, he came to the conclusion that the "Singer" was the best machine. He therefore, in 1861, made arrangements for handling that make, since which time, over five thousand have passed through his hands, and he has paid out to that company over $305,000. In 1878, the Singer Sewing Machine Company appointed him manager of a branch office, and he, at the present time, has five counties under his charge. Mr. Case has had many of the county and town offices offered him, but has never accepted any, excepting that of councilman for one term.

J. Q. A. Russell, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, was born February 17, 1824. He was married in 1855, to Miss Emity J. Stroud, who was born in Geauga county, Ohio, in 1835. Seven children were born to them, six of whom are now living: George H., Hiram J., Sarah J., Arthur W., Walter J. and Laura A. In 1862, Mr. Russell removed from Ohio to Hardin county, Iowa, and in the spring of the following year located in Waterloo, thence, in the fall to Waverly, Bremer county, where he erected his present foundry building, and let us add, that it is the only one in the town. He has followed that business since 1855, first embarking in it at Bloomfield, Trumbull county, Ohio. Mr. Russell's father was one of the pioneers of Sheboygan county, Wisconsin.

Keeler Norris, one of Waverly's enterprising business men, was born in Orange county, New York, August 23, 1820, and is a son of Stephen and Nancy (Hottslander) Norris. His mother was a native of Orange county, and was born in 1792. His father was born in the State of Connecticut, June 20, 1793, and was a soldier in the War of 1812, participating in the siege of New York. Two years after Keeler's birth, the family removed to Tompkins county, New York, and there his mother died, a few years later. When a young man, Mr. Norris, senior, was very anxious to possess a certain beautiful farm in Orange county, therefore, in later years, he returned to that county and became its owner. His second marriage was with Sarah Burr, who has borne him three chil-

dren, two of whom are now living. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and was the leading spirit in the building of Grotton Seminary, of which he was a stockholder and also a trustee, for many years. The subject of this sketch was married December 23, 1847, to Miss C. J. Schoonmaker, a native of Orange county, New York, born March 5, 1824. Seven children have blessed the union, six of whom are now living—Arabella, wife of John Norman, train dispatcher of Waterloo; Henrietta, Fannie, Lizzie, William and Charles A. Mr. Norris removed to Kane county, Illinois, in 1855, and thence, in 1861, to Cedar Falls, Iowa. In 1863, he settled in Waverly, where he has been engaged in contracting. In politics he is a greenbacker, and since coming west, has held several local offices.

A. S. Mores was born in Oneida county, New York, July 13, 1826. He was left an orphan when but a mere boy, both of his parents dying in his native county. But being left alone in the world, at this tender age, he was by no means discouraged, for, having a strong will, he determined to succeed in the world, let what might come. He at once commenced to work on a farm, at the same time struggling to gain an education. But advantages for education, in those days, were so meagre that he could supply himself with only a limited common school education, but this, with his natural ability for business, has made him a thorough-going business man. He continued to reside in his native county until 1855, following farming, carpenter work, and, in fact, anything that he could lay his hands on, to earn an honest dollar, and when he turned his face westward, he was possessed of a snug little property, all earned by the sweat of his own brow. In the spring of 1855, he came to Iowa and settled in Waverly; and commenced a business career that has proved to be very successful. Mr. Mores was first engaged in the saw mill business, and in 1856, engaged in the cabinet business, his being the first business of the kind ever established in the county; this he continued to run, in connection with his saw mill, until 1863. In 1870, he bought and remodeled the steam saw mill, which he continued to run until 1879, when he sold out. Previous to this, or in 1863, he commenced to buy land in Bremer county; his first purchase was 181 acres adjoining the plat, to this he has added from time to time, until now, he, in connection with his brother, owns 1,500 acres in this county, much of which is under a good state of cultivation. Since he sold his business interest in Waverly, he has devoted much of his time to superintending his large farm; aside from his landed interests, he owns a large amount of valuable property in the city of Waverly, including his pleasant home "on the hill." Truly it may be said of Mr. Mores, that he has been identified with the interest of Wavely, in Bremer county, from its infancy to the present time, and is considered as one of its most prosperous and trusted citizens. In politics, Mr. Mores has always been a strong democrat; he has also always been a strong supporter of the temperance cause, having taken an active part in the prohibitory question during the campaign of 1882. In 1861, he was married to Miss Jane Crieghton, who was born in Franklin county, Ohio, in 1830. They have seven

children—Effie, Rosa, Hattie, Alta, Dacy, Jason and Willie. Mr. and Mrs. Mores are both active members of the Baptist Church.

E. F. Taber, one of the pioneers of Bremer county, was born in Cayuga county, New York, June 16, 1822. His early life was passed on a farm; but, at the age of seventeen, he clerked for a short time in a store of general merchandise. In 1844, he removed to Jackson, Michigan, and thence, the following spring, to the town of Marshall. He was married, in Branch county, in 1847, to Lydia A. Jeffery, a native of Spencerport, New York. Shortly after, he emigrated to Port Washington, Wisconsin, where he engaged in hotel-keeping and farming. During his residence in Wisconsin, Mr. Taber was postmaster for eight years, receiving his appointment in 1848. In 1855, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, and entered some land. Three years later—in 1858—he removed his family to this county. At the time of his settlement here, the country schools were so few in number, and situated so far from his residence, that he finally traded his farm for town property, in order that his children might have better educational advantages. Mr. Taber was elected the first city treasurer of Waverly. He is one of the oldest Odd Fellows in the northwest, having been a member for thirty-five years. He is a brewer, and has been in that business for the past sixteen years. His wife bore him six children, four of whom are now living —Albert W., George E., Frank S., and Mary. Mrs. Taber died, March 1, 1863.

Austin S. Lawrence, who ranks among the old settlers of Bremer county, is a native of Onondago county, New York, born March 16, 1814. He is a son of John and Lydia (Sweet) Lawrence, the former being of English descent, and the latter, a native of New York. Austin S. was the fourth child of a family of eleven children. His early life was passed on a farm, and his education was obtained in the public schools. When eighteen years of age, he learned the tailors' trade and continued to follow that occupation until his health failed to such an extent that he was obliged to abandon it for some branch of trade less confining. In January, of 1836, his marriage with Miss Betsy Hamilton occurred. She was born June 22, 1812. Five children were given them, three of whom are now living. In 1842 the family emigrated to Boone county, Illinois, and there remained until 1856. During the spring of that year, they removed to Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, which still continues to be their home. Mr. Lawrence brought with him a sack of goods, which he placed in a store-room, and began selling. In the spring of 1856, he, in company with Giles Mabie, purchased a stock of goods of Harmon & Hamilton; continuing business under the firm name of Lawrence & Mabie, until the following winter. The subject of this sketch has been a member of the Baptist Church since 1831, nearly fifty-two years. Their youngest son, John H., was killed in Texas, in 1876, by a band of desperadoes, because of his northern birth and politics.

Daniel Dean, a liveryman of Waverly, was born in Otsego county, New York, July 7, 1836. He was reared, and also received his education in his native county. In 1852, he emigrated to McHenry county, Illinois. Four years later, he came to

Waverly, but did not immediately locate; first, spending some time looking over the northwest. Subsequently, he engaged in speculating in land and horses. He brought the first plows to the county that were sold in this market. In 1875, he was married to Miss Lucretia D., daughter of Eli Eggleston, who bore him three children—Harry, William and Silas. Mr. Dean is at present engaged in the livery business, the firm being Dean & Jewell, and they keep a stable of twelve horses, with first class turn-outs. He takes an active part in the politics of his county, always supporting the best man. During the years of 1856–7–8, he was deputy sheriff under James Ellis.

George W. LeVally, was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, in 1818. In 1822, he removed with his family to Lockport, New York, where he resided until 1850. At that date he removed to the state of Illinois, and three years later, went to California, where he was engaged in the nursery business. In 1856, he returned to New York, and in the same year, settled in Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, where he became one of the founders of the town. He visited California three times during his life, principally for the sake of his health. Mr. LeVally was married in 1845, to Miss M. Norris, a daughter of Samuel Norris, of Connecticut. She was born in Steuben county, New York, during October, of 1820. Four children were born to them—George W., Winfield Scott, Eva J., wife of S. F. Baker, of Waverly, and Vacenia J., wife of Benjamin Chrisley, of Batavia, New York. He departed this life March 7, 1877.

James P. McCord, an early settler of Bremer county, is a native of Duchess county, New York, and was born October 25, 1812. He is a son of John I. and Maria (Voorhees) McCord, the latter being a native of Duchess county, and of Scotch-Irish descent. James P. obtained his education in the common schools, finishing it with a three years' course at the Whitesborough High school. In 1848, he was united in marriage with Miss Julia Woodworth, who was born in Rockland county, New York, on the 9th day of April, 1816, and is a daughter of John and Elnore Woodworth. One child blessed the union—Dr. Eugene W. McCord, who is now practicing medicine in Nebraska, and is also associated with the Jasper County *News*. In the spring of 1857, the subject of this sketch emigrated to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Polk township, where he remained one year engaged in farming, and then settled in Waverly, where he has since resided. His life has been passed almost wholly in teaching and farming. Mr. McCord has written many articles for publication in various papers and magazines, and both his prose and poetry contain some very fine thoughts which are expressed in beautiful and graceful language.

E. A. Woodruff, an early settler of Bremer county, was born in Duchess county, New York, July 16, 1820. When he was five years old, the family removed to Bradford county, Pennsylvania. In 1845, his parents emigrated to Illinois, or rather they started, but his father died on the way, leaving his mother to enter that state alone. The subject of this sketch obtained his education in the common

schools, and when eighteen years old, removed to the State of Illinois. During the winters of 1839 and 1840, he formed one of a corps of engineers, who were surveying out railroads. In 1843 he was united in marriage with Miss Cynthia A. Hammond, a native of Jefferson county, New York. Nine children were born unto them, eight of whom lived to reach their majority. In 1854, Mr. Woodruff came to Bremer county, Iowa, and after spending some time in looking up a good location, finally settled in Waverly, and in 1856, removed his family here. During the same year, he opened a drug store, which was the first one in the place. In the fall of 1881, he made a trip to the Pacific coast, returning, the following spring.

William Smith, one of Bremer county's enterprising business men, was born in Oneida county, New York, April 18, 1809. His education was partially obtained in the common schools; but principally, he owes the knowledge he possesses to his own efforts, during his leisure moments through life. When twenty-one years of age his health failed to such an extent that he was obliged to give up occupations requiring hard manual labor. He therefore embarked in the mercantile trade, and at the same time operated an ashery. At the end of three years, Mr. Smith sold out and became engaged in farming. In 1836, he married Miss Rhoda Ward,a native of New York State, who bore him one child,—William W., now located at Hartford, Butler county, Iowa,—and died in January, 1838. He again married, choosing as a helpmeet, Miss Eliza C. Frost. In 1853 the subject of this sketch came to Bremer county, Iowa, and purchased a large tract of land. He, however, did not move his family here until the spring of 1860. At present he owns 1,522 acres of land in the counties of Butler and Bremer, besides his town property.

M. S. Spalding was born in Cayuga county, New York, October 30, 1832, and is a son of David and Harriet(Fuller)Spalding. He was reared on a farm, and received an education in the public schools of his native State. In 1857 he removed his family to Bremer county, Iowa, settling in Waverly, where he has since resided. During 1860, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Mary Terry, a native of Wisconsin. She bore him three children—Florence, Farry and Mary—and died in 1869. Subsequently, Mr. Spalding married Miss Lucia Rhodes, a native of New York. One child, a son, has been born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Spalding are members of, and earnest workers in, the Congregational church.

Francis Smilie, a respected citizen of Waverly, was born in Cambridge, Lamoille county, Vermont, on the 20th day of November, 1817. He received an excellent education in the different institutions of learning in that section of the country, and was married June 1, 1845; to Miss Mary A. Perry, a daughter of Uri and Aroxa (Reynolds) Perry. Eight children were born to them, four of whom are now living—Fannie A., wife of H. S. Burr of Waverly, Clara L., Annie Laurie and Earl M. In the fall of 1868, the family removed from their home in Vermont, to Waverly, Iowa, where they at present reside. Mr. Smilie's father, the Honorable Nathan Smilie, was born in Harrisville, Massachusetts, January 29, 1787. He re-

eeived an academie edneation at Atkinson Aeademy, and when twenty-five years of age, removed to Galaway, in Northern New York, and thenee, the following year to Cambridge Vermont. October 31, 1815, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Esther Green, of Cambridge. After his marriage Mr. Smilie turned his attention to mereantile pursuits, following that branch of business for many years with good sneeess. Later in life he devoted his time to agrienltnre, having beeome, during his business eareer, an extensive land owner. In 1825 he was eleeted to the State legislature, and for fourteen years, with the exception of two, eontinued a member of that body, being nine years in the House and three years in the Senate. It was there that he distinguished himself as an able debater, as a clear, original and profound thinker, and, as a statesman of ineorruptible integrity. The elaims of edneation always engaged his most earnest attention and he never failed in using his power to promote its advaneement. In 1839 he was the demoeratie eandidate for governor of Vermont, and was again nominated the following year. In 1840 there was no election of the people, eonsequently Mr. Smilie was defeated in the legislature. He died in Cambridge, Vermont, August 12, 1862.

William H. Mores was born in Oneida eounty, New York, on the 8th day of April, 1824. His parents being poor, he was bound out to a man by the name of Hale, who nearly starved him. When ten years old, he went to Oraskiny, New York, where he was employed in a woolen mill, reeeiving twelve shillings per week, the first year, and in the meantime worked over time to earn his elothing. The seeond year he went into the weave room, where he reeeived three dollars per week, and was afterwards promoted to superintendent of the weave room, having eharge of 800 employes. His health failing, he left the mill and went into a grist mill, remaining one year. About this time he eommeneed to learn the earpenter trade. He eontinued in this business about one year and a half, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio. He then went to work for John Remington, and afterwards formed a partnership with him and built the large railroad shops at Rome. After finishing the shop he went to Williamsburg, New York, where he had eharge of a gang of men for F. B. Furguson, where he remained two years. In 1853, he went to Indiana, to ereet some buildings for Alexander Kent, who there owned a large traet of land. The men under his eharge took the fever so that he was eompelled to return to Rome. In the spring of 1855, he eame to Waverly, where he followed his trade a short time, and soon after embarked in the manufaeture of furniture, whieh business he followed for nine years. In the meantime, in eompany with his brother, he purehased the saw mill. He sold his furniture business and purehased a large traet of land near Waverly. He and his brother have 1,840 aeres of land. In 1875, he married Miss S. S. Couch, the widow of Henry Curtis, of Waverly.

Allen Sewell, an early settler of Bremer eounty, is a native of Pike eounty, Ohio, and was born May 9, 1830. His early edneation was obtained in a log sehool house, and to reaeh it, he was obliged to travel three miles through the forest. At a later

period he attended the Asbury University, and gained while there, an excellent education. March 18, 1852, he was joined in the holy bonds of matrimony with Miss Lydia E Mullens, a daughter of John H. Mullens, of Indiana. They have one son, R. H. During the summer of 1852, Mr. Sewell came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating in Jackson township. After remaining here some little time, he returned to his home in the State of Indiana, and the following year, removed his family here. The subject of this sketch, came to Jackson township in limited circumstances, but instead of sitting down to build air castles, he went to work, and is now the possessor of a fine property, and is looked upon as one of Bremer county's good business men. For the past twenty-two years he has bought and shipped stock, in connection with farming. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist church of Waverly.

James W. Wood was born in Athol, Warren county, New York, August 29, 1824. When a young man he emigrated west, and while on his way, fell in company with Joseph W. Willis and family, who were on their way to Iowa. He continued with the family, and upon reaching Delaware county was married, July 4, 1851, to Miss Alma Willis, the daughter of his fellow traveler. Shortly after, he with his bride, located in Janesville, Bremer county. One day while working on a building in that town, he fell, breaking his ankle, which afterwards necessitated the amputation of his foot. In 1854, he settled in Waverly and began manufacturing shingles. Later, he engaged in various pursuits. Mr. Wood was one of the first county commissioners of Bremer county, serving with Judge Russell and W. P. Harmon. He died at his residence, in Waverly, September 26, 1862, and was missed and mourned by a large circle of friends. Of the four children born to Mr. and Mrs. Wood, but one—Theon W.—is now living.

Austin Runyard, one of the early settlers of Bremer county, was born in Dorsetshire, England, July 4, 1831. He emigrated to the United States, and soon after landing upon this soil, located in Rockford, Winnebago county, Illinois, and began working at his trade—wagon-making. He afterward came to Bremer county, Iowa, and settled in Waverly, opening the second wagon shop in the town. In 1852, he was united in marriage with Miss Jane Simmondson, who bore him eight children, seven of whom are now living—Edwin J., Clement, Austin, Elizabeth, Emily, Alice, and Mary. Mr. Runyard has been identified with the county for a number of years, and has taken a great interest in its settlement, and the building up of its towns and villages.

J. F. Brown was born in Nicholas, Tioga county, New York, December 20, 1830. He was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth A. Goodyear, of Cayuga county, New York, August 23, 1855, and the same year, removed to the State of Illinois. During the spring of 1861, he came, with his family, to Waverly, Iowa, and continued to reside here, with the exception of seven years spent in Huntsville, Alabama, until his death. He erected, on what is known as "cheap corner," one of the first brick buildings of Waverly, and, at its completion, opened a grocery store in it. In 1863 he was superintendent of

the erection of the brick school house in the Second ward. In the spring of 1866, he removed to Huntsville, Alabama, where he dealt in cotton, as a broker, until his return to Waverly, in 1872. Mr. Brown then engaged in various branches of trade until the time of his death, which occurred July 1, 1882. The funeral took place at the family residence, the Rev. A. M. Case, of the Congregational church, officiating, assisted by Rev. H. H. Burrington. By his death, Waverly lost one of her most respected citizens, and one, whose genial disposition won the admiration and love of all who came in contact with him, either socially or in a business way. Charles W., the only surviving child of J. F. and Elizabeth Brown, was born in Cayuga county, New York, July 15, 1859. He received a liberal education, completing the same at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, Chicago, in 1877. Immediately upon leaving school, he entered his father's store as book-keeper, and, in 1879, embarked in the wood and coal business for himself. During the fall of 1879, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Lilla B. Clark, who was born in Racine, Wisconsin, April 6, 1861, and is a daughter of Hon. R. B. Clarke, (deceased) of Waverly. One child—Luella Dixie—brightens their home.

William Hurley, is a native of Miami county, Ohio, and was born September 10, 1810. He is a son of Zachariah and Mary (Manning) Hurley. The father was a native of Virginia, and through life, followed the occupation of "a tiller of the soil." He emigrated to the State of Ohio in 1808, being one of its pioneers. In 1831 he removed to Grant county, Indiana. William was reared on his father's farm, in the wilds of a new country, and consequently his education was sadly neglected. In 1847 he was married to Miss Mary Boots, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 29, 1817. Ten children blessed the union, six of whom are now living: Francis M., Lydia A., wife of Charles Parminter, Jasper., Mary, wife of Homer Daily, William N. and George. April 26, 1853, Mr. Hurly took up his line of march for the far west, locating in Bradford, Chickasaw county, Iowa. In 1858 he removed to Pearl Rock, and two years later came to his present home, in Waverly. He now owns 111 acres of land, under good cultivation, and valued at $45.00 per acre. He has been identified with the State for twenty-nine years, and many and rapid have been the changes he has witnessed. The family are members of the Baptist church.

John Voight, one of the oldest meat-market men of Waverly, was born in Sondershousen, Germany, March 14, 1829. He left his native country for America in 1850, landing in the city of New York, on the 4th day of July. Shortly after, he removed to Syracuse, New York, engaging in the butcher business. He was married in that city, in 1856, to Miss Emma Wusthoff, a native of Germany, and born May 11, 1834. Five children have been born to them, four of whom are now living—Mary, born June 7, 1857; John, born January 1, 1859; Charlie, born March 2, 1867, and Emma, whose birth occurred September 8, 1874. During 1854, he removed to Waterloo, New York, and there resided twelve years. In 1867, they settled in Waverly, Bremer county, Iowa, and Mr. Voight immediately launched in his former business. To-day, he has an



D. T. Gibson.

excellent trade, doing from $8,000 to $10,000 worth of business per year. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, and also of the I. O. O. F. The family belong to the Congregational church.

F. H. Schlutsmeyer was born in the Principality of Lippe-Detmold, Germany, on the 26th day of May, 1853. He is a son of F. and Mina (Thoren) Schlutsmeyer. His parents had nine children born to them—four sons, and five daughters—of whom three sons and one daughter are now living. The subject of this sketch was educated in the Gymnasium of Lemgo, Germany. At the age of seventeen he entered the counting room of F. W. Wippermann, of Lemgo, remaining an apprentice two and one-half years. In 1872, he came to this country, and, shortly after landing on American soil, settled in Waverly, Iowa, finding employment in the dry goods establishment of Bringmann & Schmidt—afterward F. W. Schmidt—where he remained three and one-half years At the expiration of that time, Mr Schlutsmeyer was employed by J. F. Brown, and took charge of the dry goods department of said house. Three years later he was appointed deputy clerk of courts, which position he filled for over a year, and was then engaged by H. L. Ware, as salesman in his dry goods establishment. During the year 1876 he was united in marriage with Miss Amelia S. Klages, daughter of Fred Klages, of Warren township, Bremer county. She was born on the 12th day of July, 1855, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They are blessed with two children—Carl W, a boy of five years, and Minnie A., four months of age.

Harvey Sullivan was born in Otsego county, New York, September 6, 1837. When a boy of fifteen years, he left his home to battle for himself. He has spent more or less of his life on the race track, first riding running horses and afterwards driving and selling horses. He was married in 1860, to Miss Lucinda Wright, a daughter of Wise Wright, a native of New York State. Three children—Carrie, Charlie and Wilbur—have been born to them. Mr. Sullivan enlisted in Company "G," Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, and participated in the following engagements: First, in the Battle of Williamsburg, Seven Pines; second, Battle of Bull Run and Gettysburg, thence to the Shenandoah Valley, where he engaged in the battles of Lynchburg, Walnut Hill, Cedar Creek, and others. He was mustered out at the close of the war. In the fall of 1865, he came to Bremer county, Iowa, locating at Waverly, where he has since been engaged in buying and selling horses. Among the horses owned and handled by Mr. Sullivan are, Hate Lake-away, whose record is 2:38; Wahoo, with a record of 2:45, and New Hampton Girl, whose record is 2:23½; St. Louis, for which he paid $500, has made his mile in 2:22, and was sold for the neat little sum of $2,300. He also owns other good horses, which are now in training.

B. M. Reeves was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 21, 1825. He is a son of Manassah and Esther (Perry) Reeves, who were married in Cayuga county, New York, March 27, 1817, and were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living. His parents were poor, and his father had to work by the month to support a large family. For six years he worked for $13

per month, and in that time, with the help of his wife and older children, had accumulated $600. When B. M. was thirteen years of age, his father purchased a tract of land in the wilderness, which B. M. was active in helping to clear. When twenty-two years of age he left home without a cent in his pocket, having given his last penny to his father. In the fall of 1848, he came west, locating in Boone county, Illinois, where he was soon after employed in a mill, where he remained for six years. He again started west, stopping at Manchester until the fall of the same year, when he came to Waverly, where he soon after embarked in the milling business. September 30, 1856, he married Miss Eliza H. Sellens. She was born November 25, 1834, in Oneida county, New York. Three children blessed this union—Kittie E., Hubert H. and Edward M. Mr. and Mrs. Reeves have a beautiful farm in the limits of Waverly, on which he has one of the finest orchards with the choicest fruit in the county. Mr. Reeves has taken an active interest in the county, holding several important offices. He has also always taken an active part in educational matters, his own opportunities being very limited, he saw the necessity of giving his children a good education. During the war for the Union, Mr. Reeves was a member of the board of supervisors, and it is doubtful if any man in Bremer county, did more towards raising soldiers to fill the quota of this county; and certainly none did more towards looking after the families of the soldiers, and alleviating their sufferings. During the entire war he had charge of all the soldiers' families in this vicinity, and such was the great confidence placed in his integrity and ability, that he was asked by the three companies, raised in this county, through their captain's, Captain Beebe, Captain Tinkham and Captain Avery, to take charge of, and pay over to the several families of these companies, all of the money paid to them by the government. This request was made by these companies without a single dissenting voice. Although crowded with business, private and public, Mr. Reeves accepted this trust, and faithfully distributed to all of these families, during the war, over $10,000, in money, and, let it be said to his credit, that he did it without receiving one cent for his trouble, and never received an unkind word from any of the families, save one. During the sanitary fair, held at Dubuque, for the benefit of the sanitary commission, Mr. Reeves donated twenty-one barrels of flour, together with a premium of $40.00, which was paid him by the fair, for the largest amount of flour furnished by any one firm in the State, making upwards of $400, donated by him at that time, to the sanitary commission. Mr. Reeves has a stack of letters and papers, all of them complimentary to him, which if compiled, would make a volume the size of the one before you. But time and space does not admit of more, but suffice it to say, that Mr. Reeves has a war record that he and his friends may be justly proud of.

C. H. Barrows, Superintendent of the Waverly Telephone Exchange, was born in Rockford, Winnebago county, Illinois, on the 6th day of November, 1843, and is a son of Hamilton W. and Lucy (Marsh) Barrows. His father removed to Winne-

bago county, Illinois, in 1841, making the journey on foot. At his arrival in Chicago, he purchased a ham and some crackers, and started for Rockford. After his settlement there, he built and operated the first ferry on Rock river. Subsequently he entered some land, which he improved and built upon, and it still remains in the possession of the family. Mr. Barrows died in Rockford, at an advanced age. His wife was born in Canada, but came by team to Rockford, when quite young. She, with her people, living in their wagon for many weeks. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in Winnebago county. During the first year of our late Rebellion, he enlisted in Company "G," Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry—commonly known as Washburn's Lead-mine regiment, and under Gen. Smith. The regiment participated in the attacks on Forts Henry and Donelson. Also the siege and capture of Vicksburg, Big Platt and Jacksonville, and one battle at Corinth. He served until the close of the war, and during the time was in twenty-two engagements. After being mustered out of the service, he returned to Rockford, and engaged in the livery business. In 1865, he was joined in wedlock with Miss Emogene Buchanan, a daughter of Alexander Buchanan, and a native of Beloit, Wisconsin. Mr. Barrows is a member of the G. A. R., Post 124; also, a member of the Soldiers' Reunion of Bremer county.

Patrick Byrnes—section boss—is a native of County Tipperary, Ireland, and was born in 1831. In 1850, he left his native country for the purpose of finding a new home and building up his fortune on American soil. He first located in Kane county, Illinois, where he was employed on a farm. Two years later he began railroading, and for the last thirty years, has been in charge of a corps of railroad hands. His first experience was on the Beloit and Madison branch, thence to the Racine and Mississippi railroad, where he continued until 1869. His marriage with Miss Sarah McClossen, a daughter of John McClossen, of Elkhorn, Wisconsin, occurred in 1859. Eight children bless the marriage—Michael, John, Thomas, Ellen, Maggie, Joseph, Willie and Sadie. Mr. Byrnes owns a fine residence in Waverly. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

L. C. Haase, son of L. F. and Caroline (Steinwarth) Haase, was born on the 3d of May, 1850, at Dundee, Kane county, Illinois. His parents came from Hannover, Germany, to the United States, in 1848. They lived at Chicago about two years, when they moved to Dundee, engaging in the milling business. In 1865 they came to Iowa, settling in Jefferson township, Bremer county, where they resided on a farm until 1870. The subject of this sketch received a common school education. He moved to Waterloo, Iowa in 1870, where he engaged as a miller, forming a partnership with his father. In 1873 he came to Waverly, Iowa, buying an interest in the East Side grist mill, which he run, with his father, until 1878, when they sold the mill, and he bought an interest in the grocery firm of John Eifert, under the firm name of Eifert & Haase, buying the interest of John Eifert the year following, and is now engaged in the grocery, and boot and shoe business. In 1873 he was married to Miss Pauline Rodeck, a native of Saxony, Ger-

many. They have three children—Herman, Fred, and Edwin. Mr. Haase is a member of the board of trustees for Washington township.

Frank A. Lee, druggist, was born in New York, October 3, 1854. He is a son of Spencer and Mary (Fortner) Lee, and removed to Illinois with his parents, when two years of age. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Fortner, an early settler of Bremer county, Iowa. In the fall of 1856, Spencer Lee, with the family, removed to Iowa, and settled in Franklin township, Bremer county, where he purchased a farm of 250 acres. For sixteen or seventeen years, Mr. Lee, Sr., made this farm his home, then removed to Oldwine, Fayette county, and, in 1878, removed to DesMoines, where he still resides. He had a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters, all of whom are still living. Frank A. was brought up on a farm, and accustomed to hard work. He was educated at the Upper Iowa University, and at the Hopkinton Lenox Collegiate Institute; also, attending the Ames Agricultural College, where he graduated, and then returned to Waverly. During his attendance at the Agricultural College, his principal study was chemistry. In the meantime, he had kept books for T. C. Aldrich for sometime. In the fall of 1878, he became a partner of Dr. O. Burbank, in the drug business, under the firm name of Burbank & Lee, and they shortly afterward erected the building which Mr. Lee now occupies. In the fall of 1879 he purchased Dr. Burbank's interest, and still owns and conducts the establishment. F. A. Lee was married to Miss Carrie L. Burbank, daughter of Dr. O. Burbank, his former partner, December 31, 1879. They have one child—Edward B., born July 6, 1881. Mr. Lee is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is secretary of the Bremer County Old Settlers' Association. Politically, he is a republican.

The following sketch should have appeared in connection with the history of Albion township, in Butler county, but was received by the historian after Albion had been printed:

Rev. Oliver H. Sproul was born in Cornwall, Canada, March 19, 1846, and was educated in Dundas. The early years of his life were devoted to teaching. He was converted October 15, 1869, joined the Wesleyan Methodist church, and came to Iowa the same year. He entered the ministry of the M. E. Church in the fall of 1872. He married Miss Chole A. McNairn, of Canada, June 11, 1873. Mr. Sproul was ordained Elder in 1876. In 1873, he was appointed to Parkersburg, and, for eight years, was a resident of Butler county. At present he is pastor of the church in Geneva, Franklin county, Iowa.

CHAPTER XXXII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"Gather up the fragments that nothing be lost," is a divine injunction. In this chapter are presented several matters of more or less interest to the general readers, and worthy a place in this volume.

BREMER COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1857. The Waverly *Republican* gave the following account of its organization:

"Our citizens were favored on Sunday, October 25, 1857, by a very able sermon from the Rev. R. W. Keeler, President of Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, after which the agent of the American Bible Society, Mr. S. P. Crawford, made a brief address on the subject of his ageney, and proceeded to organize an Auxiliary County Bible Society, by the adoption of a constitution and the election of the following officers: Giles Mabie, President; J. Glassford and Thomas Downing, Viee-Presidents; H. S. Hoover, Secretary; A. S. Lawrence, Treasurer; G. S. Hamilton and H. K. Swett, Executive Committee.

COUNTY TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A county Temperance society was organized Monday evening, April 26, 1858. The society adopted the following pledge:

"I solemnly promise, on my sacred word and honor, that I will not use intoxicating liquors, henceforth and forever, as a beverage; and I further promise that I will use my best efforts to discourage the manufacture, sale and use of alcoholic beverages."

The first officers elected were as follows: W. P. Harmon, president; O. Burbank, M. D., vice-president; H. S. Hoover, recording secretary; C. T. Smeed, corresponding secretary; Giles Mabie, D. P. Daniel, John Glassford, Matthew Rowen, S. D. Bryant and Lyman Nutting, executive committee.

The society, for some time continued to do active work, but was finally abandoned. Temperance efforts were not, however, abandoned, and, during the exciting eanvass in 1882, for the prohibatory amendment, a strong effort was put forth in its behalf, and a large vote was given for it.

It is said that men will drink, and that all efforts for the suppression of the drinking eustom will be without avail. The following is said to have taken plaee in Waverly some years ago.

A drunken "bummer" in Waverly was once arrested by a German saloon keeper and sued for unpaid drinks. He scorned the advice of eouneil or assistance of attorneys, and delivered himself for the edification of the eourt, of the following ingenious plea:

"May it please your honor! To borrow is the first prineiple of nature. Does not the river borrow from the brook, and the oeean from the river? Does not the elouds borrow from the air, and the earth from the elouds? Does not the moon borrow her light from the sun, and the night borrow it again from the moon? Was not man taken from the earth, and his fran formed from his side? Since then all nature has established this grand system of universal eredit, why should not man made in the image of God, have a natural elaim on the eredit system. And sinee the mighty oeean is not ashamed to borrow of the running river, why then should not a lean "bummer" borrow from a fat bar keeper? Now, your honor knows the feeble sighted moon never returns the borrowed light of the sun? Why then should a poor beer drinker pay a rieh beer seller? It is eontrary to national laws—it is an absnrdity. But what does the river do when it has borrowed too mueh from the brooks and streams? It runs away. Nature, then, has set me an example. I will follow it and run away." And before the offieer eould reaeh him he had eleared the eourt room and was out of reaeh.

HONORED DEAD.

Jaeob Chapin was born in the town of Heath, Franklin eounty, Massachusetts, on the 29th day of May, 1828, and was therefore over fifty-three years of age at the time of his death. In the fall of 1828, he removed, with his parents, to Nunda, Livingston eounty, New York, and from there, in the fall of 1838, to Geneva, Walworth eounty, Wisconsin. He was married, to Annie Hudson, Mareh 9, 1846. In 1855, in eompany with his brother, John, he went to California, returning in 1854. In 1855 he eame to Bremer eounty, bought a farm, and moved his family to it in 1860. In the spring of 1861 he experieneed religion, united with the Baptist Chureh, and was a devoted, faithful and eonsistant ehristian, always ready to give a reason for the hope within him, whieh he felt to be an anehor to the soul, both sure and steadfast. He died, at his residenee, in Freemont township, Mareh 4, 1875.

Oran Faville was born Oetober 13, 1817, at Manhein, Herkimer eounty, New York. He was brought up on a farm and edueated at the distriet schools, but having aeeess to a small library he was enabled to gratify a taste for reading, and was prompted to higher things. He eommeneed teaehing in 1834–5, and was engaged the following winters, until 1838, when he removed to Ohio, here he spent two years in teaehing and in preparatory study at Granville College. He afterwards studied two years at the Fairfield Aeademy, in his native eounty, with intervals of teaching, and entered the junior elass in Wesleyan University, at Middletown, Conneetieut, in 1842. After graduating, he taught two years in the Oneida Conferenee Seminary, at Cazenovia, New York, six years in the Troy Conferenee Seminary, at West Poultney, Vermont, and the next year in MeKendree College, at Lebanon, Illinois. In 1853, he took eharge of the Wesleyan Female College, at Delaware, Ohio, but ill-health eompelling him to resign his profession, he removed, in 1855, to Iowa, and eommeneed frontier life as a farmer in Mitehell eounty. Snbsequently was

elected county judge of the same county. In October, 1857, Mr. Faville was elected Lieutenant-Governor and *ex officio* President of the State Board of Education, then newly organized. At its first session, in December, 1858, the board adopted the main fixtures of the present system of public instruction. In April, 1863, he became the acting secretary of the board, and in January following was appointed its secretary, by the Governor. In March, 1864, he was elected by the legislature, Superintendent of Public Instruction, the board of education being abolished. He was re-elected by the people in October, 1865. In 1867, he resigned on account of ill-health. From 1863 to 1867, was editor of the Iowa School *Journal*. In 1868, he removed to Waverly, Iowa, where he lived a retired life. He was married July 24, 1845, to Miss Maria Peck, of DeWitt, New York. In addition to his educational labors in the schools and in public office, Mr. Faville delivered various addresses at teachers institutes and associations, several of which have been published. Oran Faville died some years ago.

Edward Tyrrell was born in Westmeathe county, Ireland, April 20, 1819. In 1825 his parents came to America. He was a son of Nicholas and Ann (Highland) Tyrrell, both natives of Ireland. Upon arriving in America, they settled in Lower Canada, and afterward moved to Albany county, New York, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good common school education. He was married in August, 1839, at Rochester, New York, to Elizabeth Worthington, who was born in Ireland, December 21, 1822. She came to America with an uncle, John Worthington, and wife, in 1824, they settling in Renssellaer county, New York. After marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrell remained in that State one year, and then came west to McHenry county, Illinois, where they settled on a farm and remained until 1854, when they came to Bremer county, first settling in Lafayette township, on a farm which he improved. Six years later they moved into Waverly, where he was elected justice of the peace. In 1861 he enlisted in Company "G," Ninth Iowa Infantry, as a private. At the Battle of Pea Ridge, he was promoted to first lieutenant of that company, and was shot at the Battle of Vicksburg, May 22, 1862, dying on the battle field. Mrs. Tyrrell has since been a resident of the county, and now lives in section 31, Warren township. They were blessed with seven children—Frank, now engaged in farming in California; George, engaged in mining in Montana; Jane, wife of James S. Conner; William, editor of the *Republican*; Clarence, now a resident of Warren township; Charles, who is teaching school in their home district, and Effie, who was married November 19, 1882, to Dr. H. S. Strickland, of Kirksville, Missouri. Mrs. Tyrrell's father's name was Thomas Kennedy, and John Worthington was a brother of Mrs. Tyrrell's mother, but she was named Worthington, and, until her marriage, always bore that name. Her father died when she was a child. Her mother died in this county, in 1875, at the age of seventy-six. Frank Tyrrell, their oldest son, went into the army in 1861, in Company K, Third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was wounded at the battle of Shiloh, and taken prisoner at the same time. He remained in prison for about

three years. After that long time he made his escape to Little Rock, Arkansas. All this time he was thought, by the family, to be dead, but returned home and is now in California. Edward Tyrrell was a member of the Masonic Lodge and was one of the officers of the lodge for several years.

Henry Morehouse was born in Saratoga county, New York, and was about sixty-eight years old when he died. About 1840, he went south and spent several years teaching writing school in Alabama. While in the south he was converted, and in 1848, moved to Plato, Kane county, Illinois, and entered actively upon the work of the ministry, in which he continued for about seven years. In the summer of 1855, he removed to Janesville, Bremer county. His first few years in Janesville was buying and selling land. He afterward embarked in merchandizing. A few years later misfortune over took, him and he failed. His immense weight prevented him from active duties of any kind. For several years his standing weight was 350 pounds. After coming to Janesville he did not preach regularly, and as far as can be learned, did not attach himself to any conference. He would often fill appointments for others. In the pulpit, Elder Morehouse was a host. Few men surpassed him in powers of eloquence and scope of knowledge of scripture. Elder Morehouse was always highly esteemed by a very large circle of acquaintances. His strength and clearness of mind made him a formidable opponent in a discussion of any kind. His piety was unquestioned at all times and under all circumstances. He died at Janesville, Tuesday, February 3, 1875, leaving a wife and two daughters to mourn his loss.— *Waverly Republican.*

John Elliott, one of the pioneers of Bremer county, some years ago with his family, settled on the prairie about four miles north east of Waverly. By patient toil he had made for himself a home there, of which any man might feel proud. Just as he was beginning to enjoy the comforts of prosperity, he was stricken down, and passed away from the contemplated joys forever. Mr. Elliott was widely known and respected in the county. Of late years he had paid considerable attention to the improvement of fine stock in the county, and with good success. The farming community lost a valuable worker, the county a good citizen, and his wife and family a husband and father, whom they revered and loved, and mourn as only a good man can be mourned. He died at his home in Lafayette township, October 16, 1876.

James F. Lyman was born in Southport, Chemung county, New York, October 8, 1845. When he was a year old, his parents moved to Warren, Bradford county, Pennsylvania. There he lived the greater part of the time until he was nineteen, when he came west to Bonus Prairie, Boone county, Illinois, where he worked at farming. He was married in Boone county, May 28, 1856, to Miss Lydia E. Case, and moved to Bremer county, November 17, 1856, and settled near Horton, where Mrs. Lyman died, December 5, 1860. Mr. Lyman enlisted soon after the war broke out, and served with his company until after the taking of Vicksburg, when he was taken sick and died, October 4, 1863, at Carrolton, Louisiana, where his body lies buried. His

wife was born at French creek, Chautauqua county, New York, October 6, 1835, and moved, with her parents to Illinois in the fall of 1854. They had but one child, a daughter, Ella M.

BREMER COUNTY IN 1858.

The following interesting review was published in *The Republican*, at the date mentioned:

This county lies in about the same latitude as Rochester and Buffalo, and about one hundred miles west from Dubuque. Waverly, the county seat, and principal town, is about eighty miles from the Mississippi river, at the nearest point of landing, there being but little difference in distance between this and Guttenburg or McGregor.

The business of the county is principally done at Dubuque.

The county includes twelve townships of land, which, for fertility of soil, if equalled, is unsurpassed by the same number of acres in any one body in the west.

WATERS.

The county is watered by the Cedar river, which traverses the western tier of townships from north to south.

This river rises in Minnesota, and, with its tributaries, which are all fed by constant springs, drains one of the finest valleys on the globe.

Its waters are always, with the exception of freshets, clear, bright and silvery, running over a sandy, pebbled bottom. Its banks are high, but seldom bluffy, and the bottom lands are generally so elevated as to be above the highest rise of water.

This river and its tributaries furnish an immense amount of water power, which is constant, never-failing in the dryest season, and seldom interfered with by the water rising and backing upon the mills.

The next stream in importance,is the main Wapsipinicon, which rises also in Minnesota. The eastern portion of Mitchell, the Western portion of Howard, and the central part of Chickasaw counties,are drained by branches of this stream, which unite in the north tier of townships of this county, from which it pursues a southeasterly course, crossing the southern line of the county some three miles west of the southeastern corner. This, as well as the Cedar and all other streams of the county, being fed by springs, never run dry or fail of having a constant flow of water. The banks of the Wapsipinicon, are not so high, and the bottom lands are more subject to being overflowed, than those of the Cedar. This stream furnishes considerable water power, which is constant and reliable. Five, of the twelve townships, are intersected and watered by it. The little Wapsipinicon rises in Chickasaw county, crosses the northeastern township of Bremer county, into Fayette county, but soon recrosses into Bremer, and again into Fayette, continuing near the line, and falling into the main Wapsipinicon, in Buchanan county.

Buck creek takes its rise in Chickasaw county, running southwardly through the eastern tier of townships, falls into the little Wapsipinicon.

Cam creek rises near the north line of the county, west of the main Wapsipinicon, and runs nearly parallel with it across

the county, uniting with it in Black Hawk county, and at the same time giving a speedy drainage for all surplus. The southwestern township is crossed by the Shell Rock river, as beautiful a mill stream as ever was run, and on which, in the edge of Butler county, is the beautiful town of Shell Rock, at which there is an excellent flouring mill, hotels, stores, etc. Excellent water is obtained every where in the county, by digging at an average depth of about twelve feet.

TIMBER.

Equal to the soil and water is timber. Few counties in Prairie countries, possess so much and so excellent timber as well distributed as this.

The lower big woods which contain twenty-six thousand acres of heavy oak, ash, maple, elm, linn, locust, Kentucky coffee, black walnut, butter nut, aspen, etc., each variety of the best quality, and the largest growth lies entirely in the county on the east side of the Cedar river, near to the south line. From this body north, the cedar is skirted on either side nearly all the way to the north line, by large groves of fine timber. The Wapsi is skirted with timber the entire breadth of the county, and at some points extends to several miles in width, which will supply the prairies east and west with fuel, lumber and timber. Wilson's grove lies on the little Wapsi, and is partly in this and partly in Fayette county, and contains several hundred acres of timber. Between the Wapsi timber and the big woods on Crane creek, are several groves.

A fine grove, called quarter section, lies near the center of the county.

Trumbo grove also occupies a central position.

Near the cedar timber is Smith grove, which contains about 320 acres of splendid timber. This grove is intersected by a small, never-failing stream, which runs so circuitous as to water every one of the several farms surrounding the grove.

Several communities of beavers still hold possession of the artificial ponds, created by dams erected across the Cedar by these ingenious and persevering artificiers. During the autumn these animals lay away their winter store of food by felling the aspen trees, and cutting them into logs which they carry or roll into their ponds and sink. Great ingenuity is displayed by them in cutting such only as will fall towards the pond, and then such parts only are cut up as they can roll into the water. They often cut trees two feet in diameter.

Six mile grove, a very extensive one, lies further north, and two miles from the Cedar timber.

The Shell Rock has much good timber on its banks. Thus it will be seen that every portion of the county has timber at convenient distances within its own limits.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY.

From what has already been written, it will be seen that the county has a southern declivity, as all the streams run south. The country along the Cedar is perhaps rather too rolling at some points, but no where so rough or broken as not to be susceptable of cultivation, if we except some very limited spots where the rock lies too near the surface. In all other portions of the county the land lies as fair as

land can lie. Just sufficiently undulating to drain handsomely.

SOIL.

The county possesses every variety of good soil, from the sandy river bottom to the rich clay sub-soil grass land of the Wapsi; which, while it is admirably adapted to grass, and pasturage is equally well adapted to the cultivation of corn and the cereals. The rolling clay sub-soil upland is deemed the best for all purposes.

PRODUCTS.

Every kind of farm product which is cultivated in this latitude, grows to perfection here—wheat, corn, oats, beans, peas, millet, timothy and clover grow remarkably well. Potatoes, turnips, onions and all the esculent roots make very heavy crops of the finest quality.

FRUIT.

Too little attention has been paid to the cultivation of fruit. As is generally the case in all new countries far removed from nurseries, trees, without reference to adaptability, are procured and carelessly, and often negligently planted, and then left to care for themselves, are the first abortive attempts at fruit raising.

CLIMATE.

Being in the same latitude as the interior of New York, the climate would be the same if there were no modifying causes. The absence of great bodies of water, or high elevation of land, is also an absence of the cause of great and sudden atmospheric changes.

That the winter of 1857, was severe is too true, but the severity was only general, and cannot be urged against this locality. The present winter, 1882–83, which is said by those best acquainted with the matter, to be an usual Iowa winter, has been as favorable as could be desired for comfort or business.

A little more snow at times would have been acceptable,there having been not more than three inches at one time. The cold weather here is steady, the air bracing and invigorating, producing an exuberance of musclar energy and activity seldom or never experienced in low latitudes. The prevailing northwest winds, from the vast expanse of unbroken country north and west, although in the winter they bring cold, or rather they carry off the caloric, are full of life and health, and in summer time, modify the temperature. The atmosphere is as pure as can be had in any lattitude. Fogs or excessive humidity in the atmosphere rarely happens. The absence of great irregularities of surface secures a uniformity of atmospheric currents, and as a legitimate consequence an equal distribution of rain. Severe drouths are seldom experienced.

HEALTH.

This is usually conceded to be a remarkably healthy region, entirely free—with very limited exceptions—from any local disturbing causes. The entire absence of miasmatic poison,leaves it entirely free from billious diseases, and consequent debility.

SETTLEMENT.

It is thirteen years since C. McCaffree, the first white-face, located himself in the county. Its present population

is from seven to ten thousand, well distributed. The western portion, near the Cedar, being the more densely settled. In northeastern and southeastern portions, along the Wapsipinicon, are fine settlements.

SOCIETY.

The settlers are mostly from New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, with representatives from various other States, and are an enterprising, intelligent, and reading people. Religious societies and schools are established in almost every neighborhood throughout the county.

LANDS.

Very little or no land remains unentered, but large scopes are in the hands of non-residents, and can now be purchased at rates far preferable to settlers, taking into consideration the advantages of settlements, schools, roads, bridges, mills, etc., to any wild land now offered by the Government. The purchaser, with cash, can buy at a very trifling advance above Government price, and, sometimes, for even less.

TOWNS.

Waverly is the county seat and principal town. It is in the southwest corner township, on both sides of the Cedar, in the western skirts of the Big Woods.

The county seat was located here in June, 1853. The county was organized in August of the same year. Waverly was laid out the following fall, when it contained two houses and a saw mill. It now contains from nine hundred to a thousand inhabitants.

Sixty-six substantial buildings were erected in 1857, among which was an elegant court house, 43x73 feet on the ground, and three stories high, mounted by a handsome dome. The basement or lower story is of stone, and is designed for a jail and dwelling for the jailor. The other stories are of brick. The second appropriated to county offices, in which there is a fire proof vault, for the preservation of the records in case of fire. The court room is on the upper floor, and is 40x50 feet in the clear.

The building was commenced in June, and is now nearly completed, Its cost was about $24,000. The timber, the lumber, the stone, the lime, the sand and bricks with which the court house was erected, could have been obtained within one mile of its site. Among the business establishments are three large general stores, one hardware, tin and agricultural implement store, one grocery store and several less trading places. A good flouring mill with three run of burrs; two saw mills with siding and lath mills attached; one cabinet and chair manufactory, in which a number of hands are constantly employed, and a carding machine, all driven by water. Only a portion of the available water power is yet employed. A rotary steam saw and siding mill has recently been added to the lumbering facilities. A shingle cutting machine, driven by horse power, furnishes roofing material.

The mechanical pursuits are represented by four smith shops, two wagon shops, a reaper shop, a cooper shop, a jeweler, a milliner, saddle and harness shop, a boot and shoe shop, news and job printing office, besides carpenter and joiner shops. There are two good hotels here. A large two

story stone school house is occupied most of the time with a good school.

The religious societies, the Episcopal Methodist, the Baptist and New School Presbyterian, are organized and hold stated meetings.

Two brick yards, three lime kilns and five stone quarries, are among the facilities for furnishing building materials.

Janesville, is located on the east side of the Cedar river, near the south line of the county. It has four hundred inhabitants, and some very fine residences.

A large flouring mill, at this date, November, 1882, is in process of erection on the Cedar river. A good hotel and three or four stores and a smith shop, etc., are among the business places.

Horton is located on the east side of the Cedar river, ten miles north of Waverly. It has a good hotel, a store and steam saw mill.

Syracuse is on the west side of the Cedar, two miles above Horton. It has a hotel and water power saw mill.

Martinsburg is on the west side of the Wapsipinicon river, about twelve miles from Waverly. It has a store, a hotel and steam saw mill, a siding and shingle mill, smith shop, etc.

Bremer is east of the Wapsipinicon, about sixteen miles from Waverly. There is a store and a steam saw mill, located at that place.

Jefferson is at the eastern point of the Big Woods, eight miles from Waverly. It has a steam saw mill.

BREMER COUNTY OF TO-DAY.

It has been but a little over a third of a century since Charles McCaffree erected his rude log cabin in Bremer county. Then all was a vast wilderness. To-day cities and villages are upon every hand. The railroad crosses its borders in different directions, the shrill whistle of the engine giving its warning of approach, where once the trail of the red men passed, and their wild yells were repeated in a thousand echoes. In schools, churches manufactories, public and private edifices, Bremer county shows unexcelled enterprise and remarkable greatness. Newspapers make their way into every home, giving information of the thousand and one events of daily and weekly occurrence. Change is written upon every hand, and changes are daily being made, and the end is not yet.

Obituary.

Joseph Beck was born in the province of Alsace Lorraine, France, May 20, 1830. At the age of 16 he came to the state of New York; ten years later he removed to Illinois. In the year 1869 he purchased the farm where he has since resided. On Nov. 22, 1854 he was married to Mary Jamison in Chicago. To them were born nine children, three of whom preceded him in death. He leaves a devoted wife and six children—Mrs. W. H. George of Sioux, Nebraska; Mrs. J. W. Payne of Denver, Colo.; Leroy Beck of St. Joseph, Missouri; Mrs. L. F. Eichman, Perry and Charles Beck of this county. He was a highly respected citizen, a good neighbor, always ready to relieve any one in need, and will be greatly missed in his hospitable home, and by a host of friends. Having lived in the county for thirty-five years, he was highly esteemed and beloved by all. Funeral services were at the house Friday forenoon at 10 o'clock, Rev. Geo. Hoover of Plainfield officiating. Burial in Harlington cemetery.

Card of Thanks.

We desire in this manner to publicly thank our many friends and neigbhors who so generously extended help and sympathy during the sickness and death of our late husband and father.

Mrs. Joseph Beck and children.